The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883—SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AWAKE

TO THE ISSUES OF THE DAY IS THE

Leading Millinery Establishment of the Northwest.

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ON THE SUBJECT, VISIT THE

BEE HIVE

TODAY, or any day next week, and you will behold

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING!

Some concern tried to undersell us by offering "Fine English Felt Hats at 50 cts."

What folly to make such an attempt!
How ridiculous to dare us!

These so-called English Felt Hats are "Wool Felt," and you may purchase the same article in over fifty different shapes (not a few odd, poor, unsalable styles), but every Wool Felt Hat in our establishment, all colors and black, at the uniform price of

29 Cents Each!

None sold to the trade at this price.

But this is not enough; to settle this matter for good,

WE SHALL REDUCE ALL OUR

FRENCH FELT HATS,

Goods sold from $1.50 to $2.75 each, all at the uniform price of

68 Cents Each!

Any cut below these prices will be promptly met.

RIBBONS!

We have proven to all who visited our establishment this week that we are selling Ribbons at just one-half the regular prices, and we have such enormous quantities that we shall be able to continue the SACRIFICE SALE for several weeks to come.

ON MONDAY NEXT WE SHALL OFFER

5,000 REMNANTS!

Left over from the Mammoth Sale. Come early and get the choice.

FANCY FEATHERS!

Real Ostrich Plumes and Tips!

Our Prices talk louder than any comment which we might make.

Complete assortment of Fancy Wings, the identical goods sold elsewhere and advertised at 50 cents; our price	11 cents each
3,000 Birds at	25 cents each
1,500 Fancy Breasts at	19 cents each
Black Ostrich Tips, a bunch of three feathers	19 cents each
Colored Real Ostrich Double Tips, sold at $1.00 per bunch elsewhere; our price	49 cents per bunch
Our Colored plumes, which were cheap yesterday at $1.75, sold today at	99 cents each

Our $3.75 Plumes,

In Blacks, White, Cream, and Colors, are still the best value ever offered. If you can do better we refund the money cheerfully, thus giving the purchaser an opportunity to compare.

FLOWERS.

1,000 Elegant Corsage Bouquets, worth from 50 cents to $1.00, at	39 cents each
Bunch of three dozen Violets for	5 cents

SILK FLOWERS FOR EVENING WEAR A SPECIALTY.

We positively carry the largest assortment of these goods in Domestic and French Novelties.

Acorn Pompons at	7 cents each

(Regular price, 15 cents).

Chenille Trimming, Steel, Lace, in fact, everything appertaining to Millinery.

DOWN TO BELOW COST!

TO RETAIN OUR FAME AND TITLE OF

The Leading Millinery Establishment of the Northwest!

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.

174 & 176 STATE-ST.

(Opposite the Palmer House Entrance).

GLOVES.

Only 75 dozen of our 77c Kid Mousquetaires left. Cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $1.25 per pair.

ORDERS BY MAIL receive prompt and faithful attention. Add sufficient for postage.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

PALACE OF TRADE

117 TO 123 STATE ST.

"RENOWNED."

THE

TRIMMING AND BUTTON DEPARTMENTS

OF

MANDEL BROS.,

IMPORTING RETAILERS.

The advantages they can offer in these departments are

"EXCLUSIVENESS OF STYLE"

(Caused by direct importation),

"Lowness of Cost"

(Caused by direct importation),

"Immensity of Assortment."

We have secured an

Unequaled Reputation

For these Specialties.

Among the Late Novelties we name

CHENILLE MARABOUTS
From 50c to $75.00 a yard.

CHENILLE FRINGES
From 50c to $75.00 a yard.

MOURNING TRIMMINGS
In 200 Designs.

BEADED PASSEMENTERIES
From $2.00 to $100.00 a yard.

SATIN AND CHENILLE GIMPS
From 50c to $90.00 a yard.

LACE, BEAD, AND CHENILLE NETS
For Jerseys, Sleeves, and Dress Fronts, in patterns never before shown in this country.

MARABOUTS OF FUR, FEATHER, AND TAPE.

JET FRINGES from $1.00 to $50.00 yard.

FANCY PARIS BRAIDS from 50c to $7 a yard.

FOURACHERES AND ORNAMENTS in elaborate patterns.

COLORED TRIMMINGS of every description.

METAL AGRAFFES for Cloaks.

FUR TRIMMINGS of every style.

JUST IN, ABOUT

50 FINE PARISIAN DRESS FRONTS, Crochet, Chenille, and Jet.

3,000 Styles of Buttons,

EXCLUSIVE AND UNIQUE STYLES.

THE LEADING BUTTON DEPARTMENT IN THIS COUNTRY.

Examination is Solicited.

117-123 State-st.

SPECIAL.

VISIT OUR NEW

Art Department.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Independent Attractions!"

IN

Cloaks and Dresses!

FOR

AGES, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, **Girls!** AGES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16.

WE SHOW

6 Styles "Exclusively our own" **Havelocks!** "Extra Lengths!"

Garrack Cape Garments!
Fedora Ulsters! Derby Coats!
Jersey Coats!
Surtout Coats! Seal Plush Coats!

SCHOOL Ulsters! Havelocks! **$4! up.**

Plaid and Plush, Plaid and Jersey, **Dresses!** 13 Styles "Exclusively our own."

Flannel Dresses! Cashmere Dresses!
All Plush Dresses!
Warm School Dresses! etc.,

At Prices adding much to the attractiveness of our stock.

State and Madison-sts.

PUTNAM'S

JOUR TAILOR MADE CLOTHING

The demand for our fine Jour Made Clothing is far beyond our expectations. We notice that a large part of our new-made trade this season is among a class of people who for years have patronized custom tailors, which speaks well for our jour made goods.

WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF FALL AND WINTER SUITS,

In all the new patterns, OPENED THIS DAY.

FORM-FITTING REEFERS, with Vests to match, are very popular with young men this season. We have an elegant assortment in several colors.

BARGAIN SEEKERS,

Attention is called to three lots of Men's Single and Double-Breast

OVERCOATS!

Worth at retail $25.00; we offer the entire lot today at $15.00 each, which is a bargain worth looking after.

$50 00 buys the best overcoat we make, lined throughout with a heavy satin, the finest and best trimmed garment ever offered at retail west of New York City. Probably not two custom tailoring establishments in Chicago who turn out such fine garments.

SATIN-LINED OVERCOATS, $40.00, $35.00, $30.00.
ENGLISH MELTON OVERCOATS, $20.00 and $25.00.
Our extra long Overcoats, for tall, slim men, $35.00 down to $15.00.
EXTRA SIZE MEN—don't care how large—we have garments to fit and please you.

PUTNAM is a large manufacturer, and carries the largest stock at retail in the West. OPEN TILL 9 EVERY NIGHT.

PUTNAM, northeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MINER, BEAL & CO., Proprietors. W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

High-Class DRESSMAKING

Our Modistes having just returned from the great Fashion Centres with the latest and most select ideas of Costuming, we are prepared to receive and promptly execute orders for the manufacfure of all grades of

Evening & Dinner Dresses, Walking Costumes, Wedding Trousseaux, &c.,

Assuring our patrons Superior Workmanship, Artistic Style, and Reasonable Prices.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Our Fall Exhibit of Fashionable Furniture far surpasses, in richness, variety, and elegance of design, any previous display.

New attractions, beautiful and artistic, are added daily to our collection.

Our line of medium and low-priced goods is unusually large and prices unusually low.

Our Curtain and Drapery Department is exceptionally attractive, being **ENTIRELY NEW,** and comprising all the late novelties in design and fabric.

Wood Mantels, Grates, Tiling, Fire Places, and all ***Fittings*** and ***Decorations*** for the ***Fire Place.***

State and Adams-sts.

MEN'S

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDK'FS, SUSPENDERS,

NECKWEAR,

&c.

We show STAPLES and NOVELTIES in

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

In varieties unsurpassed by any house in the WORLD.

PRICES LOWEST.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

A Great Day's Racing

On Saturday, Oct. 13,

AT THE

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK

THREE GOOD RACES,

AND

JAY-EYE-SEE vs. 210½.

FIRST RACE—Unfinished Roadster Race—Ed Hughes, Sheppard Boy, Brown Dick, Monarch Rex, Grey Eagle.

SECOND RACE—Hurdle Race, 7-8 Mile Heats—Bell Boy, Hattie Creel, Miss Moulsey, Goodnight, Carter Harrison.

THIRD RACE—Jay-Eye-See vs. 2:10 1-2. *St. Julien, having been injured since his last race, is unable to start, and his owners so notified the managers yester ay noon. As the best race possible under the circumstances, Mr. J. I. Case will start Jay-Eye-See against his own record of 2:10 1-2, and with good day and track expects to beat it.*

FOURTH RACE—2:19 Class—Minnie R., Monroe Chief, Zoe B., Maxey Cobb, Sleepy Joe.

The remaining races on the regular programme will be finished on Monday and Tuesday next.

Races commence at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Admission, including Grand Stand, $1.

Headquarters and Official Pools at the Palmer House.

Madison-st. cars from the centre of the city to the Track Gate.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. will run a Train from the Union Depot, on Canal-st., to the Track Gate each day of the Races, starting at 12:30 p. m., arriving at the Track at 1 p. m., and leave the Track ten minutes after the close of the last race. Fare 15c each way.

BETHESDA

Mineral Water from Waukesha

Is Nature's Remedy for every form of Kidney Disease, Diabetes, Indigestion, and all Disorders of the Stomach. Thousands of delicate ladies suffering with diseases peculiar to the female sex have been cured by this

Remarkable Water

Sold by the Gallon in Quantities to Suit.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

BETHESDA

It also carbonated and bottled at the spring, and is now in use at every leading Hotel and Club and at nearly every prominent bar in Chicago.

BETHESDA in this form is the most delicious Mineral Water in the world. Send for price list.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,

175 Wabash-av.

Telephone 5453.

Crescent Spring Water from Waukesha, clear as crystal, sold as a table water to those who do not like to drink Lake Michigan water, at 10 cents a gallon.

NOTICE!

All persons are cautioned against negotiating, in any manner, Warehouse Receipt No. 1704, for 225 barrels of Flour marked C, issued by us, as the said flour has been replevied from us and the title is in litigation. GARDEN CITY WAREHOUSE CO.,
Dike Bros. & Mipkler, Proprietors.

WANTED.

Money in sums of $1,000 to $8,000 to loan on first-class improved Illinois Farms, secured by trust-deed. Principal and interest notes personally guaranteed. Can use $18,000. A splendid investment for trust-funds. Principals only need apply. F. O. C., Room 3, 78 Dearborn-st.

WRITERS The ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. JNO. M. FAIRFIELD, Northwestern Agent

Heating Stoves,

Westminster, Crown, Denmark, Hecla, New Sterling, and Midnight.

Parlor Suits,

In Plush and Raw Silk.

Chamber Suits,

In Mahogany, Cherry, Oak, and Black Walnut.

Carpets,

Moquette, Velvet, Body and Tapestry Brussels.

Cooking Ranges,

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

A HOME furnished complete on one day's notice CHEAP for Cash or on Easy Payments.

J. W. & J. B. STORY,

245 & 247 State-st.

Open Evenings. Goods cheerfully shown.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 42 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building; the highest ground within 15 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st. After the R. I. Land & Building Co.

TRADE MARK

NECKWEAR,

MANUFACTURED BY

Tomlinson, Smith & Co.,

156 and 158 Fifth-av.

HARDWARE DEALERS,
STOVE DEALERS,
TINSMITHS, ETC.,

Should not fail to send for a copy of

THE AMERICAN ARTISAN

Of October 15, mailed free.

DANIELS & STERN, PUBLISHERS,
79 Randolph-st., Chicago.

BIDS WANTED

By the West Chicago Park Commissioners until Monday, Oct. 15, 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the curbing and stone sidewalk necessary to complete the improvement of West Washington-st., from Rockwell-st. to Garfield Park, outside of the roadway, in accordance with the specifications on file in the office of said Commissioners. A certified check or currency for $300 must be handed in with each bid, to be forfeited if contract is not duly entered into by bidder within fifteen days of being notified of acceptance of bid. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

THOS. J. SUDDARD, secretary,
182 and 184 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WATRY'S BORSCH 193 RANDOLPH ST. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS The Best NEW Specs, Eye Glasses

Gibson, Parish & Co.

Are offering BIG BARGAINS in

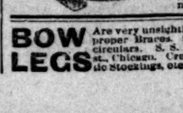
Upholstery Goods, Furniture Coverings,

AND

Turcoman Curtains.

Their display is rich and attractive. Examine their goods before buying elsewhere.

78 & 80 Rando'ph-st, near State.



COON & CO.'S New Side Clip COLLAR effectively holds the Tie or Scarf in place. For sale by leading Men's Furnishers.

BOW LEGS Are very unsightly. Easily cured with proper Braces. Send for prices and circulars. S. S. BLISS, 79 Randolph-st., Chicago. Crutches, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

79 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Best Set Teeth, $8.

NO PAIN EXTRACTING.

The only reliable teeth without a plate. Visitors to Exposition leaving impression for teeth in the morning can have same day.

DRS. McCHESNEY,
Corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

Packing-House for Rent.

The Stevens & Oburn Packing-House at Kansas City, Mo., is for rent. It is well located and thoroughly equipped both for beef and pork packing. For terms and further particulars apply to the owner,

W. C. OBURN,
Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED

AT THE

BEE HIVE

Ten Salesladies to sell Felt Hats.
Five Salesladies to sell Ribbon.
Five Salesladies to sell Feathers.
Five Salesladies to sell Corsets.
Five Sales adies to sell Shoes.
Five Salesladies to sell Cloaks.
Five Salesladies to sell Gloves.
Five Salesladies to sell Shoes.
Five Salesladies to sell Dress Goods.
Two Salesladies to sell Stationery.
Two Salesladies to sell Boys' Clothing.
Three good Inspectors.
Twenty Cash Boys and Girls.

Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

174 and 176 State-st.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER OF

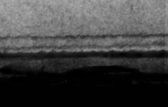
CLEVELAND NON-EXPLOSIVE

SAFETY LAMPS,

(Say 130),

Brass finish, with shades and brackets; a few with standards. Will sell very cheap. Inquire of Cashier, Tribune Counting-room.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.



Manufacturers of

PIANOS, ORGANS.

And all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

182 & 184 Wabash-av., between Monroe & Adams-sts., CHICAGO.

ARTISTIC

WALL PAPER!

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.

134 & 136 Wabash-av.

Real Estate and Loans.

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list can always be seen at our office.

LOANS on Real Estate made promptly at current rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

On improved city property at current rates.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

Lace Dept.

We will offer
Today!
A late importation of
Real Duchesse Lace
Collars
AND
Collarettes!
FROM
$3.50 to $13.50.
Choice Patterns and Rare Values.

Also a new line of
Beaded Nets
And 8-4
Colored Brussels
Nets, in the new shades, especially for
Overdresses and Draperies.
Examination Solicited!

PURE UNCOLORED
TEAS
We Sell at One Small Profit for Cash.

JAPAN.

		5-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Choice, per lb	35c	$1.75	$1.50
Extra Choice, per lb	48c	2.40	2.15
Very best Garden Growth, per lb	58c	2.90	2.65

Gunpowder or Young Hyson.

		5-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Fair, per lb	35c	$1.75	$1.50
Choice, per lb	48c	2.40	2.15
Extra Choice, per lb	58c	2.90	2.65
Fine, per lb	68c	3.40	3.15
Very best Garden Growth, per lb	78c	3.90	3.65

OOLONG.

		5-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Fair, per lb	35c	$1.75	$1.50
Choice, per lb	48c	2.40	2.15
Extra Choice, per lb	58c	2.90	2.65
Very best Garden Growth, per lb	68c	3.40	3.15

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

		5-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Choice, per lb	50c	$2.50	$2.25
Extra Choice, per lb	60c	3.00	2.75
Very best Garden Growth, per lb	80c	4.00	3.75

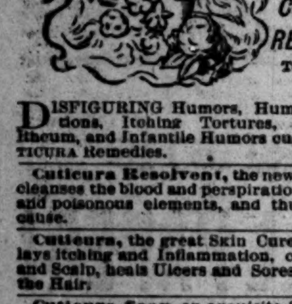
MIXED.

Japanese Mixture	50c	2.50	2.25
Chinese Mixture	60c	3.00	2.75
Indian Mixture	70c	3.50	3.25

Remember our Very Best Teas are as fine as any you can buy anywhere.

Parties in the country can remit by P. O. Order or Bank Draft, payable to J. HICKSON.
No charge for boxes or cartage to the depots in Chicago.

HICKSON'S
CASH GROCERY HOUSE,
113 East Madison-st.,
Between Clark & Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
Send for new Fall Price List, mailed free.


"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."
Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA Remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers, free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever.

It would require this entire paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

Eczema of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face.

Scald Heads with loss of hair without number, heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which since birth have been a mass of scabs;

Itching, burning and scaly tortures that baffled even relief from ordinary remedies, soothed and healed as by magic;

Psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful forms of skin diseases, scrofulous ulcers, old sores, and discharging wounds, each and all of which have been speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies failed, as proven by a vast number of sworn testimonials in our possession, which we will cheerfully mail to any address.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents. RESOLVENT, $1. Soap, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Black Heads, Pimples, and Skin Blemishes use CUTICURA SOAP.

POLITICS.

A Revised Roster of the Next Iowa General Assembly.

A Close House, with a Reliable Republican Majority on Joint Ballot.

Council of New York Bourbon Leaders at Albany—The Tammany Trade.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, Believes a Democratic Victory Next Year Inevitable.

Bob Ingersoll Tersely Explains the Cause of the Republican Defeat in Ohio.

IOWA.

ESTIMATED PLURALITIES.

The following table shows approximate pluralities in sixty-five counties of Iowa:

COUNTIES.	Republican pluralities, 1882.	Republican pluralities, 1883.	Democratic pluralities, 1882.	Democratic pluralities, 1883.	Republican gain.	Democratic gain.
Adair	887	687				200
Adams	483	301				182
Allamakee			253	210	43	
Appanoose	216	300			84	
Audubon	238	250			12	
Benton	299			101		400
Blackhawk	855	705				150
Boone	463	462				1
Bremer	650	241				409
Buchanan	571	136				435
Buena Vista	864	542				322
Butler	775	640				135
Calhoun			315			
Carroll	717			420		1,137
Cass	504	625			121	
Cedar	258	243				15
Cerro Gordo	628	610				18
Cherokee	891	500				391
Chickasaw	52			32		84
Clarke	615	449				166
Clay	719					
Clayton			723	739		16
Clinton			311	1,475		1,164
Crawford			207	200	7	
Dallas	1,302	1,240				62
Davis			72			
Decatur	590	271				319
Delaware	434	468			34	
Des Moines			901	1,019		118
Dickinson	394	349				45
Dubuque			3,622	3,400	222	
Emmet	318	350			32	
Fayette	844	517				327
Floyd	619	200				419
Franklin	708	782			74	
Fremont			10	17		7
Greene	818	486				332
Grundy	333	195				138
Guthrie	899	789				110
Hamilton	587	350				237
Hancock	352	300				52
Hardin	803					
Harrison	368					
Henry	808	509				299
Howard	680	328				352
Humboldt	430	407				23
Ida	353	276				77
Iowa			98	196		98
Jackson			947	931	16	
Jasper	1,262	856				406
Jefferson	378	297				81
Johnson			929	852	77	
Jones	581	484				97
Keokuk	183	25				158
Kossuth	431	347				84
Lee			901	1,145		244
Linn	466	600			134	
Louisa	808	673				135
Lucas	482	350				132
Lyon	372					
Madison	825	700				125
Mahaska	1,598	1,055				543
Marion	110	186			76	
Marshall	1,063	1,025				38
Mills	308	175				133
Mitchell	663	543				120
Monona	521	395				126
Monroe	297	236				61
Montgomery	864	784				80
Muscatine			55	84		29
O'Brien	515	484				31
Osceola	235	313				78
Page	1,532	760				772
Palo Alto	26	29			3	
Plymouth	162			200		362
Pocahontas	306	310			4	
Polk	1,562	1,479				83
Pottawattamie		350	107			457
Poweshiek	987	675				312
Ringgold	1,006	650				356
Sac	699	771			72	
Scott			2,554	2,797		243
Shelby	194	52				142
Sioux	379	331				48
Story	1,067	1,074				7
Tama	663	255				408
Taylor	1,057	685				372
Union	506	436				70
Van Buren	177					
Wapello	214					400
Warren	1,052	400				652
Washington	501	363				138
Wayne	706	441				265
Webster	197	300			103	
Winnebago	476	550			54	
Winneshiek	652	399				253
Woodbury	34			80		114
Worth	448	353				95
Wright	654	599				55
Total	48,876		12,005			

REVISED RETURNS ON THE LEGISLATURE—THE ROSTER.

Below will be found a revised list of members of the next Iowa Legislature. Later returns, while they make no difference in the general result, have produced a number of changes in individual cases since the publication of the list in Thursday's TRIBUNE. The changes in the Senate, with one exception, are in favor of the Republicans, who, according to THE TRIBUNE's latest reports, have gained a Senator in the Fortieth District by the election of William Larrabee instead of W. H. Butler, and one in the Forty-ninth by the election of O. M. Barrett instead of George E. Pew. The exception referred to is in the Third District, where the Democratic Fusionists have elected E. J. Gault over J. A. Drake, his Republican competitor, who was at first thought to have pulled through by a safe majority. The result is a net Republican gain of one on the earlier reports, leaving the complexion of the Senate: Republicans, forty; Fusionists, ten.

CLOSE DISTRICTS.

A peculiar condition of things exists in the Eighth District, composed of the Counties of Mills and Montgomery, where in the list appended Heinsheimer, Republican, is counted as elected, although Hendricks, Fusionist, claims three majority by throwing out ten ballots for Heinsheimer in which the latter's name happened to be misspelled. The evident intention of the voters, of course, was to vote for Heinsheimer, and so manifest was this intention that Heinsheimer will be given the certificate and will undoubtedly take his seat when the Legislature meets.

A contest is likely to follow in the Twenty-sixth District, composed of Linn County, where the returns show that John W. Henderson, Democrat, is apparently a winner by 69 majority over F. J. Upton, Republican. There is one township with an alleged Democratic majority in controversy, however, and it will at least require an official count to decide between the rival candidates. Inasmuch as Henderson is elected on the face of the returns, he is included in the appended list.

THE HOUSE.

Quite a number of changes have been made by the later returns in the composition of the House, the net result of which is to reduce the Republican strength in that body to 51 votes—a bare majority. In Thursday's list the Republicans were given 54, and the Fusionists 37, with nine districts, electing one member each, still to hear from. The gains since then have been mostly on the Fusionists' side. They have elected five members—Banta in the Thirteenth, Henderson in the Twenty-first, Huskins in the Thirtieth, Addie in the Sixty-third, and Wyland in the Eighty-first, where the Republicans had previously counted upon McNeil, King, Palmer, Rice, and Paul respectively. In the Thirtieth, however, Huskins gets in by a majority of only 3 votes—a margin which may or may not stand the test of the official count to be made next Monday. In addition to these gains in districts where the Republicans at first appeared to have elected their men, the Fusionists come up smiling with seven members from the nine districts which, up to Thursday morning, had not been heard from or whose returns were then so meagre or conflicting as to be wholly untrustworthy. These seven are Hasty in the Seventh, Jordan in the Ninth, Derr in the Fourteenth, Widmer in the Sixteenth, Johnson in the Eighteenth, Bolter in the Forty-second, and Chamberlin in the Fifty-fourth. The Republicans elect the other two members from these nine districts—Kuhn of the Twenty-third and Benson of the Eighty-eighth. The net result is to give the Republicans fifty-one members of the House and the Democrats and their Greenback allies forty-nine. Should Palmer succeed in getting the best of the official count, or of a subsequent contest at Des Moines, the Republicans would be just one ahead of the present count.

LARGELY REPUBLICAN ON JOINT BALLOT.

The Iowa State Senate consists of fifty members and the House of 100, making seventy-six votes a majority on joint ballot. The political complexion of the two bodies will be as follows:

	Republicans.	Democrats or Fusionists.
Senate	40	10
House	51	49
Total	91	59

While the Republicans have a very slight advantage of the combined opposition in the House—so slight that the election of Speaker is apt to be attended with considerable interest, and the prospects of any prohibitory legislation is thought to be more or less dubious—they will have a comfortable margin of thirty-two votes on joint ballot over the combined opposition, and in all probability the Hon. William B. Allison will be elected his own successor to the United States Senate.

THE ROSTER.

The full list of the Senators and members who will compose the next Iowa General Assembly, barring the uncertainties of the official count and possible contests, is as follows:

THE SENATE.

Dist.	Name.	Republican.	Democrat or Fusion.
1.	Henry W. Rothert*	1	..
2.	John W. Carr	..	1
3.	E. J. Gault	..	1
4.	Lewis Miles	1	..
5.	John McDonald	1	..
6.	A. P. Stevens	1	..
7.	T. E. Clark*	1	..
8.	D. L. Heinsheimer	1	..
9.	B. J. Hall*	..	1
10.	Lot Abraham*	1	..
11.	F. A. Duncan	1	..
12.	C. M. Brown*	1	..
13.	J. G. Hutchinson*	1	..
14.	Benjamin McCoy	1	..
15.	E. R. Cassett	..	1
16.	Eli Wilkin	1	..
17.	T. J. Caldwell	1	..
18.	C. B. Hunt*	1	..
19.	George Carson	1	..
20.	Pliny Nichols*	1	..
21.	John C. Bills*	1	..
22.	W. A. Cotton*	1	..
23.	G. L. Johnson	..	1
24.	John C. Chambers	1	..
25.	Moses Bloom	..	1
26.	J. W. Henderson	..	1
27.	J. J. Ryder	..	1
28.	P. M. Sutton	1	..
29.	E. C. Sudlow*	1	..
30.	H. Y. Smith*	1	..
31.	J. D. Gillett	1	..
32.	E. W. Eastman	1	..
33.	W. G. Donnan	1	..
34.	T. M. C. Logan*	1	..
35.	J. K. Graves*	1	..
36.	F. D. Bayless	..	1
37.	J. L. Kamrar*	1	..
38.	H. C. Hemenway*	1	..
39.	A. M. Whaley	1	..
40.	William Larrabee	1	..
41.	J. H. Sweeney	1	..
42.	H. A. Baker*	1	..
43.	G. D. Glass	1	..
44.	C. A. Marshall*	1	..
45.	A. N. Poyneer*	1	..
46.	C. E. Whiting	..	1
47.	C. C. Chubb	1	..
48.	J. J. Russell*	1	..
49.	O. M. Barrett	1	..
50.	G. S. Robinson*	1	..
	Total	40	10

*Holdover.

THE HOUSE.

Dist.	Name.	Republican.	Democrat or Fusion.
1.	H. C. Miller	..	1
	Charles Doerr	..	1
2.	W. B. Culbertson	..	1
	William Lynch	..	1
3.	W. I. Babb	..	1
4.	Lewis Fordyce	1	..
5.	W. R. Wherry	..	1
6.	P. G. Ballingall	..	1
	Henry Canfield	..	1
7.	Baptist Hasty	..	1
8.	J. S. Hogeland	..	1
9.	Samuel Jordan	..	1
10.	G. C. Boggs	1	..
11.	Samuel Wright	..	1
12.	W. H. Hall	1	..
13.	E. Banta	..	1
14.	George Derr	..	1
15.	John Coye	1	..
16.	Benjamin Widmer	..	1
17.	D. Hamlin	1	..
18.	J. V. Johnson	..	1
19.	William Butler	1	..
20.	S. T. Brothers	..	1
21.	L. R. Henderson	..	1
22.	B. F. Clayton	1	..
	E. W. Davis	1	..
23.	Jacob Kuhn	1	..
24.	John A. Storey	1	..
25.	A. R. Dabney	..	1
26.	J. H. Millen	..	1
27.	H. B. Cloud	..	1
28.	Matthew Rickers	1	..
29.	T. F. McCarthy	..	1
30.	John P. Huskins	..	1
31.	O. H. P. Lynn	1	..
32.	J. J. Russell	..	1
33.	William Grant	..	1
	William O. Schmidt	..	1
34.	W. P. Wolff	1	..
35.	E. W. Lucas	..	1
	C. S. Ranck	..	1
36.	N. B. Holbrook	..	1
37.	Joel Stewart	..	1
38.	B. C. Ward	1	..
	W. H. McCullough	1	..
39.	J. M. Tuttle	1	..
	C. L. Watrous	1	..
40.	A. D. Pattee	1	..
41.	J. A. Lyon	1	..
42.	L. R. Bolter	..	1
43.	Philip Livingston	1	..
44.	T. C. McCall	1	..
45.	John G. Brown	1	..
46.	W. Mowrey	1	..
47.	George L. Scrimmenger	..	1
48.	J. J. Nugent	1	..
	Robert Smythe	1	..
49.	W. H. Calkins	1	..
50.	L. Upton	..	1
	G. A. Merrill	..	1
51.	J. Monderscheib	..	1
52.	J. J. Lineham	..	1
	I. W. Baldwin	..	1
53.	J. M. Holbrook	1	..
54.	W. H. Chamberlin	..	1
55.	George W. Hazelett	1	..
56.	Daniel Kerr	1	..
57.	S. M. Weaver	1	..
58.	J. M. Jones	1	..
59.	C. C. Carpenter	1	..
60.	S. W. Haviland	..	1
61.	H. C. Brown	1	..
62.	H. H. Green	1	..
63.	Andrew Addie	..	1
64.	John Killen	..	1
	Charles Mentzel	..	1
65.	Theodore Nechtweg	..	1
66.	D. O. Aakers	..	1
67.	S. A. Converse	1	..
68.	J. M. Gilleland	..	1
69.	C. C. Vanderpool	1	..
70.	E. W. Wilbur	1	..
71.	H. C. Curtis	1	..
72.	L. D. Sherman	1	..
73.	Daniel Campbell	..	1
74.	Charles Bullock	..	1
75.	Jesse Kennedy	1	..
76.	C. W. Fillmore	1	..
77.	D. J. McDade	1	..
78.	J. J. McVay	1	..
79.	Albert Head	1	..
80.	M. Miller	..	1
81.	C. J. Wyland	..	1
82.	J. O. Overholtzer	1	..
83.	George W. Schee	1	..
84.	T. W. Harrison	1	..
85.	W. T. R. Humphrey	1	..
86.	George F. Watson	1	..
87.	N. Densmore	1	..
88.	R. S. Benson	1	..
	Totals	51	49

GOV. SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Returns today do not change the complexion of the Legislature, as telegraphed THE TRIBUNE last night. The election of John W. Henderson Senator from Linn County, is confirmed by dispatches from Cedar Rapids. This was the doubtful district, and gives the Democrats ten Senators. The *Register* in figuring up the result inclines to the belief that prohibition has twenty-six majority in the Senate, and that all of the fifty-two members of the House will support it, thus giving one more majority of Republicans than a constitutional majority. If five of the seven Greenbackers are Prohibitionists, as it is said they are, it will have that many votes more. It is, continues the *Register*, a Prohibition Legislature by a strong majority on Republican votes.

Now that the result is known the leaders upon both sides are free to express their opinions upon the causes which led to it. Gov. Sherman being interviewed said: "This victory was one for the nobler forces and better elements of the State, and it leaves the Republican party in a better and stronger position in Iowa than it has been for ten years. It has taken a position of conscience and courage in the face of a great duty, and has met it both with honor and success." He felt sure of a Republican and Prohibition majority in the Legislature, and said the party would redeem every pledge it had made to the people.

JUDGE KINNE.

Judge Kinne, who carried the Democratic banner to defeat after the most stubborn contest the party has ever fought in Iowa, attributes his defeat largely to the fact that the river counties did not keep up with the procession. This might be attributed to two reasons—one, that the river cities felt no fears that prohibition would affect the sale of liquors in their localities, as they would sell liquor right along, notwithstanding any laws that might be passed. Another reason was because the river-county Democrats had nominated such excellent men for county offices that there was really no strife on the question of candidates, all the factions being represented on the county ticket. He claimed large gains in what he called the "school-house-on-the-hill" districts and what Secretary Cato Sells designated as the slough-water districts. Mr. Kinne displayed a somewhat pardonable pride in the fact that the result would not show that Mr. Hayes in his candidacy for Judge of the Supreme Court had polled more votes than he had. In some counties Hayes led, in others he received the largest vote. Previous to the election he had been led to believe that Hayes would top him by 8,000 votes, but thinks now that Hayes will not surpass him, if he even equals him. Mr. Kinne also referred to the vote in the Sixth District, where he went away ahead of Mr. Cook in his candidacy for Congress.

WEAVER.

Gen. Weaver, the noted Greenbacker, says that he had done as well as he ought under the circumstances to have expected, and that it would be found he had polled about 25,000 votes. The poll would have been much larger, he had no doubt, if the Republicans had not telegraphed in every direction that he had withdrawn from the canvass for Governor, but the General offered no proof that such was the action of any Republicans. The Democrats, too, got some of the Greenback votes because of the impression they gave out that he favored their voting the Democratic ticket, while many of his followers of their own motion looked on the contest as between Sherman and Kinne, and voted according to their preferences. The prohibition issue, too, caused many of the Greenbackers to vote the Republican ticket. Asked whether the Greenbackers who had wandered away from the party would come back or not, he declared they had not left the party, but merely voted for candidates this time; that their principles were still held by them and they would come up again at the Presidential election. Being questioned as to whether he thought free trade would come up as a leading issue next year he said he thought not. Returning to State politics, Gen. Weaver remarked that he thought there would be eight or ten Greenbackers in the next Legislature, and this would make that body very close. This was the result he had worked for in order to affect the second election of Senator Allison, whom he had opposed on his record. He denied having or having had any aspirations for the United States Senate himself, although it had been charged on him because of his opposition to Allison. He did not know how the Greenbackers elected to the Legislature would stand on the question of prohibition, but thought they were all or nearly all Prohibitionists, but that the question would not figure in the Legislature. As to what would have become of the Greenbackers who had voted for Governor had there been no candidate of their party in the field he couldn't say. They would probably have divided up in accordance with their personal preferences and their feeling on the issues.

DONNON.

The Hon. W. G. Donnan, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, thinks there will be a constitutional majority for prohibition, and the question would most certainly come up and an earnest effort made to make it practical. It would, of course, require but a majority to pass the law, twenty-six members in the Senate and thirty-one in the House. It would nevertheless be fought at every step, but all the Republicans, he felt sure, would vote for it, as well as some of the Greenbackers. The tariff issue, he was of the opinion, had considerable to do with the result and brought the Republican party a large number of voters, especially among the Irish. The vote from that source, he thought, would have been larger had it not been for a prohibition plank; he didn't mean to say that the Republican vote would have been larger, but those opposed to free trade would have voted the Republican ticket in larger numbers. In his judgment the tariff plank was a source of much strength to the Republicans in the campaign. In explanation of the disappointment among Democrats at not obtaining a larger vote than they did in the river counties, he said that he felt it was because some of the Democrats of these counties were dissatisfied at the issues which they were called on to support, and did not go to the polls at all.

NEW YORK.

THE ALBANY DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE—WHAT IT MEANS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The election in Ohio having advanced Judge Hoadly to the front rank of political candidates, the Manning-Cleveland machine propose to show the party what it can do. It intends, if possible, to prove that it has such a control over New York State that its wish must be recognized by the National Convention. Today over 100 prominent Democratic politicians and editors from all parts of the State met here in conference on an invitation sent out by Chairman Manning. This evening Gov. Cleveland gave a reception to the party at the Executive Mansion. Later he was serenaded by the Democratic Phalanx and other organizations. Speeches were made by him and the Democratic candidates for State offices, in which the Democrats were congratulated on the victory in Ohio and urged to do better in New York in November. Every effort has been made today to arouse the party workers to enthusiasm in the campaign. Since the cut-and-dried proceedings of the convention in Buffalo indifference in the election has been manifested by the Democrats in several parts of the State, four or five of the influential party papers have been kicking against the work of the machine, and things have not been working very well. The editorial brethren and local politicians have been braced up today by the chief managers here. The press has received its instructions, and will, it is expected, preserve a harmony of action in the future. The Chairmen of the various County Committees have been directed as to what methods of organization are to be followed, and the whole is in full running condition. The reports from the various sections of the State made to the conference were all full of encouragement, but were so perfunctory that they chilled rather than aroused the spirits of the gathering. Tonight's speeches, however, cheered them up somewhat. Whatever other effect the conference may have on the canvass, it has served to give public notice that the Manning-Cleveland machine is prepared to display its powers. Election night will show how well its confidence in itself was justified.

A DEAL WITH TAMMANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The deal between the County Democrats and Tammany Hall, by which the offices are to be divided up among politicians in advance of the conventions themselves, which are generally supposed to make these nominations, was the subject of a great deal of talk among Democrats today. Those Democrats who allied themselves with the County Democracy because they thought they saw in that organization a disposition to consult the masses of the party in these matters were especially indignant at the bare-faced proposition which John Kelly and his twenty-four henchmen considered in secret session last night. Those Democrats who advocate union at the expense of principles saw nothing in this occurrence to provoke criticism. This feeling of indignation among County Democrats was so marked that the Executive Committee of the organization deemed it advisable, at a meeting last night, to hedge upon the matter by giving it out that the County Democracy, as an organization, had not made any overtures to Tammany Hall.

THE TRIAL OF LOREN B. SESSIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The prosecution has rested in the case of Loren B. Sessions, the ex-Senator on trial for attempted bribery of Assemblyman Bradley during the Conkling contest for return to the United States Senate. The counsel for Sessions immediately moved to quash the indictment for bribery; he argued that it had not been proven; he held that there could be no such thing as attempted bribery in this case under the existing law, as Bradley had accepted the money, having no intention to vote as it is alleged he was asked to. Had he rejected the bribe, then there would have been attempted bribery.

The Prosecuting Attorney, replying, scouted the proposition and argument, and claimed that attempted bribery was an offense at common law.

OHIO.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR — THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—John W. Bookwalter, Henry B. Payne, George H. Pendleton, Judge Thurman, and Durbin Ward will probably be the leading aspirants before the Democratic caucus of the next Ohio General Assembly for United States Senator. Payne can carry all the five Cuyahoga votes, if he declare himself a candidate, but may miss them if he coquets. With Payne out of the race, Thurman or Durbin Ward will get two of Cuyahoga's votes—Williams and Harbaugh—and Bookwalter three, probably—Mooney's, Roche's, and Poe's. Pendleton can expect nothing from this county. Rumors are in the air that a bitter fight is to come out of the struggle for the Senatorial nomination. Pendleton is said to have been playing a deep game, and seen further than his opponents. It is said that he has sufficient votes among the Democratic members of the next Legislature to prevent any other Democrat being chosen by the caucus, and that those votes will stay by him. This may bring about the nomination of a new man, Gentleman George himself, or break up the voting into one of the general "go-as-you-please" affairs that have been rather common of late years. All the troubles of the Ohio Democracy are not over. The Republican leaders here say nothing could be better fixed than the two parties are at present for Republican success in 1884. It is a notable fact in Ohio that each time a Democratic Legislature has worked through a term it has so behaved itself as to give the State to its opponents. The present one's composition leads the Republicans to believe that this will be repeated. The prohibition question, first among all in Ohio today, is also with the Democracy, hampered and controlled by the debt to the liquor league. Whether this debt will be repudiated or not remains to be seen. Either way, the Democracy will be pinched.

VOTE-TRADING BY THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A Republican of standing in Wheeling who is in a position to be well posted regarding party matters in his own State and in the adjacent counties of Ohio, in conversation here tonight about the result in Ohio said it was perfectly understood in that section with which he was acquainted that the Prohibitionists traded with the Democrats, giving votes on the State ticket for Democratic votes for the prohibition amendment. He said the extreme temperance men did not attempt to conceal or deny this trading. Similar information comes here from various parts of the State, and excites intense disgust and indignation among Republicans.

THE FIGURES.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The returns received at Democratic headquarters today shows the majority of Judge Hoadly to be 13,527, which may reach 14,000 or more when the few remaining counties are correctly reported. This majority is based on the following count: Democratic gain throughout the State, 9,861; majority of last year, 19,115; total 28,976; Republican gain in Cuyahoga County, 2,200; in Hamilton County, 8,176; throughout the State, 5,073; total, 15,449; Democratic majority, 13,527. The State Senate stands: Democrats, 21, Republicans, 11, the vote being a tie in the Stark-Carroll district and requiring an official count to determine the result. The lower House stands 59 Democrats and 46 Republicans. This is a majority on joint ballot of 23. The official count made in Cleveland today shows Hoadly's majority to be 367, Rose's 2,758, and that four out of the six Representatives are Democrats, and one of the two Senators. In Hamilton County, as the vote now stands, from returns being received this afternoon from all the precincts, two of the three Senators (O'Brien and Caldwell) elected are Democrats and eight of the ten Representatives. The official vote may elect another Republican by a small majority. There can be no figures presented on the second amendment or the prohibition vote. In receiving reports from the various counties the senders have neglected to give the vote on the second amendment. It will be impossible to ascertain the vote before the official count is made by the Secretary of State.

Secretary Donaldson, of the Republican Committee, in convesation today said he thought the total vote would be over 700,000, and that the votes cast for the second amendment would not reach over 330,000, being a majority against of 21,000. He thinks the prohibition vote will exceed 20,000, which is about 15,000 more than they expected it to be. The cause of their defeat he attributes to the non-support of the Prohibition Republicans who pledged themselves to the ticket.

Despite the frequent explanations the greatest misapprehension prevails about the second amendment. It is beaten over 85,000 probably. Returns come in showing a majority for it in certain counties, whereas there was no majority of the aggregate vote. The claim for the amendment is 325,000 affirmative votes. The total is presumed by many knowing ones to be 730,000. The half of this is 365,000; thus the amendment would lack 45,000 of adoption and have 405,000 votes against it, or a majority against of 85,000. The official vote of eighteen counties gives a prohibition vote of 1,306, and if this ratio is kept up in the rest of them the Prohibitionists will cast 6,381.

SENATOR M'DONALD.

THE PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE SEES VICTORY IN THE AIR.

Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, reached the city last evening to look after some law business. To a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, who called upon him at the Grand Pacific to ask him his opinion of the Ohio election, he said: "It is one of the most important elections in its results that has occurred for years. I mean as regards the prestige of success it carries with it for our national campaign next year. This was the point I tried to especially impress upon my Democratic audiences during the late campaign. The election was not a surprise to me. Four weeks ago Hoadly was beaten, but a wonderful change sprang up and kept growing, which his return from the East made irresistible. The Republicans had passed the Scott law, which was rather a popular measure. Not satisfied to let well enough alone, they tried to handle the prohibition question so as to reach out a hand at the same time to the temperance people and liquormen. In other words, they submitted too many amendments and overreached themselves. The Prohibitionists became wonderfully active. They had such a campaign organized as was hardly ever seen before, and about three weeks before election-day people woke up to the fact that the amendment would carry unless a herculean effort was made to stop it. This was done at once. The liquormen and Germans generally outside of Cincinnati went to work as they never did before, and a general stampede from the Republican party ensued. In the meantime, the Republicans got frightened and blew a little cold on the amendment, which had the effect of irritating the Prohibitionists, who felt victory in their grasp, and a general cut and slash followed. The most significant fact is, that Gov. Hoadly has almost if not as many votes as all the other candidates put together, in one of the fullest votes ever cast. Can we hold the State and carry it next October? is the first question Democrats ask. I answer yes. Though not essential to victory next year, yet, as Democratic victory is in the air, the Ohio Democrats will not wish to be left behind, and the victory this year gives us the prestige of success and the floating vote, which wants to be with the victors. I have no doubt the Republicans will make a desperate fight in Ohio next October—it is life and death with them to redeem it—but it will have to be a square fight, for Dorsey tactics won't work this time. The people are posted now and would resent such methods. One fatal mistake the Republicans are already making is abusing the Prohibitionists. They can't afford to slap the temperance people in the face when they have just cast 300,000 votes for prohibition. Without the temperance Republicans the party would be in a hopeless minority. Besides, these Prohibitionists are by no means discouraged—you can't discourage them."

"Will the Scott law be repealed?"

"I think not. The Legislature will probably modify it by grading the tax or license, but they will not repeal it."

"Are you in favor of having the tariff reopened this winter?"

"By all means. Our party must take a stand on this question; it is the coming issue. The present tariff suits nobody—a tariff must be levied as a tax to raise revenue, but not to give protection to any special industry. As a tax to raise revenue it affords incidental protection, which is all right, but the burdens and benefits must be equally distributed. That was one great point in Ohio among the wool-growers. They saw the duty on wool reduced to about 10 per cent, while the manufacturer of woolen goods had, in addition to his tax per pound on woolen goods, also an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent. This is not just and should be equalized."

R. G. INGERSOLL.

TOO MUCH COERCIVE TEMPERANCE THE CAUSE OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN OHIO.

"Too much praying and not enough paying is my explanation of the Republican disaster last Tuesday," said Col. Robert Ingersoll yesterday, at the Grand Pacific.

"First, I think the attempt to pass the prohibition amendment lost thousands of votes. The people of this country, no matter how much they may deplore the evils of intemperance, are not yet willing to set on foot a system of spying into each other's affairs. They know that prohibition would need thousands of officers—that it would breed informers, and spies, and peekers, and skulkers by the hundred in every county. They know that laws do not of themselves make good people. Good people make good laws. Americans do not wish to be temperate upon compulsion. The spirit that resents interference in these matters is the same spirit that made and keeps this a free country. All this crusade and prayer-meeting business will not do in politics. We must depend upon the countless influences of civilization, upon science, art, music—upon the softening influences of kindness and argument. As life becomes valuable people will take care of it. Temperance upon compulsion destroys something more valuable than itself—liberty. I am for the largest liberty in all things.

"Secondly—The Prohibitionists, in my opinion, traded with Democrats. The Democrats were smart enough to know that prohibition could not carry, and that they could safely trade. The Prohibitionists were insane enough to vote for their worst enemies, just for the sake of polling a large vote for prohibition, and were fooled as usual.

"Thirdly—Certain personal hatreds of certain Republican politicians. These were the causes which led to Republican defeat in Ohio."

"Will it necessitate the nomination of an Ohio Republican next year?"

"I do not think so. Defeat is apt to breed dissension, and on account of that dissension the party will have to take a man from some other State. One politician will say to another, 'You did it,' and another will reply, 'You are the man who ruined the party.' I think we have given Ohio her share; certainly she has given us ours."

"How will it affect Hoadly? Does he not loom up for 1884?"

"Hoadly will begin to find his enemies now. His success will excite the fears of all the other boys, and he will be kept busy dodging bricks from this out. They will say that Ohio was carried in spite of him, and that he is not to be thought of—that hundreds of others would have done equally well, and then they will tell about Gov. Cleveland, and how his boom died."

"Will this reverse seriously affect Republican chances next year?"

"If the country is prosperous next year, if the crops are good, if prices are fair, if Pittsburg is covered with smoke, if the song of the spindle is heard in Lowell, if stocks are healthy, the Republicans will again succeed. If the reverse is true as to crops, and forges, and spindles, then the Democrats will win. It is a question of 'chinch-bugs,' and floods, and drouths."

"Who, in your judgment, would be the strongest man the Republicans could put up?"

"Last year I thought Gen. Sherman, but he has gone to Missouri, and now I am looking around. The first day I find out I will telegraph you."

Col. Ingersoll is looking ruddy, hearty, and hale. He will leave for Washington this afternoon.

SENATOR CONGER.

HE WILL ANALYZE THE RETURNS BEFORE EXPRESSING AN OPINION.

Senator Conger, of Michigan, arrived yesterday from St. Paul, and shortly after he retired to his apartments at the Grand Pacific a representative of THE TRIBUNE called upon him and asked what he thought of Ohio's conduct. "Ohio," he replied; "now, let me see; you will have to excuse me this time. The next time I come to Chicago I will talk to you about it. I have not had a chance to look over the figures. I want to analyze the returns county by county, and see if I can't figure out the whys and wherefores of this thing. It needs some study. Call again when I pass this way and I will give you my deductions." The reporter withdrew with the observation that life was too short for such slow estimates.

OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS

AN ANTI-MAHONE ADDRESS TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the colored convention held in Petersburg in March, 1881, have issued an address to the colored people of Virginia. The address urges the colored people to countenance nothing looking to antagonism to the white race, and says: "You owe no allegiance to any party or faction, State or National, any more than any other class of American citizens." The address advises them not to permit themselves to be led by the 30,000 whites comprising the Mahone party, and says further the Federal Executive holds and maintains through the force of these officeholders and their secret agents a system of intimidation as dangerous to republican liberty and morals as would be the presence of standing armies. The address intimates that the President is using the public offices and public money for his own benefit. The address advises the negroes to vote with the straighout Republicans in the coming election and is strongly anti-Mahone. The committee resolved to prepare a paper embodying these sentiments or the sentiments of the colored people, and to forward the same to Gen. B. F. Butler as the friend of the colored man.

THE VACANT COLLECTORSHIP.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—There is a good deal of whispering going on among Mattoon Republicans regarding the appointment to the vacancy in the Champaign Internal Revenue Collectorship. It is reported that Wilcox, of Champaign, has been dropped by Cannon as well as Payson, and that James H. Clark, the Mattoon Postmaster, is to receive the Congressional support. Clark has been Postmaster for about fourteen years, and has always been Cannon's most ardent supporter in Coles County. Matters have gone so far that candidates are coming to the surface for the Postmastership held by Clark in case lightning strikes him. The whole matter is aimed to be kept secret among the parties concerned, but the above in substance has leaked out. Many believe that the appointment will be made soon and the district surprised by the President naming Clark.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITIONISTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Prohibitory State Committee has issued an address. No good, it claims, can result from the election of Robinson, and the success of either the Republicans or Democrats will not affect the prosperity of the rum interest.

POINTED DENIAL.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 12.—Ex-Warden Earle, of the State prison, in a public letter says: "All charges, either direct or by insinuation, in all the speeches Butler has made regarding me are falsehoods and misrepresentations."

A DIMINUTIVE TILDEN BOOM.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 12.—A public meeting, with about ten persons present, was held in the Fourteenth Ward this evening in favor of the renomination of Tilden and Hendricks on the Democratic ticket of 1876. Gen. William B. Thomas delivered an address, and an organization was resolved upon to be called the "National Army of Retribution," with auxiliary corps in every State.

FOLLOWING IN FRANK'S FOOTSTEPS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.—John T. Samuels, of Kearney, Mo., half brother of the notorious Frank James, was arrested here at 11:30 o'clock tonight for shooting at a hack-driver named L. C. Daniels, with intent to kill. Samuels came over here today, and, getting hilariously drunk, hired the back late in the evening to drive around the city. At 11:30 o'clock he ordered the driver to take him to the bridge depot, and upon arriving there he jumped out of the vehicle and attempted to get away without paying the fare, and when the driver stopped him he drew a revolver and fired full at the driver's head. Daniels saw the motion and dodged, and the bullet grazed his cheek. Patrolman Griffin heard the shot and hurried to the scene, and together with the driver overpowered the would-be murderer and conducted him to the station. Upon searching Samuels several sensational letters from Frank James were found in his pockets. The letters were written from the Gallatin Jail, and were in substance that he, Frank, would soon be out of jail and would be in the saddle again, and requested Samuels to hold himself in readiness at any time for business and to have a good horse and saddle ready for him at a moment's notice. The letters were signed "Buck," the sobriquet by which he was known in the palmy days of the Jesse James gang.

Samuels is a tall, well-formed young man, 22 years old, and looks very much like Jesse James at the time of his death. He has only just recovered from the bullet wound through his body received in a fight just before Jesse's death.

INDUSTRIAL.

Armed Detectives About to Take a Hand in the Pennsylvania Coal Troubles.

Examination of Applicants for Illinois Mine Inspectorships—American Institute of Mining Engineers.

The Senate Labor Committee Inquiring Into the Workings of the Amoskeag Mills.

Conference of Bag Manufacturers—New York Tenement-House Cigars—Exhibition of Bottlers' Supplies.

MINING MATTERS.

TURBULENCE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELDS.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—This afternoon a special train arrived from New York over the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad. Twenty-four strong men in citizens' dress left the train and took dinner at a hotel. They were met at the depot by General-Manager Merchant. They were detectives sent out from Pinkertons' New York agency, and were in charge of one of the Pinkertons. All were heavily armed. After dinner the strangers left for Dubois on a special train, where the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company is having trouble with its coalminers.

General-Manager Merchant said to your correspondent: "The railroad company was compelled to employ detectives to protect its property and also the lives of its men. A few weeks ago the miners on the low-grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad went out on a strike. They are still out, and are the cause of all our troubles. Our company has paid its miners 10 cents more per ton than the miners in the low-grade mines were receiving. Our miners were satisfied with their wages, but the strikers have influenced many of them to quit. We employ in our mines 600 men. Only about one-sixth belong to the Miners' Union. A week or so ago about 200 men joined the strikers. New hands took their places. The strikers sent out threatening letters ornamented with skulls and crossbones. The lives and property of the loyal miners were in danger. A week ago a posse of armed men was sent from Bradford to guard the miners. Superintendent Jordan and other railway officials were sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs. We worked the mines after a fashion, but were badly crippled. We employed more guards without avail. Last Tuesday the low-grade miners, about 1,000 in number, came to Dubois. They camped close to the mines at Beech Tree, Dubois, and Punxsutawney. The strikers, who were accompanied by a brass band, paraded the streets. The homes of the miners were visited, and everything brought to bear to induce them to quit work. In this way they secured many converts. No demonstrations of violence were made until yesterday. The Superintendent and his men were about to enter the mines when they were confronted by a large body of strikers who were armed to the teeth. The leader ordered the miners to quit work. He said that several peremptory notices had been served upon the miners, and declared that now was the time for action. The men as a body refused to strike. The strikers became angry, and, drawing their revolvers, fired them into the air. The Superintendent and his aids could not control the men, who scattered like a flock of sheep. They could not be prevailed upon to return to work. In this emergency, and fearing bloodshed, I telegraphed to Pinkerton for detectives. At 6 o'clock tonight sixteen men of Pinkerton's detectives will leave New York for the mines. They will do police duty. Some will mingle with the strikers in disguise and learn their plans. I am afraid that a riot will take place, but hope that the detectives will hold the strikers down. Several cases of rifles and ammunition have been sent to Dubois for the use of the officers. Four weeks ago our daily average shipments of coal from the mines were 300 cars; now we are scarcely doing anything. The low-grade mines extend from Dubois to Pittsburg. All the miners—several thousand in number—are out. The Rochester & Pittsburg miners are the only ones who have held out. The low-grade region produces bituminous coal."

CHECK WEIGHMEN WANTED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—The convention of river coal-miners next Monday will endeavor to enforce the Check Weighman law and have one placed on every tipple. Operators who employ check weighmen insist that the convention shall take this action, and where there is a refusal they ask that the miners strike and they will aid them by employing the strikers, provided those at work will agree to share work with their less fortunate fellows. The advisability of appointing a Board of Arbitration will also be considered.

ILLINOIS MINE INSPECTORSHIPS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Board of Examiners of candidates for District Mine Inspectors completed their second session today, three of the nine applicants having passed examination successfully. These make a total of seven recommended to the Governor for appointment in the following order of merit: Alexander Ronald, Streator; Walter Rutledge, Alton; Thomas Hudson, Streator; Robert Winning, Carterville; James P. Cumming, Braceville; William Atkinson, Braceville; and Thomas, Cumming, Gardner. Before adjournment the board adopted a resolution highly complimentary of John S. Lord, Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as an efficient and faithful public officer. It is expected that the five Inspectors provided for by law will be appointed by Gov. Hamilton from the list named within a few days.

MEETING OF MINING ENGINEERS.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The autumn meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers closed today. The next meeting will be held in February, 1884, probably in Cincinnati.

THE SENATE INQUIRY.

THE AMOSKEAG COTTON-MILLS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 12.—The meeting of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor was continued today. Col. Thomas Livermore, agent of the Amoskeag Mills, testified that the mills used 40,000 bales of cotton yearly, and turned out 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 yards of cloth, at a cost of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. The cost of labor was about 30 per cent of the total cost of the goods, or about $1,500,000. The amount of capital employed in the plant, building, etc., is about equal to the yearly product. The American operatives number a fifth of all employed. They are the best operatives. The operatives are not discontented. He did not believe there was a labor union in Manchester, though many efforts had been made to establish them. There had not been a general strike in thirty years. The principal reason why New Hampshire mills worked longer hours than those of Massachusetts was the larger cost of transportation, which cost $60,000 more yearly than if the mills were in Fall River. He did not believe the cotton-manufacturing interests could compete with foreign countries without a protective tariff. This was partly due to the cheapness of labor, coal, and iron abroad.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE BAG MANUFACTURERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The manufacturers of bags, in conference today, declared there was an overproduction, and resolved to maintain the present prices next year. Each manufacturer agrees to place only a specified number of bags on the market.

A TEST CASE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The case of David Paul, testing the constitutionality of the act prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenements, was today in the Supreme Court chambers on a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari. After argument Judge Barrett dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner. The case will be appealed.

BOTTLERS' SUPPLIES EXPOSITION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The second annual international exhibition of bottlers' supplies, machinery, etc., opens in the American Institute here Dec. 11.

INDUSTRIAL.

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NEW YORK.

Rumor that William K. Vanderbilt Finds Himself Seriously Embarrassed.

His Father Pronounces the Story a Fabrication—Gossip of the Street.

Thomas Hughes, a Tucson Alderman, Swindled Out of Five Thousand Dollars.

Sudden Death of Charles A. Coe, a Widely-Known Business-Man.

Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis West, the English Beauties, Expected to Arrive Today.

VANDERBILT'S SON.

IS HE EMBARRASSED?

New York, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Rumors that William K. Vanderbilt had "gone under" were bandied about among a few in Wall street today. The story went that young William K. Vanderbilt, son of William H., had been caught in a "slump," where only the father's millions, or some other body's millions, could relieve him. At first it was stated that he was between $4,000,000 and $7,000,000 "in the hole," and later the embarrassment was placed at $3,000,000.

"A year or so ago," said a well-informed banker, "W. K. Vanderbilt entered into partnership with Henry N. Smith to bull certain stocks. I've been told that Vanderbilt was to put up all the cash. They bought mainly Vanderbilts—New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Northwestern, and, I've understood, Lackawanna. Now, everybody knows what the course of these stocks have been since. They were obliged to support the weak parts in the market, and they've put up their limit." This limit he had heard was fully $4,000,000, which has been sunk in the scheme.

Smith, it is said, is out $750,000, although he never before got caught to any great amount. This gentleman went on to say that the authority for Smith's loss was Smith himself. Smith had, he understood, a fifth interest in the deal. So, if this be true, Vanderbilt's losses would amount to about $3,000,000.

GOSSIP.

The particulars of the embarrassment were inquired about.

"As we understand it," said the gentleman, "old man Vanderbilt has for some time been in a stew about the operations of young 'Bil.' He ordered him to let up on his Wall-street operations and to close out every connection with the street, in lieu of which he would allow him $60,000 a year. The son was slow to reply to this, for the simple reason that he was in no position to withdraw. Finally everything became known to the old man, and he arranged to sell all such stock as he did not desire to carry. This has been going on for the last few weeks, and, as I understand it, the old man found himself compelled to step in today and take the balance of the business off his son's hands, which, by the way, was comprised entirely of Vanderbilt stocks. It has been reported that the son appealed to the father and was refused, but when he found the boy would be sent to the wall with the family heirlooms he relented and planked down the money."

"What effect will this have on the market?"

"None in the world; it is strictly a family affair. Were the stocks to be unloaded it would be a very different thing, but they will be tightly held by the old man. The market in fact will be the better off for this load being removed."

H. B. Hollands & Co., principal brokers for W. K. Vanderbilt, denied the story, as also did Samuel Barton, another Vanderbilt broker. They would not, however, deny that he had been buying properties the last year that had paid no profits.

VANDERBILT SENIOR.

W. H. Vanderbilt, when questioned about the affair this afternoon, said it was a d—d lie. He had heard the story in Wall street in the forenoon. He then went to see his son, and asked him about it, and he denied it, saying he had a million and a half of Northwestern and all his Lake Shore, besides a lot of other stuff. W. H. Vanderbilt said these stories were started by the bears.

"But there is no doubt Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has lost a good deal of money lately is there?" was asked.

Mr. Vanderbilt answered deliberately: "His securities wouldn't sell for as much just now as they would have some time ago, but as for his being caught bulling the market I don't believe there is any truth in it."

ALLEGED SWINDLE.

A TUCSON ALDERMAN'S COMPLAINT.

New York, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Thomas Draper, alias "Shang" Draper, Michael Cleary, the pugilist, and William Bennett, a sporting man, were prisoners at the Tombs Police Court today, charged with having swindled Thomas Hughes, President of the Board of Aldermen at Tucson, A. T., out of $5,000. Mr. Hughes amassed a fortune in the mining business, and about a month ago visited this city to take passage for Ireland. He had $50,000 with him. He made the acquaintance of Mike Cleary, of No. 270 Bowery. Cleary and he became great friends, and they paid a visit to Harry Hill's, where he was introduced to "Shang" Draper and William Bennett. A discussion as to the pugilistic merits of John L. Sullivan and Jem Mace took place, which resulted in articles of agreement being drawn up in Cleary's saloon in the Bowery for a fight between these two pugilists for $10,000 a side. Hughes backed Sullivan, and deposited $1,000 with Draper and gave $4,000 more two days later, the remaining $5,000 to be deposited a week before the fight took place. Hughes suspected something wrong, and saw Sullivan in Washington, who said: "My friend, these fellows are defrauding you out of your money. There is no match between me and Mace." Draper informed Hughes on his return to the city that he had forfeited the money already deposited because he failed to come to time with the other $5,000. The accused give as an excuse that Hughes forfeited his money. They were held in $2,500 bail for examination Tuesday.

SUDDEN DEATH.

CHARLES A. COE.

New York, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Charles A. Coe, one of the best-known business-men of New York, died suddenly in his office at No. 103 Front street this noon. He came into the city in the morning at 9 o'clock from his country seat at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, apparently in his usual health, and seated himself at his desk to attend to his correspondence. He worked steadily until a few minutes before 12, when his son-in-law, Richard L. Campbell, of the firm of Smith & Campbell, entered. While Mr. Campbell was talking to him Mr. Coe sank back into his chair suddenly unconscious. A doctor was summoned, but Mr. Coe died without regaining his consciousness. He was a large owner of warehouse and dock property in this city, a Vice-President of the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, a member of the Produce Exchange, and he was for many years a Director in the Bowery Savings Bank.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The newsdealers in mass-meeting in Brooklyn tonight reiterated a determination not to sell the *Herald* for less than three cents.

At the sale of seats for the first night's performance at the new Metropolitan Opera-House, the biggest price obtained for a box was $150, and for an orchestra seat $35. The lowest price for an orchestra seat was $14.50.

The new steamship Oregon, of the Guion Line, which left Liverpool the 6th inst., and Queenstown the morning of the 7th, on her maiden trip, is expected to arrive today. Among the passengers of the Oregon are Mrs. Cornwallis West, Mrs. Langtry, and Mrs. Le Breton, the mother of the latter. Mrs. West is the well-known English "beauty."

It is believed that Maxwell, the miller from Millersburg, O., who attempted to induce Charles Kress, an engraver, to make electrotype plates of United States Treasury notes from photographs, is insane. Maxwell is still in Ludlow Street Jail.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

Across the Continent—Impression of Vastness—The Pennsylvania Railroad and Its Lightning Train—Expanding Importance of Chicago.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Special Correspondence London *Times*.]—In returning from the far Northwest to the older and better settled portions of the great American Empire, an immediate impression is made of the more general and thorough cultivation of the lands and the denser population. The scarcity of buildings and absence of animal life and the universal bareness and unattractiveness of the prospect are exchanged for the fertile fields, teeming villages, and the presence of human beings. No one who has not experienced it can imagine the profound influence excited upon the mind by the wonderful change in the aspect of the country that is shown in the comparatively brief journey back from the almost uninhabited plains of the Far West to the better peopled regions of the Mississippi Valley and the even denser population of the Atlantic seaboard. With glad eyes you look out of the car-windows at the evidences everywhere seen, in constantly greater degree, of thrift and cultivation; at the trees and pretty running streams, at the corn and cattle, the pleasant farmhouses and ornamental villas, all in such sharp contrast with the appearance of the newly-settled country left behind. It is remarkable how a few days' absence on the frontier whets the desire to get back to civilization, and as the return journey progresses east of the Mississippi Valley the contrast becomes even more marked. But nothing is more impressively learned from the visit than the sense of the vastness of the great American Empire, the room in which it has yet to grow, and the limitless bigness of its distances, surface, and possible destiny.

We came back from Chicago to the seaboard over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the journey produced another profound impression. This is the greatest of the American railways and the best constructed of them all. Its route, also, is more typical of the varied scenery and features of the United States than that of any other "through line" between the East and West. It connects the two American cities England hears the most about—New York and Chicago—and in doing this runs through every kind of American scenery. Leaving Chicago, the railway crosses first the level grass prairie and then the timbered prairie, running through some of the best cultivated lands of Indiana and Ohio, and reaches the Ohio River at Pittsburg, the seat of the iron and bituminous coal industries of Western Pennsylvania. Then, running through a region of magnificent scenery, it passes for miles over a "black country" that has had much to do with creating the vast wealth of the Pennsylvania ironmasters, its winding line running past great iron furnaces and forges, coal mines, and coke ovens, and gradually climbing the Western slope of the Allegheny Mountain range, which is stored with all this mineral wealth. It gives for hundreds of miles in crossing these ridges lovely exhibitions of the finest mountain scenery, and after rising to the summit descends the precipitous Eastern slope upon a roadway exhibiting most skillful engineering, to the model railway city of the country—Altoona—where its shops are located. Then, for more than a hundred miles, it follows the valley of the beautiful Juniata River, winding in and out among the mountain ranges, and finally coming out of them upon the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg. Another hundred miles is afterwards run through a section of the richest and best cultivated farm lands of the United States, the Lancaster and Chester Valleys of Pennsylvania, noted for their fine farming and extensive dairies; and this is gradually transformed into a region of suburban villas as Philadelphia is approached, the lovely rural scenery as the train runs swiftly over the smooth track presenting features that are essentially English. After skirting around Philadelphia for several miles and a brief halt in its elaborate Broad street station, which with its approaches cost over $5,000,000, making the finest railway station in America, the Pennsylvania line runs through more elaborate agriculture, and, crossing the Delaware River at Trenton, traverses the level land of New Jersey until at the Raritan River the outlying suburbs of New York are reached—Newark, New Brunswick, and other towns that are practically the overflow of the American metropolis. Jersey City having been entered, the ferry across the Hudson River completes the journey. Thus are shown every kind of scenery and life that the United States can present to the tourist, a display which it would be difficult to find elsewhere, and with it is given a most impressive lesson of the wealth and varied industries of the Americans that combine to make the nation so powerful. The large population, and enormous products of coal, iron, corn, oil, and other materials along the Pennsylvania line are its main source of traffic, and I am informed that it does not rely upon the "through business" from the Far West at all, its own local trade making up 80 per cent of the whole freightage.

As the Pennsylvania is the greatest American railway, so it runs between New York and Chicago the greatest American train, the "Chicago Limited Express," a daily train each way between the two cities. From thirty-four to thirty-six hours was the time employed in accomplishing this railway journey of nearly 1,000 miles before this train was projected, but this reduces it to slightly over twenty-five hours, practically a day and a night. The train was put on in the spring of last year as an experiment, but has received such good support that it is continued as a permanency. It is "limited" in the sense that it consists of but three Pullman sleeping-coaches, with a "dining-car" and a luggage-van that also has a smoking and lounging apartment, library, and writing-tables. This train will accommodate about ninety passengers, and is a light enough burden for the locomotive to be put through at the speed necessary to accomplish the journey. In traversing the distance, the only stops are made where it is necessary to change locomotives, of which seven relays are provided, and five minutes are allowed for each relief. In going from New York to Chicago the 912 miles distance is accomplished in twenty-five and three-quarters hours, and in coming from Chicago to New York in twenty-five and one-quarter hours. The slightly longer westward distance is absorbed in climbing the Allegheny Mountain gradient. New York is left in the morning and Chicago in the evening, so that both ways the Allegheny Mountains are crossed by daylight. The railway managers claim that this train makes the best time, considering the distance, that is made by any train in the world. The charge for the journey is £4 fare and £2 extra for the sleeping accommodations and seats in Pullman coaches, while meals are furnished at four shillings. The train is a complete hotel. You eat and sleep upon the cars, can smoke or write; can get current literature from the library and read, and can have the privilege of roaming all over the train, which is of much value to the pent-up passenger, while the toilet accommodations are complete and luxurious, and everything is kept in a condition of thorough cleanliness. The excellent construction of road-bed and coaches makes the running of this train very steady, so that writing is not difficult while you glide over the smooth rails. I came east from Chicago upon it and can testify to all that is written above. We moved at rates from thirty to sixty miles an hour, according to the grades; stopped only to change locomotives (and then were off again in short order), or at the grade-railway crossings, which are frequent on the level prairies of the West, the halt being necessary for safety; and what is of very great importance we went through "on time." The attendance was excellent and the meals first-class. One could not help thinking that if the time across the American continent could everywhere be similarly expedited the journey between New York and San Francisco might be accomplished in four days instead of six days, as are now necessary.

The return to New York closed my tour, which has covered about 6,000 miles, and occupied a month's time. It was made to the most rapidly growing section of the American Union—the region that is ultimately, it seems, through the expansion of population and development of agricultural wealth, to become the controlling portion of the country. The Northwestern States before many decades will probably become the most influential division of the Empire, and Chicago is already feeling its own importance expand by the anticipation of this great future.

RELIGION.

Yesterday's Session of the Congregationalists at Concord, N. H.

The Next Council of the Church to Be Held at Chicago in 1886.

Deliberations of the Episcopalian Convention Sitting at Philadelphia.

The Charges Against Bishop Riley—Proposed Changes in the Prayer-Book.

Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at Springfield, Ill.—Departure of Missionaries for India—Bishop Chatard.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE NATIONAL COUNCIL YESTERDAY.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The National Congregational Council met this morning, prayer being offered by the Rev. Smith Baker, of Lowell, Mass. The Rev. Dr. Eccles, of Washington Territory, was introduced, and spoke briefly. A discussion occurred on a resolution to appoint a committee to report in relation to the National Congregational charitable societies and theological seminaries. It was tabled, and devotional exercises followed. The following telegram from the General Association of California was read:

Santa Cruz, Cal., Oct. 12.—*To the Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches:* We extend greeting from the shores of the Pacific to the sister churches assembled in council on the Atlantic shore. We are with you in sympathy and faith, and propose to raise $1,000,000 yearly to save the country to Christ, and $750,000 to convert the world.

Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D., Moderator.

The Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb, of Boston, made an earnest appeal in behalf of the American Board of Foreign Missions. He said that that organization had expended $591,000 in its work last year, and it proposed to devote a like or even a larger sum annually hereafter if it can be raised.

On motion of President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, it was voted to appoint a committee to report the relation of the church to foreign missions.

The Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, of Boston, one of the Vice-Presidents, read an address prepared by the Rev. Dr. I. N. Tarbox, of Boston, Secretary, on behalf of the American College and Educational Society. The expenditures of the organization the last three years amounted to $523,966, the total amount received. More money is needed for the education of candidates for the ministry, and the council was urged to pass a resolution providing for taking a collection in all the churches annually for the benefit of the society. It was voted to refer the address of Dr. Langworthy to the special committee.

Discussion was resumed on the resolution to appoint a committee on matters relating to charitable societies and theological seminaries. The subject was recommitted to the Standing Committee on Business. It was voted to instruct the Committee on Business to strike out the words "theological seminaries" from the resolution.

The resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to arrange for an appropriate observation of the approaching quatre centenary of the birth of Martin Luther.

The Rev. H. H. Quint, of New Hampshire, submitted a report of the Provisional Committee, containing recommendations and several amendments to the by-laws and rules of the order. Also, that the next session of the council be held in Chicago in 1886. The report was accepted and referred to a special committee.

The report of the Publishing Committee was accepted, with the exception of the recommendation to amend the by-laws, which was referred to a special committee already appointed.

Dr. Quint, the Secretary, read his reports showing a net gain of 262 churches during the last three years and a net increase of 5,079 in membership during the same time. The addition to the churches by profession averaged 12,500 annually. The contributions for Sabbath-schools last year amounted to $300,000, and for all charitable objects the churches had given upward of $6,000,000. There are 874 more churches in the United States than clergymen to supply them. The report contained much other statistical information taken from the Year-Book of the denomination. The report was accepted.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. L. Perrin, of Connecticut, the Treasurer, submitted his report, which showed all bills against the council paid in full. The total receipts for three years were $16,018, and the expenditures $17,032, but the apparent deficiency had been considerably reduced by subscriptions received since the auditors examined and approved the report. When deficiencies due from the different States are paid the council will be free from debt with a surplus in the treasury. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The report of the Committee on Pastors appointed at the St. Louis Council in 1880 was read by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Ross, of Port Huron, Mich., in which the ground was taken that "installation" was only one incident in the calling of a preacher, and that it was unwise to distinguish between an "installed" and an "acting" minister. The report concluded with a recommendation of the passage of the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this body the form "acting pastor" and its abbreviation "A. P." ought to be dropped from the nomenclature and statistics; that all ministers in regular connection with some association or conference of our churches, or ministers who have accepted calls to pastorates given by a formal vote of our churches, be enrolled as pastors, and that all others be enrolled with their appropriate designation.

The report was accepted and referred to a special committee.

The Rev. L. H. Cobb, of New York, Secretary of the American Congregational Union, addressed the council on building churches and parsonages.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Spaulding, of Manchester, N. H., read a paper on "The Relation of Children to the Church."

The Rev. A. E. Dunning, of Boston, Secretary of the Congregational Sunday-school and Publishing Society, spoke briefly of the work of the Sunday-school, and urged the Council to make provisions for the support of that organization.

Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, President of the same society, addressed the council on the necessity of providing liberally for the prosecution of religious work among the young. He mentioned a visit of an officer of the society to a certain section of Kansas, in which he found 1,500 people without a church or Sunday-school. The addresses were referred to a special committee.

The Rev. Charles R. Bliss, of Chicago, Secretary of the New West Education Commission, believed the only way to disintegrate Mormonism was to attract traitors in that organization by carrying Christianity among them. Dozens of Mormons had told him they were surprised that Christians had done so much and came so far for their children. He said the society would need $60,000 to promote the work among Mormon children the present year.

Miss Sybil Carter, of Chicago, for some time a teacher among the Mormons, spoke of their customs and of the pressing need that exists for carrying to them the Christian religion.

The following nominations were reported for information:

Secretary—The Rev. H. A. Hazen, of Massachusetts.

Registrar—W. H. Moore, of Connecticut.

Treasurer—The Rev. Dr. L. Perrin, of Connecticut.

The Rev. Dr. Noble, of Chicago, invited the Council to hold the next session at the Union Park Church in that city, and it was agreed that the next meeting occur there there Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1886. The Council then took a recess till evening.

At the evening session a resolution was adopted recommending that the 11th of November be a day devoted by the church to the memory of Martin Luther, whose work was eloquently eulogized by the Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Boston, and others.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

DISCUSSING PROPOSED CHANGES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—In the Episcopal Convention today the Committee on Canons were excused from further consideration of the resolution to eliminate the words "Protestant Episcopal" from the book of common prayer, and asked to be excused from further considering the proposition to establish diocesan courts of appeals. Objection to the report being raised by S. Corning Judd, Esq., of Chicago, who presented a minority report, the matter was placed upon the calendar.

When the house resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, the question as to altering the date of the festival of the transfiguration of Christ from Aug. 6 to Jan. 18 was taken up. The Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Central New York, read a number of sacred authorities to prove that Pope Calixtus in setting apart Aug. 6 as the day for the feast had but honored the custom which had prevailed upon this day as far back as the fifth century, both by the Greek and Ethiopian Churches.

Prof. Harwood, of Connecticut, said he did not think that the authorities quoted by Dr. Edgar went to prove that the previous date of the festival had been Aug. 6.

The Rev. Dr. Knight, of California, made an able speech in defense of the antiquity of the date of Aug. 6.

The Rev. Dr. Richards, of Rhode Island, made a humorous speech defending the amendment fixing Jan. 18. He spoke of Calixtus and Benedictus as ancient and venerable gentlemen who knew nothing of the modern summer exodus to the seashore.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Secretary of the Joint Committee, spoke at length for Jan. 18, and said the American Church had the right to establish its own usages and festivals. During the progress of his remarks the Chairman adjourned the Committee of the Whole for lunch.

MISSIONS—BISHOP RILEY.

At the session of the Board of Missions announcement was made that the first business of the board would be the hearing of the second triennial report of the Board of Managers.

At this point in the proceedings one of the California deputies rose and addressed the house on a question of privilege. He said it devolved upon him to take exceptions to the remarks made by Bishop Wingfield, of Northern California, as regards the millionaire churchmen of California and their gifts to the church. He declared there were many who had made generous donations, and desired that the statement of these facts be entered upon the minutes.

Bishop Wingfield arose and apologetically made the statement that he had believed he had uttered the truth in his address last Saturday, and that it was not in his heart to cast suspicion on the rich men of California.

The subject of the relations of the church to churches in other countries having been broached, some of the delegates embraced the opportunity to express their judgment of the much-talked-of question of Bishop Riley's mismanagement of the affairs of the church in the Valley of Mexico. The Rev. Dr. John Fuller started a ripple of excitement by saying in quite a forcible manner: "It has been stated that Dr. Riley was consecrated a Bishop in opposition to the canon of the church, and that I believe. And in the church of Jesus it is declared that a form of liturgy is in vogue which is improper and illegal, and I believe that, too; and as for other affairs in the charge of Bishop Riley, you know that they are in such shape that the whole affair is often alluded to as the Mexican muddle."

Bishop Biddell, of Ohio, said it was time that everything should be made known, but he hoped that the delegation would be patient until Bishop Riley could appear, which would be, according to telegrams received, the 18th of this month.

When he had finished a dozen delegates rose to speak, but Senator Edmunds was recognized, and said that it would only be Christian-like and fair play to wait till the arrival of Bishop Riley, which would surely be by the 18th.

At this an excited delegate exclaimed loud enough to be heard all through the church: "It is my opinion the Bishop of Mexico, Dr. Riley, will manage not to reach here till the day after the convention has adjourned for good. That's what I think."

A scene of confusion followed, but at last Senator Edmunds managed to secure the floor, and for a few minutes spoke earnestly in favor of postponing trial, judgment, and action in the case of Bishop Riley until the date fixed by Dr. Fulton's motion for the report of the commission. Several successive votes were taken upon motions to adjourn, to postpone, etc., and at last it was agreed that Oct. 23 the Mexican Commission's report should be considered and Bishop Riley's case acted upon.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

SYNOD OF INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Presbyterian Synod of the State of Indiana is holding a three days' session at the Second Presbyterian Church in this city. The day was devoted to routine business, but this evening addresses were made by the Rev. E. E. Fisher and others. Over 150 members were in attendance, and Sunday the different pulpits will be filled by Presbyterian ministers.

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

La Crosse, Wis., Oct. 12.—The Presbyterian Synod of Wisconsin, in session here since Monday, took an excursion to Galesville, Trempealeau County, today. At the latter place the church has a denominational institute. After reconvening there and transacting unfinished business the synod will formally adjourn.

SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The second day's session of the Synod of Michigan was opened by the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The report of the permanent Committee on Education was read by the Rev. H. P. Collin, of Coldwater, and showed that nearly $4,000 was raised by the synod during the last year for the education of ministers. The Rev. D. W. Poor, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, made an entertaining and instructive address on the work of his board. In the afternoon the subject of home missions was discussed. The report of the permanent committee stated that $15,600 was raised for home missions last year. Addresses on home missions were made by the Rev. J. A. Wight, D. D., of Bay City, and by the Rev. G. H. Wallace, of Manchester.

THE BAPTISTS.

MICHIGAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

Coldwater, Mich., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The Baptist State Ministerial Conference continued its session this morning. The Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, D. D., spoke on Biblical inspiration and its significance. The Rev. E. J. Fish, D. D., read an exegisis of Matthew, xvi., 18. The Rev. L. Kirtley, of Jackson, discussed the mutual duties of pastor and people, and the prayer question was elucidated by the Rev. J. W. Ford. After devotional exercises in the afternoon, the Rev. J. Huntington talked on "Christ in the Old Testament." An exegisis of James, i., 13 to 15, inclusive, was by the Rev. D. Baldwin. The subject of "Culture in the Pulpit" was exemplified in the address of the Rev. C. R. Henderson, of Detroit, and the church's relation to missions was explained by the Rev. James Sunderland. All of these papers elicited considerable discussion. This evening the State Convention proper opened with the annual sermon by the Rev. Z. Grinell Jr., D. D., of Detroit.

Y. M. C. A.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12.—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association effected a permanent organization by the election of the Hon. C. C. Brown, of Springfield, President; W. I. Midler, of Chicago, and H. M. Gilbert, of Knox College, Vice-Presidents; W. Cook, of Chicago, Secretary; and W. A. Crawford, of Joliet, and C. H. Johnson, of Blackburn University, Assistant Secretaries. After a brief address by the President the report of the State Executive Committee was presented. It shows that there are now fifty-three associations in the State, of which twenty are at colleges. The General Secretaries increased from twenty-one to thirty-five during the year, and the number of reading-rooms has increased to twenty-three. The committee reports a constant increase of religious enthusiasm and zeal, several hundred conversions being reported. Among the recommendations is one suggesting that Mr. I. E. Brown be continued in the office of Secretary, and that $4,000 be raised for the coming year.

Mr. W. H. Rice, the Treasurer, reported receipts for the year of $3,496.33, all of which but $15.30 has been expended. The Secretary, I. E. Brown, made a very interesting report, showing that there never has been a year in the association's history when such a solid growth has been made in the State as during the year just closed. Various other reports were presented, all of which confirmed the statement of general success in the work during the year. The afternoon was devoted to railroad and college work, and this evening there was a song-service, led by C. B. Willis, of Milwaukee, and addresses on association building by R. D. Russell, of Jacksonville, and R. A. Orr, of Pittsburg, Pa. Over 150 delegates are in attendance.

BISHOP CHATARD.

RUMORS OF PREFERMENT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—During the retreat of Catholic priests of the Diocese of Vincennes, which closed today, it leaked out that the members soon expect to hear that Bishop Chatard has been made Archbishop of Philadelphia, vice Woods, deceased, and that an announcement to this effect will be made as soon as the Bishop reaches Rome. While Bishop Chatard started for Rome as the accredited representative of Archbishop Elder, it is believed by the informed that immediately upon his arrival he will be invested with the robes of an Archbishop and at once given a seat in the council of his own right. Bishop Chatard is a native American, and was selected by the Papal Propaganda for his present position over the recommendation of the priests of this diocese, while President of the American College in Rome.

MISSIONS.

END OF THE MEETING AT MADISON.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Today's session of the Northwestern branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist-Episcopal Church opened with devotional exercises led by Mrs. L. A. Hagans, of Elmhurst, Ill. Some routine business was transacted. Then ensued a brief prayer-meeting led by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Jackson, Mich. Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Irish, of Madison, and the convention adjourned at noon to meet in Jacksonville, Ill., one year hence. Nearly all of the 200 ladies from abroad left for their homes on the afternoon trains.

BOUND FOR INDIA.

New York, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A party of missionaries under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union will sail on the steamer Furnessia at 2 o'clock tomorrow for India. The Rev. W. E. Witter and wife, from Lagrange, N. Y., will go to Sibsangor; the Rev. S. W. Rivenburg, from Clifford, Pa., to Molong; the Rev. C. E. Burdette, of Peoria, Ill., to Tura, Assam; and Miss Ulyssa B. Johnson, of Elyria, O., to Tovoy, Burmah. The Rev. J. R. Goddard and wife will sail next Tuesday on the Assyrian Monarch, returning to their work in Ningpo, China.

THE GOLDEN GATE.

Magnitude of the Canning Industry in San Francisco—A Gambler to Be Hanged.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The canning season, now virtually at an end, has been remarkably successful. All the larger firms have worked out of goods, a state of affairs never before known in California. Orders are daily received from packers which cannot be filled. Some firms have entirely miscalculated the product, and are suffering severe losses to fill contracts made early in the season. A number of firms have paid as high as four cents a pound for pears, at which price there is no profit to the packer. A scarcity of fruit was predicted early in the season, and canners overbid each other. The season's pack is as heavy as last year, but it has already been nearly exhausted, as the Eastern demand has doubled. The seven principal canning firms of this city have put up about 16,080,000 cans of fruit, and nearly two-thirds this quantity has been sold for Eastern shipment. In addition, about 16,000 cases of fish have been packed. The price of salmon was high. In the spring they sold as high as 75 cents apiece, and packers lost money, but during the fall good quality fish sold for 40 cents.

WHEELER, THE GAMBLER, TO HANG—HIS CRIME.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the death sentence passed on George A. Wheeler for the murder of his sister-in-law. The crime was committed Oct. 19, 1880, and was one of the most atrocious heard of. The evening of the 20th Wheeler made his appearance at the city prison, and in the most inconceivably cool manner informed the Captain of Police that he had strangled his sister-in-law; that her body could be found packed in a trunk in a room of a Kearney street lodging-house. The police went to the place designated, where the body was found. Wheeler talked freely about the matter, and gave minute details of the crime. The relations between the murderer and his victim, Delia Tielson, were those of man and wife, of which her sister, Wheeler's wife, was well aware, and the three occupied the same rooms. They had recently arrived in this city, where the gambler fell in love with Delia. Rather than lose her, Wheeler made up his mind to kill her, and taking the woman on his lap he asked if she was willing to die. She expressed her willingness, and Wheeler choked her to death. Feb. 20, 1881, he was sentenced to death, but on appeal to the Supreme Court was given another trial, which resulted in another conviction and death sentence Sept. 13, 1882. Again the Supreme Court was called upon, and it was only today sentence was confirmed.

When Wheeler entered prison three years ago he weighed only 140 pounds. His weight now is nearly 220. He is an arrant coward, and does not believe he will be hanged. His wife went East two years ago, where she died among her relatives at Shrewsbury, Mass. Wheeler is an engineer and native of Gorham, Me., and has relatives in Baldwin, Mass.

TELEPHONE PATENTS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12.—The negotiations between the Globe Telephone Company of New York and the Shaw Telephonic Company of Chicago are finally completed, and the Globe Company becomes the owner of the patents for the United States formerly owned by the Shaw Company.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

New London, Conn., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Amasa Sprague, mother of ex-Gov. William Sprague, was today stricken with apoplexy at the residence of a relative in Groton, and is not expected to live. She is 85 years of age.

A LAMP EXPLOSION.

By the explosion of a coal-oil lamp yesterday afternoon on the fourth floor of No. 11 North Wells street Mrs. William Bullaman was severely burned about the body and limbs, but her condition is not considered critical. An alarm of fire was turned in from Box 765, but the building and furniture were only slightly damaged.

A WONDERFUL ORCHID.

French horticulturists are at present greatly interested in a plant at one of M. de Rothschild's celebrated hothouses at Ferrières, near Paris. Perhaps the strangest of the strange family of orchids, Vanda Lowi, was discovered by H. Low in 1847 in the hot damp forests of Borneo, where it climbed to the top of the highest trees. Its long leaves, which not rarely measure a yard or more in length, appear small if compared with the length of the clusters of the buds, which reach a length of three yards. Each cluster—of which there are at present eleven in full flower at Ferrières—numbers 280 buds, all flowering at the same time, which are so different in appearance that side by side they may easily be taken for distinct species. The plant was bought in 1876 for a large sum of money, but at present it is considered worth $25,000. It is reported from Italy that, in the garden of the Marquis Corsi-Salviati, at Sesto Fiorentino, the Vanda Lowi is also at present in flower, which is the first time that it has ever flowered in Italy.

FINANCIAL.

Business Dull in New York, but Fairly Active Throughout the Country.

Demoralized Condition of the Provision Trade of Toronto—Questionable Commercial Paper.

Assignment of W. J. Adam, a Joliet Barb-Wire Manufacturer—The Law's Delay.

THE MERCANTILE REVIEW.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

New York, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Telegrams from nearly all important commercial and industrial cities to *Bradstreet's* this week mark the general continuance of a fair volume of trade. As is natural at this time, the heavy dry-goods jobbing centres are experiencing a lull in operations as compared with the rush in September. The lull has been rendered more noticeable by reason of the late mild weather. As a whole, throughout the country, business may be characterized as fairly active.

The industries are only moderately well employed. A number of iron furnaces have been blown out. Restriction of the production of anthracite to half time during the fortnight beginning Oct. 20 is being favorably considered. The boot and shoe industry has completed its busy season, and the glassmakers have not settled satisfactorily the difficulties with their employés.

DUN'S REPORT.

New York, Oct. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, report that the figures available show a very considerable decline in the volume of business at this point, which is somewhat disappointing in view of the fact that a month of presumed activity is yet to be anticipated in purchases of general merchandise. Payments, however, have been very satisfactory thus far, and the amount of goods taken during the season yielded a fair profit to jobbers, though manufacturers have not much to show, owing to excessive production. Lower prices generally prevailed in speculative markets during the week, though cotton was a little higher in the early part, owing to reports of damage to the crop. There seems to be no doubt of very considerable damage to the crop, though prices went several points lower amid a good deal of excitement yesterday on the strength of denials that damage was so great as anticipated. The condition of the South, however, is so much improved that even a partial failure can be better borne now than ever before, and if prices improve as anticipated the loss by underproduction will be somewhat made up. It is clear from the showings made by the recent failures that the lines of credit have become widely expanded, and that as a rule the volume of indebtedness has been unduly increased. It is believed a decline in values on the stock market, the important failures which have occurred, and the general want of confidence that prevails will afford a wholesome check to unwise extension in credits.

The number of failures in the United States and Canada during the last seven days was 187, against 183 the previous week. There is some increase in the Southern States, and in New York City there were three or four important assignments, such as Simon Mack & Co., clothing; J. R. McNulty & Co., coffee; and I. H. Moses & Co., shipping and commission.

CHAPMAN, GRIER & CO.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Henry B. Grier and Albert Jack filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against Sidney S. Chapman asking for a dissolution of the firm of Chapman, Grier & Co. They say that the partnership was formed Jan. 1, 1880, to carry on the business of buying, selling, and dealing in lamps, glassware, fruit-jars, etc., and they have now on hand a stock worth about $100,000 at their store Nos. 16 and 18 Lake street, and besides $67,000 in bills receivable. The liabilities of the firm are about $150,000. For some months past Grier has had sole charge of the finances and Jack charge of the sales, Chapman being absent in Colorado, where he is devoting his whole time to mining interests. For some months past the affairs of the firm have been assuming such a shape that it has been very doubtful whether the firm could meet its obligations at maturity, but it held out until Thursday when it failed to meet some paper and the same was protested. Of course as soon as this is known their credit will be gone, and as a matter of fact the firm is hopelessly insolvent. The complainants aver they are willing and anxious all their assets should be divided ratably among their creditors, but as the senior partner is absent and cannot be reached at once, they are unable to make an assignment. They fear that as soon as their failure is announced attachments will pour in on them and some creditors get a preference, and in order to prevent this and protect all their creditors they ask that a Receiver may be appointed by the court, who shall take charge of their assets and distribute them equitably. An application was at once made to Judge Gardner, and Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Receiver under a bond for $50,000.

"It is not a failure," said the chief clerk of the Bradstreet agency, "as the assets of the firm will fully cover the indebtedness. Speculation by Mr. Chapman is the cause of the embarrassment. It was the request of the two junior members of the firm that recourse was had to the courts."

The firm has been in existence since 1867, though not just as at present constituted. The original firm was known as Wheeler, Chapman & Co. In 1877 the firm was organized under the present name, though Mr. H. N. Wheeler, then the senior partner, remained a special partner until Jan. 1, 1880.

The firm is not yet prepared to furnish a list of the creditors, but it is understood that the bulk of them are in the East. The senior partner, Mr. Sidney S. Chapman, who has been in Colorado for some time, has been telegraphed to return at once, and on his arrival a more definit idea of the condition of affairs will be furnished to the public. His absence also prevents a valid assignment, his concurrence being necessary, and the fact that Thursday last some of the firm's paper—though not to any great extent—went to protest caused Messrs. Grier & Jack to ask for a Receiver, they fearing that the news of the paper having gone to protest would cause their creditors to precipitate matters by commencing attachment suits.

Mr. Grier expresses full confidence in the ability of the firm to pay 100 cents on the dollar, and says also that in his opinion business would eventually be resumed under the same organization. There had been difficulty lately in collecting their accounts, and after one piece of paper had gone to protest it was determined to ask for the Receiver so that there would be no sacrifice by a forced sale and equal justice could be done to all. The members of the firm had always sustained the most friendly relations toward each other, and for the present, until Mr. Chapman's return, Mr. Grier would say little as to future plans or prospects.

THE DOMINION.

TORONTO'S PROVISION TRADE.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The pork and provision trade of this city is in a demoralized condition. The great drop in the Chicago market a few weeks ago has had something to do with it, but other causes of a questionable character have been at work. First, there was the failure of William Monteith, of Church street, for $30,000 to $40,000, followed by Nixon & Co., Victoria street, for a large sum; next James Herson, 75 Colborne street, for $25,000 or more; and now another Church street firm has been for two weeks trying to compromise with creditors holding claims of $25,000 or more. Besides these are a number of dealers who were involved, and who only got through by their bank account or friends coming to their assistance. Others still are hanging between heaven and earth.

Most of these firms were mixed up in transactions one with the other. Some very questionable warehouse receipts and very peculiar accommodation paper are said to have passed between them. More developments are expected.

IN GENERAL.

A LONG TIME TO WAIT.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Henry M. Whitney and George Mixter, in their suits against the Pacific National Bank, in which they recently obtained a verdict of some $16,000 each in the United States Circuit Court in this city, are in the position to appreciate the delay so often experienced in law matters. Judge Nelson today granted a writ of error in each case returnable to the Supreme Court in Washington one year from Monday, and as the plaintiffs cannot proceed to levy on their judgment until the disposition of these writs of error, the probabilities are that they will have to wait for some time before they can realize on their verdicts. Some of the cases of the Pacific Bank against the stockholders have been set down for trial at the October term of the Circuit Court, which comes the 15th of this month.

ASSIGNMENT.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—W. J. Adam, a prominent barb-wire manufacturer of this place, made an assignment late this afternoon of all his property to Henry P. Van Benthusen. His principal creditors are the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company, the Stone City Bank of this city, and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. The schedule of his property shows that his assets are considerably beyond his liabilities. The assignment was precipitated by his inability to realize on large bills and notes outstanding, which rendered it impossible to meet his own paper, so to do the square thing by all creditors he made the assignment.

BASE-BALL.

Batting and Fielding Record of the League Clubs.

American Sports has prepared the averages of the players and clubs in the league from the original records. The Tribune has already printed the individual records. Following are the club records:

Rank	Name of club	Games played	Games won	Batting: Times at bat	Runs scored	Average per game	Runs earned	Average per game	First bases	Percentage	Total bases	Average per game	Fielding: Number put out	Times assisting	Fielding errors	"Passed balls" and "wild pitches"	Total chances	Percentage of chances accepted
1	Boston	98	63	3,657	668	6.81	310	3.16	1,010	.270	1,481	15.11	2,581	1,610	491	253	[illegible]	.859
2	Chicago	98	59	3,653	680	6.93	285	2.91	1,000	.273	1,490	14.48	2,570	1,522	665	148	4,975	.833
3	Providence	98	58	3,685	634	6.47	205	2.09	1,001	.271	1,357	13.84	2,602	1,415	535	158	4,731	.835
4	Cleveland	97	55	3,373	464	4.78	164	1.69	830	.246	1,081	11.14	2,578	1,512	648	140	4,830	.845
5	Buffalo	97	52	3,690	613	6.21	270	2.78	1,044	.282	1,340	13.67	2,584	1,514	642	100	4,840	.862
6	New York	96	46	3,478	527	5.49	200	2.08	802	.256	1,220	12.70	2,517	1,296	620	177	4,619	.825
7	Detroit	98	40	3,603	498	5.08	172	1.76	892	.247	1,163	11.86	2,580	1,443	690	118	4,780	.843
8	Philadelphia	98	17	3,541	430	4.47	157	1.60	850	.240	1,110	11.30	2,507	1,303	740	187	4,887	.810
..	Total	780	390	28,683	4,513	5.78	1,824	2.33	7,519	.262	10,184	13.05	20,580	1,805	4,811	1,380	38,545	.844

Games Yesterday.

Seven innings were played at Baltimore yesterday, the Buffalos making six runs, while the home team made none. The St. Louis Club defeated the Detroit Club at St. Louis by a score of 8 to 4. At Cincinnati the Providence team scored one run, blanking the home team.

Chicagos Defeated.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12.—In the base-ball game here today at the close of the seventh inning the score was Chicago 2, Indianapolis 3, when the game was called on account of darkness.

A TALENTED LIAR.

The Adventures of Danny Cox, of Highwood, Ill.

Late returns from Lake Forest, Ill., substantiate the suspicion that Danny Cox, the boy who appeared at Mr. Bohan's house in that village a few nights ago in a sadly dilapidated state, and told a highly sensational story about being kidnaped and drugged by a couple of colored men and left by the roadside to die, is an accomplished liar. Since the boy's appearance at Mr. Bohan's house he has adhered to such a skillfully arranged tissue of falsehoods that many who saw and questioned him had implicit confidence in his truthfulness, and that he had really been the victim of a great outrage. Others, however, better versed in the ways of the wicked were suspicious that the lad was not telling the truth, and yesterday's developments proved the correctness of their judgment, as well as the farther fact that the boy is skilled in the art of falsification far beyond his years. C. G. Wenham, City Marshal of Lake Forest, who has had the boy in charge, yesterday found a family named Burke, living about a mile from Lake Forest, who knew the boy, he having been at their house about a year ago under similar circumstances. At that time he said his name was Wilson. The Burkes advertised the boy, and the next day Mr. William D. Cox, of Highwood, his father, called and took him home. The Marshal yesterday took the boy to the Burke house, and asked him if he knew Mrs. Burke. He looked the lady square in the face, and, without the slightest change in his countenance, informed the Marshal that he had never seen her before. Mrs. Burke says the young rascal acted the same when he told the Wilson story, sticking to it until confronted by his father. Marshal Wenham, being acquainted with Mr. Moynahan, the boy's uncle, living at Highwood, asked the youthful prevaricator if he knew Moynahan. He said he had never heard the name, and knew no one in Highwood. The Marshal nevertheless started for Highwood with the boy. When half-way there they met a boy and girl, and when asked if he knew who they were Danny said he did, and that their name was Nugent. That was the first signs of weakening the boy had displayed. As they neared the Moynahan house Dan became somewhat nervous, and wanted to get out of the wagon. But he was not permitted to do so. As they approached the house the family appeared at the gate. He asked Dan if his uncle was there and the young scoundrel acknowledged that he was. He was accordingly placed in charge of his uncle, his father being at present in New Orleans, and his mother in poor health. The Marshal learned that the boy was an adopted child having been taken by Mr. Cox when two years of age. He was always obedient and was a good scholar in school, until about a year ago, when he first ran away. It seems that the moving cause of the boy running away was as follows: In the afternoon of the day he was found at Lake Forest he was sent to post a letter before returning to school. On his way he stopped in a grocery store. There being no one in, he attempted to rob the till. In so doing he pulled it out too far and it dropped on the floor. The noise attracted the attention of the proprietor, who saw Dan as he ran away, and told his uncle about it. In the evening he was questioned about the matter, and he denied all of the statements made by the storekeeper. He was then told that he would be obliged to confront his alleged traducer, and he said he would be glad to do so. Before going, however, he wanted to go out to the barn, which he was permitted to do. He was absent sometime when a search was made for him, and nothing was found but his shoes and stockings, which he had removed and left on the barn floor. They saw nothing more of him until yesterday. The Marshal was informed that it was the intention of his uncle to bring the boy to the city and have him cared for at some reformatory institution.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Cox, Dan's uncle by adoption, called at The Tribune office, and communicated the first intelligence of the boy's identity. He says that aside from the queer ideas he gets about running away from home, and telling ingenious lies, he is a good boy and is liked by those with whom he lives. He had not learned the cause of the boy's leaving home, but he was sure it was not on account of ill-treatment. He is unusually bright, and Mr. Cox thinks he will outgrow his singular penchant and make an intelligent man.

FIREMAN MURPHY.

Patrick Murphy, the fireman of Hook and Ladder No. 2 who was so badly injured by a fall at the fire in the Weber Wagon Factory on West Lake street Thursday night, was only very slightly improved yesterday, and his recovery is still a matter of grave doubt.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. "The Romany Rye." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. John McCullough. Afternoon, "Othello." Evening, "Richard III."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Salsbury's Troubadours in "Green-Room Fun." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Robson and Crane in "Our Boarding-House." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Harry Meredith in "Ranch 10." Afternoon and evening.

Grenier's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

Chicago Driving Park.
Course at terminus of Madison street car-track. Races at 1 p. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

FAIR weather for the greater part of the Upper Lake region.

LORD and Lady Lansdowne sailed for Canada yesterday.

JAY-EYE-SEE will trot at the Chicago Driving Park today.

SAN FRANCISCO'S earthquake seems to have gone round the world.

SUCCESS is attending the fourth triennial musical festival at Leeds, England.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has no objection to the early publication of bureau reports.

RUMORS of impending failures yesterday disturbed the financial world in London.

THREE commercial clubs are visiting in Cincinnati—those of Chicago, Boston, and St. Louis.

TWO MORE cribs are ready for the new exterior breakwater—the one the schooners jump over.

KANSAS, it is understood, shows the largest average yield per acre of wheat and oats of any State in the Union.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR and all the members of the Cabinet received the Corean Embassy at the White House yesterday.

A ROMAN Duke promises to the Pope 60,000 Catholics who "will strike" for the restoration of his temporal power.

MRS. AMASA SPRAGUE, mother of ex-Gov. William Sprague, of Rhode Island, was stricken with apoplexy at Groton, Conn., yesterday.

ONLY three grain-charters were made yesterday. There were plenty of vessels and no lack of cargoes, but carriers and shippers could not agree.

IN addition to the five regular Friday hangings, three negroes were lynched by mobs, two of the victims being strung on one tree at Russellville, Ky.

ALBERT TUSCH, a homicide, is on trial in the Criminal Court. Self-defense is the plea. In a quarrel with Louis Braen, Tusch killed Rudolph Braen, who interfered as a peacemaker.

IT is said that Gen. Hancock is likely to come to Chicago as the successor of Gen. Sheridan. The commandant at Governor's Island is personally much averse to leaving New York City.

SPANISH politicians are still constructing a new Cabinet. The excuse for the disintegration of Sagasta's Cabinet—namely: the hooting of the Parisian proletariat at Alfonso—seems already forgotten.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL GRESHAM believes there are too many high-salaried officials in the Chicago Post-Office. He is not opposed to an increased number of carriers, in case of some kind of reorganization.

LEADING Parisian editors are quarreling over Missionary Shaw. One editor is bitterly attacked by another for having made fun at Shaw's expense during a critical moment in the diplomatic hubbub arising out of the Madagascar affair.

TWO HUNDRED witnesses have been summoned for the trial of the alleged assailants of Miss Emma Bond, in Christian County, Illinois. The victim of the foulest outrage of recent years is happily regaining her health and strength.

MUCH interest in railway circles attaches to the resumption of the payment of commissions by the Pennsylvania. These commissions are alleged to be so high as to amount practically to a war against the other roads—$10 being stated to be the premium given an agent for securing a passenger from Chicago to New York.

FOR the information of investors it is to be noted that a mining company was yesterday formed in Milwaukee with a capital of $6,000,000. Six hundred thousand capitalists can be accommodated if they will be contented with one share each.

IT is telegraphed from Rome that the prelates of the Vatican, fearing that the Italian Government may gobble the Papal library, are hiding the most valuable of their bibliological treasures. Many valuable manuscripts have already disappeared.

TWO BOYS were fighting on Indiana avenue near Fourteenth street. Charles P. Nelson, in separating them, threw one of the boys violently to the sidewalk, severely injuring him. The father of the boy prosecuted Nelson, and the latter was yesterday fined $10 and costs.

THE South Chicago Dock Company will soon be receiving freight from the lake propellers. Connections have been made with the Belt Railway which will, it is claimed, render this mode of getting western-bound freight through Chicago the most convenient yet devised.

AS THE result of publicly printing the list of pensioners, but one communication alleging fraud has thus far been received at the bureau in Washington. The Commissioner believes the publication of the list was ill-advised, as it has let loose the whole pack of claim agents on the recipients of the Government's bounty, and will work much harm to the unsophisticated.

FIVE murderers ended their lives on the scaffold yesterday, including Ellis Craft, one of the "Ashland fiends," and the butcher, Mann, of L'Original, in Canada. At Fremont, O., a condemned man named Radford resisted the hangman, and was executed with great difficulty. A wife-slayer at Bowling Green, Ky., and a negro at Monticello, Ark., completed the quintet of the day.

AT Dubois, Pa., near Bradford, the Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company has a strike of miners on its hands which has reduced its shipments of soft coal from 300 cars a day to nothing. The strikers, through the use of brass bands and other terrifying devices, have bulldozed the whole region. Yesterday a special train with twenty-four formidable detectives arrived at Bradford and were taken to the theatre of disturbance.

AUGUST CANTON, a dangerous burglar, was yesterday put on trial in Judge Gary's court. The jury found him guilty and fixed his term in the penitentiary at five years. While being taken back to jail the burglar broke from his attendant and ran a short distance before being recaptured. It was then discovered that Canton had a ginger-ale bottle concealed in his sleeve. The bottle was fixed with whip-cord so as to serve for a good bludgeon. Mr. Canton entered the best houses of Chicago through the roofs.

DEMOCRATIC PREDICAMENT IN OHIO.

The Democratic hurrah over the victory in Ohio, won for them by the prohibition cranks, should be tempered by several considerations.

The election of a Democratic Legislature and State Government has disposed of prohibition agitation for two years, and the Democrats can count upon no adventitious and treacherous aid from the cranks during the Presidential struggle next year, as there is no Legislature to elect. Nobody is insane enough to expect prohibition legislation from the new Democratic Legislature, which is pledged to the liquor interests up to the eyes. There will be no submission by it of another prohibition amendment. That issue is dead for some time to come in Ohio, and it cannot be resurrected till long after the Presidential election shall be decided. The members of the Republican party who think they believe in paper prohibition as a remedy for intemperance will not be going around next year trading off their votes to the Democratic ticket in consideration of votes from Democrats for a visionary constitutional amendment, which could not be carried by any system of bargaining and treachery. From now on until a new President shall have been elected the Democrats of Ohio must meet the Republicans of that State upon National issues, unobscured and undisturbed by the interference of cranks.

But the Democrats of Ohio in the meantime will have a problem of their own to grapple with. They have the Scott liquor tax and regulation law on their hands. What will they do with it? They are committed to the bummer saloons dead against it, but they ascertained in the late campaign that it is one of the most popular laws ever placed upon the statute books of Ohio. It yields $2,000,000 revenue per annum for the support of local government. The City of Cincinnati alone has collected $400,000 from the saloons, and reduced taxation to that amount. The City of Cleveland receives a quarter of a million, and applies the money to objects for which additional taxation would have to be levied upon the people in the absence of the Scott law. The Democratic majority in the Legislature cannot substitute a license law in place of it, for the Supreme Court of the State has decided the licensing of saloons to be unconstitutional. They cannot reduce the amount of the saloon tax, for that would raise a protest from the taxpayers of every city and county in the State without satisfying the saloonkeepers, who want to pay no tax. Will they dare to repeal it? They are committed to that course, but they know it would lose their party thousands of votes which the situation compels them to retain if they hope to win the State next year. But if they fail to carry out their pledge made to the grogshops and refuse to repeal the Scott law, the lower strata of saloonkeepers and their followers will cry out against their breach of pledge and seek their revenge at the polls. The Democratic predicament is not a comfortable one.

Intelligent Democrats who take into account the influences which led to success in Ohio this year, and the reduction of the Democratic majority of 19,000 last year to 9,000 this, notwithstanding the irritating presence of the prohibition question, will not be very enthusiastic in the hope of carrying the State for a Democratic President. The returns of the late election show that in the large cities where the Prohibitionists were not numerous enough or blatant enough to create alarm among the Germans, as in Cincinnati and Cleveland, the German vote returned for the most part to the Republicans. This fact furnishes warrant for believing that the Republicans in a Presidential year will regain the entire German vote they had formerly, inasmuch as prohibition will be out of the way altogether. Thousands of prohibition Republicans who voted their own ticket this year, or else voted the Democatic ticket in order to secure Democratic votes for their amendment, will return to the Republican ranks in the Presidential year; and especially because they perceive now that the Democrats fooled them in the late election. Besides all this, the Democrats, either by repealing the Scott law or by refusing to repeal it, will offend thousands who voted with them last Tuesday.

There is no doubt that Ohio will be regarded as the pivotal State in the Presidential election of next year. It is the only State which will hold an October election. Both parties will bring all the influence and money they can command to bear upon the result. The State will be stumped, and processioned, and illuminated, and barbecued to the last extremity. But the fight will be on National issues, and if the liquor question shall cut any figure at all it will be to the embarrassment of the Democrats, who must now decide what they will do with it. They have placed themselves between two fires by coquetting with the Prohibitionists while they were consorting with the saloonists. Whatever the result may be, the Democrats cannot extract much hopefulness from the present situation of affairs, which compels them to fight at a disadvantage to retain a bare majority of 9,000 out of a total vote of more than 700,000.

ABOUT STOCK-WATERING.

The decision of the New York Court of Appeals sustaining the legality of the issue of watered stock by the Western Union Company led the New York Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting to pass a resolution asking the Legislature to declare such issues illegal. Accepting the law as laid down by the Judges, it requests that the law be changed so that the practice of "watering" may be stopped. In commenting on this resolution, the New York *Evening Post* takes the ground that the Chamber of Commerce has misapprehended the real evil to be met. Increasing the number of shares that represent a property is of no more consequence to the public, the *Post* says, than the number of letters in its name or the number of rooms in its offices. The real thing that concerns the public is, What does the corporations take away from the people in return for the services it renders? What is wanted, in other words, is cheaper service, and that is to be had by regulating charges in some way, and not by attempting to control the quantity of paper on which certificates of stock may be printed.

Without in any way questioning the importance of the regulation of the charges of corporations that hold monopolies by concessions from the State, it seems to us that the *Post* overlooks one very important aspect of the evils of stock-watering. Even if it is true that what a railroad or express or telegraph company may charge will be independent of the number of pieces of paper that stand for its assets, it is a great oversight to think of these concerns as affecting the public only in what they charge. These stock-watering corporations are almost without exception the footballs of stock-exchange speculators, who use the power of "watering" the stock as one of the most profitable means of transferring the money of the confiding public into their own pockets. If there were no other reason for doing something to restrain if not to prohibit the increase of stock it would be the history of operations like the increase of the capitalization of the New York Central, of the Western Union, of the Wabash, and of the Denver. In these and scores of other cases the mere multiplication of the pieces of paper was the means of the loss of millions by stockholders, and speculators, and investors.

It is a familiar fact in the stock market that a property represented by a few high-priced shares will not sell for as much as the same property represented by many low-priced shares. People who will not pay $200 for a thing will, if it is divided into five shares, pay $50 apiece for them, or $250 for the whole. Hence one of the devices of the speculative manager of corporate property is to water the stock or to increase the number of pieces. Some of the greatest winnings in Wall street have been made by this kind of manipulation. An operation of this sort conducted at a propititious moment when the public are hungry for shares may be enormously profitable to the insider who has the management of the "deal." "Those who use railroads or telegraphs" are not the only ones by any means whose interests are to be considered. The growth of the Stock Exchange has made it a world by itself, with peculiar dangers for the unwary, and requiring new safeguards.

But even with regard to the effect of stock-watering on the charges of the corporations, the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce is nearer the facts than the comments of the *Post*. By increasing the number of shares or pieces of paper, corporations can and do notoriously disguise the profits they are making. To acknowledge earnings of 25 per cent on $1,000,000 might provoke the criticism of the public, which would fail entirely to be aroused by earnings of 5 per cent on $5,000,000. A great deal is said already about the excessive profits of the Western Union. Who does not know that this outcery would be ten times as strong if the company were dividing cent per cent a month on its original capital?

It is, of course, very silly for people to pay more for five shares of watered stock than they would give for the one original share out of which the five were created. It is equally irrational for the public to forget that the apparently reasonable dividends corporations are paying are on stock that has been multiplied for the express purpose of concealing enormous profits. But such is human nature, even in the stock market and in the Legislature. As the corporations are the creatures of the State, it is perfectly competent for the State to use its power to check such abuses as have been perpetrated by "watering" stock.

THE CALIFORNIA LESSON.

Our California correspondence calls attention to the interesting aspect in that State of what is quite properly called the "railroad problem." Although absolute power to regulate the fares and rates of the roads has been intrusted by the Constitution of the State to a Board of Commissioners who have judicial, administrative, and legislative functions of the most sweeping character, and although these officers are elective, the people have failed utterly in getting any relief through them from the exactions of the roads, or more properly the one road that controls the rail transportation of the entire State. Reductions have been made, but they are so contrived that they affect but an infinitesimal fraction of the traffic and travel of the community. The majority of the board remains, as has been the case in all previous boards, in the hands of the railroad; even the Governor who was elected on a pledge of supporting the movement for lower rates has gone over to the corporation, and the only concessions in prospect are such as the road may choose to make voluntarily.

That the road has been a benefit to the State is not denied. High as its rates are they are lower than those of the stage-coach and the packets. Its speed is many times that of the carriers who used horse-power to cross the plains. But the facts that railroad fortunes are growing faster than any others in the State; that the managers of the road, though common carriers, persist in treating their business as if it were a purely private enterprise; and that, tho the State is by no means as rich or as thickly populated as the East, the Californians have still to contribute to its support at a rate which makes its net earnings per mile greater than those of roads like the New York Central—have created a very intense feeling in California. The universal demand is, that the railroad shall be brought to take a more reasonable and less costly attitude.

The personalities with which the California railroad question has been treated in many quarters have perhaps obscured to some extent the real nature of the trouble. If all that California suffers from in the maladjustment of its railroad to the other interests is to be explained on the ground of the total depravity of the specific persons who are in possession of its iron highways, there is no room left for the discussion of principles. But if California is viewed, as our correspondent points out, as an illustration of the extreme development of the tendencies which are in operation all over the country to establish railroad monopoly of a more complete kind than has yet been seen, the situation on the Pacific coast rises from a mere personal interest to that of a general and high social importance. The latter view is correct beyond a doubt.

All over the United States we find a clash of interest and more or less bitterness of feeling arising from the fact that public franchises are being used in a private way for personal profit or pride. The individuals in possession laugh at the idea that they are to run what they call their "business" for patriotic purposes. "They run railroads to make money," as Vanderbilt said. Another cause of grievance in the public mind is that it sees that the power of the "common" carrier, who should according to the public view of his position, and according to the historic theory of it act for the common benefit and with a common equality between all men, is being used to divert or modify as he thinks proper the energies and industries of the country.

The trunk lines through the Fink pool have decided that the business of preparing beef for the market must not be carried on in Chicago or Kansas City, but in the East. They had previously decreed that the Southern manufacture of cotton goods for the Western market should be encouraged at the expense of the Eastern manufacture. In California the Central Pacific settles whether flour shall be ground in California or Texas, whether ores shall be reduced in Omaha or in San Francisco, whether iron shall be manufactured in Reno or in Oakland. All these matters, of vital importance to individual business-men and the aggregate community, are determined irrevocably by the rates charged on the raw materials and the manufactured products respectively.

Such powers would not be delegated to the most benign Government on the face of the earth. But they have in the ordinary course of affairs, owing to the sudden and unforeseen growth of our railroads, been intrusted to private citizens, who use them not for patriotic purposes, but for personal ones. The community is but just awaking to the fact that the control of its highways has passed into private hands, and that this control is the control of its industrial and social life. There is no argument or consideration that can be advanced that would even for a moment lead people to consider the propriety of handing over the wagon-roads to private corporations and individuals with power of fixing their own rates. Every reason that holds against the private or corporate control of the wagon-roads holds against similar surrender of the railroads. In some way the common function of the common carrier by rail must be restored—the patriotic element must be introduced into the administration of our iron highways. The experience of California is specially valuable as emphasizing the dangers which are sure to follow the continuance of our present system.

SOMETHING THAT NEVER DIES.

Speculation never dies. It is sometimes badly crushed, as it is at this moment in the stock market, but it is as certain to rise again as truth. While securities of all kinds are going down, capital is accumulating, and a reservoir is being filled that must sooner or later have an outlet. Even during the calamitous decline that has been going on the last few months in the commodities of the stock market there has been a constant inquiry for good things to put money into, and there have been several eruptions of a speculative spirit in the very face of conditions that were on the face of things the most discouraging possible.

The downward movement in the securities of the Wall street syndicates was in its full ebb-tide when the furious speculation in oil broke out a few months ago. The statistics of that whirl have never been gathered, but enough is known to make it certain that it was one of the most gigantic speculative episodes while it lasted that the country has seen for a long time. The whole product for a year would be turned over in the various exchanges in a day, and fortunes were made and lost in hours. The transactions of single operators went to figures that would have seemed incredible even on the Stock Exchange a few years ago. But all this passed by almost without exciting general attention. It occurred in a quarter of the commercial world of which the public know little. Immense as were the sums involved, they were lost and won without perceptible effect on the general pulse, and when the fever died out few outside of oil circles had any clear idea that there had been much the matter.

Those who keep large sums of ready money on hand for the purpose of hazarding it in bets on prices in the exchanges have now turned to making things lively on the Coffee Exchange of New York. They have discovered that coffee is too cheap, or that some speculators on the exchange have agreed to deliver more coffee in a given time than they can get, and have gone in with their money to put up the price by buying up all the coffee there is in the market, and perhaps all that there is to come. Where these avant couriers lead others follow, eager to detect in any quarter the first faint streaks of a dawn of higher prices in anything, they do not care what. The more the price fluctuates, the greater the number of bettors. It finally gets to be a game entirely independent of the natural movements of the actual coffee market between two sets of capitalists or gamblers, whichever your prejudices please to call them. Some grades of coffee have already advanced 33 per cent, and we are told that it is believed quotations will mount still farther, especially if there is a corner, which is thought very likely.

By and by the game in coffee will be worked out, and the "boys" will take hold of something else. Very probably breadstuffs on the Board of Trade will come in for their share of attention, particularly if they are previously forced down to prices that seem low enough to the speculators. We have many of the conditions that favor speculation on the Board of Trade. Prices are low in comparison with what they have been. There is a great deal of stuff. Speculators never like to take hold of little things. The quality is good. The constituency behind the professionals that will follow them is great and rich. The shrinkage in prices in stocks has not hurt the country people. There is in the interior lots of money that burns in the hands of its owners which a little sharp manipulation of the markets can get into the hands of the cliques.

One of the contradictions of the present situation is, that while everything in the stock market, which is supposed to be the gage of the prosperity of the country, is going down business of all kinds is excellent. Merchants' sales were never better. Railroad earnings are very good. The secret of this is, that the great heart of the country is sound. The back-country is full of money that has been received for grain and railroad building. It itches in the rural palm. The palm will never rest until it has handed a good part of this money over to some smarter hand. The people that have it have learned nothing by the collapse in Wall street because they do not go there. They must play their speculative game in their own way.

The speculative impulse to be expected of the great distribution of currency throughout the country as the result of specie payments, the imports of gold and the expenditures on railroad building, has been by no means exhausted in the Wall street boom. There is more money than has been lost in Wall street waiting anxiously in the country to be lost in some other kind of game. A great deal of it will be got rid of on the Board of Trade. Real-estate speculation—tho there is absolutely no sign of it now—will take its share in the fullness of time.

SENSATIONAL ADVERTISING.

The statement is made that Manager McVicker has threatened to close his theatre to a certain star if the latter's manager persists in certain sensational and clap-trap advertising which is characteristic of the cheap variety shows. If this be the case the local manager has taken a commendable position, and the example he has set will probably prove of great value to theatres, and, indeed, to all classes of current advertisers. The public sense of propriety is constantly being lowered by the display of objectionable pictures on the walls and board fences, and individual rights and comforts are constantly being outraged by advertising processions, vile street bands, and the gathering of crowds of people who are drawn together by some cheap and nasty device. The public is entitled to protection against these abuses, but under the American system of municipal government such protection must come from a protest of public opinion and the individual agency of influential men. If the management of McVicker's Theatre sets its face against a low order of advertising other managers of respectable places of amusement will do the same, and the public will be spared the offense it encounters nearly every day from the attempt of some obscure person or business to obtain notoriety. Reform in the matter of advertising will also result in the saving of vast sums of money to the amusement managers. Thousands of dollars are wasted every week in the shape of illuminated printing, hand-bills, lithographs, and street advertising of every description. The people to whom the reputable theatres appeal for patronage are reached exclusively through the newspapers, and every dollar expended in legitimate advertising in the daily newspapers brings more return than twenty dollars wasted on dead walls, transparencies, and parades. The low variety dives which are excluded from the newspaper columns naturally seek the attention of the roughs, loafers, prostitutes, and young boys who make up their audiences by all sorts of meretricious dodges, but the managers of first-class entertainments waste their money and degrade their calling by entering upon the same system.

But the caterers for the amusement-seekers are not the only advertisers who waste their money in illegitimate, sensational, and unproductive methods. Business-men whose judgment and experience ought to protect them against such folly are often guilty of throwing away their money on cheap circulars, "dodgers," "gutter-snipes," obscure weekly papers, and other vehicles which never attract the class of people whose patronage they are soliciting. It is entirely within bounds to estimate that thousands of dollars are squandered daily in every large city by men engaged in legitimate business upon street printing, ephemeral little sheets which claim to be newspapers, cheap circulars which are thrown away instantly by those to whom they are sent or handed, and in other ways devised by advertising adventurers who exhaust the patience or play upon the sympathy of their victims. The large signs, the itinerant bearers of banners and distributors of cards, the street processions, the transparencies, the unsightly objects which are paraded in masquerade costumes, and numerous other expedients of a similar nature are public nuisances, and they do not pay. The one sure means for reaching the public eye and riveting the attention of patrons is to make conspicuous announcements of novelties and facts through the established newspapers of daily circulation, and whenever the amusement or business advertisers of a city go outside this vehicle they simply throw away their money, even when they do not excite disgust and resentment by obtrusive, sensational devices which interfere with the public comfort and outrage the public sense of decency.

THE result in Ohio on the liquor question may be roughly stated as follows:

For the prohibition amendment	300,000
Against the prohibition amendment	425,000
Necessary to carry it	362,500
Hence defeat about	62,500
For the first amendment, taxation and regulation	100,000

Of the votes cast for the first amendment the Republicans furnished about 90,000 and the Democrats 10,000.

Of the votes cast for the second or prohibition amendment the Republicans gave it 200,000, the Democrats 80,000, the Radical Prohibitionists 20,000. About 15,000 or 20,000 of the Democrats who voted for the second amendment were bribed to do it by the ultra-Prohibitionists, who paid them with votes for the whiskyite ticket. A Prohibitionist would offer a Democrat to vote for Hoadly and the whole liquor ticket on condition of the Democrat voting for the second amendment. In this way some 20,000 persons who subordinated their Republicanism to sentimental prohibition voted for the whiskyite State and legislative ticket and elected it. This accounts for the unexpectedly small Republican vote in the Republican counties and the remarkably large vote for the prohibition amendment. Thus, in Harrison County, always good for 600 or 700 majority, the Republican candidate for the Legislature was almost defeated, while the second amendment received 1,805 majority, showing that most of the Democrats of the county voted for it while supporting the free-whiskyite ticket. The result also shows that the prohibition cranks traded off the anti-whisky candidates for votes for the second amendment. In Preble County, which usually gives 700 to 900 Republican majority, the Representative has only 83 majority, while the second amendment got 1,200 majority, showing that at least 700 Democrats voted for it to secure support for an anti-amendment Representative—an equal number of Prohibitionists voting for the whiskyite Democratic candidates for the Legislature.

Take another case: Madison is a close and hard-fought little county, but the Republicans can carry it by 150 to 200. Here is the report of the result:

> Returns from all the townships of Madison County give Foraker, for Governor, 189 majority, the rest of the State ticket being about the same. John F. Locke is defeated for reëlection for Representative by James T. Black, Democrat, by 174 majority.

The second amendment will have 300 majority.

Locke, Republican, was clearly swapped off for second-amendment votes. In Tuscarawas County, where the Democratic majority is usually 700 to 800, the second amendment carries, and the Democratic majority for the anti-amendment ticket 1,240. In twenty other counties where the returns are given we find the same trading and swapping of votes were carried out—the Democrats overreaching and cheating the prohibition cranks every time. The wonder is, that the Republican ticket is not worse defeated. If the election had taken place a few weeks earlier, before these bargains to swap votes were made, the Republican ticket would easily have been elected. But people judge by results and not by "what might have been."

ALL the 3½ per cent bonds have not been sent in to be paid off, tho they have all been called. But revenue is pouring so fast into the National strong-box that Secretary Folger announces that he will have to begin at once to pay off the 3s. A Washington dispatch states that it is not expected at the Treasury Department that the calls of 3s will disturb the National banks very much, as only a few of these bonds are held as security for circulation. This is quite a misapprehension of the facts. A large number of the 3s are held as security for bank circulation. It is on that account that the Bankers' Convention devoted so much of its deliberations to the question of how to prevent the contraction of circulation that was following the redemption of the bonds. At the date of the last report by the Controller of the Currency just one-half of the bank circulation was based on the 3s. The banks, the dispatch said, held $33,000,000 of 4½s, nearly $105,000,000 of 4s, $40,000,000 of 3½s, and $179,000,000 of 3s. All the 3½s have since been called, and the Secretary of the Treasury is about to begin the retirement of the 3s. As these are called the banks must either give up their circulation or must buy the 4s or 4½s at a high premium.

PROF. G. K. GILBERT, United States Geologist, has struck a new solution of the Mormon question. In a communication which appears in the Salt Lake *Tribune* he argues that Utah is liable to be the victim some of these days of an earthquake that will shake Salt Lake City down. When the terrible calamity may be expected he does not pretend to say, but he intimates that it may not be far off. On this point he writes: "From the Warm Springs to Emigration Cañon fault-scarps—that is to say, earth-fractures in the mountains—have not been found, and the rational explanation of their absence is, that a very long time has elapsed since their last renewal. In this period the earth-strain has been slowly increasing, and some day it will overcome the friction, lift the mountains a few feet, and reënact on a more fearful scale the catastrophe of Owens Valley." The Professor's dire prophecy is based on the theory that something beneath each mountain is slowly, steadily, and irresistibly rising, and that in yielding to this force the earth's crust is broken. "The motion at the instant of yielding is so swiftly and so abruptly terminated as to constitute a shock."

We trust, with our esteemed contemporary, that the Professor will flood the Territory with his views on this subject. Not that we condone earthquakes, or would wish to see Salt Lake City transformed into a sepulchre and the rest of Utah shaken into a howling waste. But we really would like to see the Professor make such an impression upon the Mormons as should scare them into repentance and consequent clean living. A sharp rain of fire and brimstone is understood to have put a stop to wickedness in two well-known cities of another age, Sodom and Gomorrah. Perhaps the prospect of an earthquake might do as well by Utah. Go on with your missionary work, Professor. It is not the first time that science has gone hand in hand with reform.

THE pastoral letter of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Diocese of New York denounces and condemns the secret societies, organized ostensibly for Irish patriotic purposes, but really for local political ends, or the cash profit of the organizers. These Ku-Klux societies, the pastoral says, "are dangerous everywhere and evil everywhere; but among us they are worthy of contempt, because entirely lacking in any plausible justification." It adds:

> The laws of the Republic are just and equitable. Let us obey them faithfully, for they are the bulwark of our freedom. If we have grievances we can appeal to public opinion and to the spirit of fair play and justice which characterizes the American people.

The Bishops forget that these hole-in-the-wall political caucuses are organized with the purposes of hoodwinking the American people, and foisting on them unworthy, unfit, and very frequently dishonest officials. Notwithstanding the pastoral condemnation, scores of delegates professing to be devout Catholics will assemble in New York and Chicago in a few weeks to force the nomination by Democratic Conventions of the nominees of their secret societies.

THE recent Roman Council of the Archdiocese of New York had this to say of some of the American-Irish Catholic journals:

> There are journals in this land parading the title of Catholic, intended for our Catholic people and supported chiefly by them, which defend the most anti-Catholic principles and which assail even sacred truths and the clearest teachings of their church. Nominally Catholic, under the mask of patriotism, trading upon the generous instincts of our people, they endeavor to subvert authority and law. Making loud professions of a false love of country, they lead astray many sincere patriots. They preach the worst kind of Socialism and Communism; they excuse murder and the foulest deeds. "They poison the wells," for they pervert the noblest instincts of the human heart. They disobey the laws of their church. They try to bring into contempt their pastors, who are compelled by duty to denounce their wicked course; and neither priest nor Bishop, nor the Sovereign Pontiff himself, is safe from their revilings.

The Council advises that such journals be discountenanced, as they are doing infinit harm to the church.

IT was only a few days ago that the editor of THE TRIBUNE in his testimony before the Senate Sub-Committee on Education and Labor said that the tariff was "fleecing the Western farmers," and that "they are beginning to find it out."—*Journal.*

He did not discuss the tariff in his testimony—he said nothing about it—was asked no questions on that subject, and proffered no opinions in regard to its operations or effects on farmers; but if he had said what is alleged it would be strictly true. They *are* fleeced and they *are* finding it out. The "protection" of the tariff is a delusion and a fraud so far as the farmers are concerned.

BISMARCK appears to have recovered his health, as this dispatch from Berlin, dated Oct. 1, shows:

> Prince Bismarck, with his wife and eldest son, arrived here from Munich today at 7:45 a. m. There was no reception at the station. Only several police officials of rank were present. Notwithstanding the long journey the Chancellor showed no signs of weariness. Dressed in plain clothes, with a dark summer overcoat and soft wideawake, he walked along, leaning lightly on his stick, between his wife and son. His saloon carriage was richly decorated within with flowers, and a large number of bouquets were taken to his palace. Several closed portfolios containing official documents showed that the Prince had busied himself with affairs of State till his departure from Salzburg.

THE Republican party of Iowa sends greeting to Mr. Joe McDonald, and to Mr. Bill Springer, and to Mr. Carter Harrison, the distinguished Mayor of all the saloons in Chicago, and to Mr. Tom Hendricks, and to other kind and efficient workers for Republican success in the State, and cordially invites them to come again. If they can manage to bring along a few other of the distinguished advocates of Secession and Rebellion the Republican party of Iowa will be obliged for that, too.—*Dubuque Times.*

SPEAKING of the Democrats trading votes with the prohibition cranks who voted for the whiskyite candidates in consideration of votes for the second amendment, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.) remarks:

> Should the second amendment have carried it would have embarrassed the Democrats and taken much from their victory; but its loss not only relieves them, but gives them majorities and members of the Legislature from the rural districts.

IT is very proper that Mr. Tilden should extend his congratulations to Mr. Hoadly, his political legatee. But as the Trojans feared the Greeks though bearing gifts, it will be wise for Hoadly not to lay to his soul the flattering unction that Joe McDonald's little bit of telegraphic taffy on such an occasion will count for much in the great hereafter of 1884. Joseph is still prancing inside the Presidential ring.

THERE were two important test cases decided in the Irish Land Court recently. In one of these Commissioner Litton held that a landlord has a right to compensation for "protecting" a farm "when the disturbed state of the country requires it," and that such compensation can be deducted from the price of a tenant's interest when the tenancy is sold. In the second case, decided by the Limerick Sub-Commissioners, a tenant who is himself a Sub-Commissioner applied for a reduction of rent on a large farm. The landlord contended that the holding was residential and not agricultural, and that the tenant's social position did not entitle him to compensation under the act. The rent was reduced from $1,720 to $1,600. The Sub-Commissioners are humble men and have not such an exalted opinion of their social position as the landlords have.

ST. LOUIS, always ambitious to follow the example of Chicago, has turned over its City Government to gamblers. An invitation should be extended to a few of the prominent Democratic politicians of Chicago "to instruct the gang" in St. Louis in the fine points of the game of politics.

HOADLY pulled through, but the returns from Cincinnati fail to show whether Mr. Halstead and the good Deacon have succeeded in securing Johnny McLean's expulsion from the Chamber of Commerce for "unmercantile conduct."

CHRONIC objector though he be, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, looks with deep complacence upon the result in Ohio, and is understood to have revised his impression that the world was going to the demnition bow-wows.

MR. TILDEN has heard of the Ohio election. He has sent his congratulations to Hoadly, who read between the lines Samuel J.'s suggestion that the barrel was not opened in vain.

IT will now be a question of barrels who shall succeed Pendleton. Bookwalter's barrel is not quite so large as Payne's. But Bookwalter may be more liberal with his cash.

MR. JONNY MCLEAN, being a boss now, demands the scalp of Senator Pendleton, to whom he refers as a political dude. Pendleton must go, if Jonny McLean can help it.

JIM WEAVER will not be the next United States Senator from Iowa. This may be news to Jim, but the rest of the world has banked on it for some time.

THE Duke of Teck should betake himself to Baden-Baden. There no royal mandate would interfere with his plucking of the unwary.

THE Ohio Prohibitionists have again performed their great act of sawing off the limb on which they roosted.

PERSONALS.

"Col." Clibborn has been made comparatively happy, because he has received a warrant of expulsion from Geneva on the ground of "having broken the decree interdicting our exercises and violated the law of the culte extérieur" by having marched at a funeral and sung a hymn.

There is no country in the world where there is more perfect religious toleration than in Switzerland; but toleration does not necessarily mean a free permission for a number of silly foreigners, men and women, to disturb the tranquillity of a place by tramping up and down its streets, beating drums, playing banjos, and shouting out hymns. No one in Switzerland objects to Miss Booth, "Col." Clibborn, and "Capt." Becquet making as many converts as they like, and indulging in whatever "exercises" they please within closed doors. This, however, would not serve their purpose. We may approve of their "exercises" and noise in our streets, but this is no reason why the Swiss should, and if they do not, and have laws against these public demonstrations, they are quite right to enforce them.

London *Truth*:—The Americans specially complain of the airs of Lord Onslow. "He," they say, "solicited an invitation for the excursion, and then brought with him three friends; he appropriated an entire Pullman car to his own use and that of his friends, and tried to compel his servants to dine and sleep in the car occupied by such comparatively unknown men as Gen. Grant and Secretary Evarts. Then he wanted precedence in the Minneapolis procession, and it was seriously considered whether he ought not to be placed next to the drum-major at the head of the band." Americans are to blame for standing this sort of nonsense. They should have put his Lordship out on the prairies, and left him to the solitary enjoyment of his dignity.

London *Truth*: Miss Booth, daughter of the "Gen." of the "Salvation Army of England," appears to be thoroughly enjoying herself as a martyr in Switzerland. "There is," she says, "a tremendous sensation caused by my imprisonment," and she describes with intense pleasure her bolts as "very formidable," her windows as "tiny," and her door as of "tremendous thickness." The only thing that annoys her, is that her keepers decline to discuss with their prisoner "the state of their souls." She sadly complains that people are "such a set of cowards, frightened to obey," the obedience which she thus deplores being that due to the laws of any country which she honors with a visit. "Capt." Becquet, "Gen." Booth announces, is expected to be arrested soon, and it certainly is a little hard on the "Capt." if the Swiss authorities should decline to gratify him in his wish for what seems a very comfortable sort of martyrdom, with all the charms of the notoriety that seems so dear to the "officers" of the Salvation Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

McCullough in "Othello" at McVicker's.

For the first time during his engagement John McCullough appeared last night in the character of Othello, and it would have been well had he produced that rich and splendid play during the entire week, instead of the impoverished, hybrid tragedy called "The Gladiator." He appeared to better advantage, too, than in the unnaturally-drawn character of Spartacus, although he lacked intensity of passion in those scenes where the demon in the Oriental's burning soul is thoroughly aroused. Pictorially he was a success, for he looked the part and dressed it superbly. In the second act, at Cyprus, his acting was excellent—he showed strength, repose, and dignity, but in the succeeding scenes, where genius is given a wide heaven for its highest flights, he seldom soared above mediocrity. "O misery!" the Moor cries, when Iago pictures the man,

> Who doats, yet doubts; suspects,
> Yet strongly loves.

But there was no anguish in that ejaculation which burst from a tortured soul. The first genuine impression he made upon the audience was in that wrathful outburst,

> I had rather be a toad
> And live upon the vapor of a dungeon,
> Than keep a corner in the thing I love
> For others' uses.

The picturesque flight of imagination beginning "Farewell, the tranquil mind!" was dignified, but without that pathos which stirs an audience so that they look at the actor dimly through a mist of unshed tears. The closing portion of the speech to the "reverend seigniors" in the first act was well rendered, but the last scene of all, with its sacrificial solemnity and its turbid imagery of sublime remorse, was feeble, ineffective, and altogether unsatisfactory. The infinit pathos of such lines as these was lost:

> When we shall meet at Compt,
> This look of thine will hurl my soul from Heaven,
> And fiends will snatch at it.

On the whole the Othello of McCullough cannot be mentioned in the same breath with that of Booth or Salvini, except from a pictorial point of view, as pointed out above. Comparisons are invidious, it is said; but they are invidious only to those to whose disadvantage they are made. The smothering of Desdemona was grossly inartistic. To place the struggling victim in full view of the audience was an outrage upon art.

The Iago of Joseph Haworth was a clean-cut, clever, and, in many respects, an exquisit piece of work. The light, plastic character of the Latin race, the subtlety, the cunning of soul, the virtue that is so perfectly assumed, the hypocrisy that is so perfectly hidden—he grasped all this, and portrayed the character with refinement and power. He is inclined to emphasize those rhymes at the close of scenes which are blemishes, instead of beauties, in the poet's work, and is occasionally spasmodic in his utterance; but taken all in all his acting was a rich treat, and few, except the foremost tragedians, could so thoroughly enter into the spirit of the part.

The Desdemona of Miss Willett was natural and winning, and not a cold, waxen doll, like most Desdemonas. Mrs. Foster as Emelia overdid the part to a certain extent, but there are few Emelias who can resist the temptation to be violent. The other characters were satisfactory, although some of the persons in the cast were not up in their lines, and several passages were marred.

There was a fairly-filled house last evening. This afternoon "Othello" will be repeated, and Mr. McCullough will close his engagement tonight with "Richard III."

FOREIGN.

Disappearance from the Vatican of Private Documents Concerning the Papacy.

Fears that the Italian Government May Claim the Church Libraries.

Quarrel of French Journalists Over the Many Woes of Missionary Shaw.

Complete Success of the Musical Festival at Leeds—Rumored Financial Troubles.

The Attempt to Form a New Spanish Cabinet—Lansdowne's Departure for Canada.

THE OLD WORLD.

CONCEALING THE TREASURES OF THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—There are reports at Rome that many private documents referring to the Papacy have disappeared from the Vatican. It is feared that the Italian Government may take under its protection those treasures of the Holy See which have been collected with the people's money. To these treasures belong libraries containing more than 180,000 codes, 100,000 manuscripts, among them fifty-six Gospels in the Oriental tongues written on scrolls. To meet the emergency the clergy are said to have been hiding, first, the archives of extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs; second, the archives of the propaganda fine; third, the archives of the inquisition; and fourth, the archives of the Congregation of the Index Epurgatorius. These documents were once kept in the palace of the Quirinal, but were transferred to the Vatican by a Papal emissary who persuaded the commander of the Italian troops that the said documents were simply baptismal registers, etc., without historical value. Some of them are now well guarded in the old tower near Anagi. The letters of Pope Alexander VI. are still in the Vatican, together with other papers which the Pope would never voluntarily place at the disposal of the public. Many of these documents are hidden on secret shelves in walls and behind other papers.

A JOURNALISTIC SQUABBLE.

An amusing quarrel has arisen between two distinguished men—M. John Lemoine, a political writer on the Paris *Debats*, and M. de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the London *Times*. The former, elaborating a theme set by Mr. Labouchère, wrote of Missionary Shaw:

> The pious man speaks of nothing but food. He was given only bad soup, a wretched bit of meat, detestable coffee, got no tea, little Bordeaux wine, of the same wretched quality as the meat—in a word, his menu was perhaps good for sailors, but unworthy of a man God had charged with the evangelizing of savages. This missionary raised the indignation of his hearers to the highest pitch in telling them that his wife was prevented from seeing him. Certainly a cruel trial, but really he should not become a missionary if he wants turtle soup, good roast meat, Chateau Lafitte, Mocha coffee, tea, cream, a seat at the table with his back to the fire, a good bed and pleasant dreams. When a man becomes a missionary he should not marry. Can you imagine one of our honest missionaries who go and get stoned, massacred, or eaten coming to us with complaints about the living he had to put up with in his travels and talking about the trials of his stomach?

To this *boutade* the redoubtable Herr Opper Von Blowitz replies that the *Debats* is a singular paper, Lemoine a singular writer; he is a chartered libertine. "Unlike most men," says Blowitz, "Lemoine has grown more combative with age. So far from being sobered by the offer of a Brussels embassy and the acceptance of a Senatorship, he shows less sense of responsibility than ever, and feels himself bound to be smart. If a delicate difference arises between the French and English Governments he rushes in with his jibes, heedless whether he damages friends or foes. Brought up, like many politicians of the day, in a school of opposition to the Empire, he fails to accommodate himself to altered circumstances. He must hit out against somebody. Not being able to attack the present French Government, he makes an onslaught on England."

This falling out of old friends has caused a painful feeling in political circles.

THE LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The fourth celebration of the Triennial Musical Festival established at Leeds is proving highly successful. The first original work performed was that of Alfred Collier's cantata, "Gray's Elegy." The composer's antecedents did not seem to fit him for so grave a subject. He is known chiefly by the operetta of the "Spectre Night" and a dramatic work founded on Longfellow's "Pandora." As a conductor he is well known in New York. He has made a pilgrimage to the quiet churchyard of Stoke Pogis, where the elegy was conceived and executed. The score is dedicated to a lady of the poet's family. The composition has an Arcadian tone. Natural sounds are imitated in the music. If swallows twitter, there is twittering in the orchestra; if a beetle hums, some instrument hums too. In like manner the curfew tolls, the owl hoots, and the cock crows. Gray's line, "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power," has suggested an elaborate orchestral piece called "The Pageant of Music." The cantata, though slight, is quite successful, and not unworthy of the poet's village sketch and eventide meditation.

FINANCIAL.

The atmosphere of the city yesterday was charged with rumors of large financial difficulties which were expected, of which those interested in producing a fall in prices made the most. None of the reports were confirmed. One referred to a financial house which alarmed the Stock Exchange a good deal. There is good reason for believing that it is quite false. There was a considerable reaction in Canadian railway stocks on a rumor that new stock was about to be created, but the story, I am informed, is without foundation.

TRADE.

COTTON.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Manchester *Guardian* says the advance in the price of cotton caused the rise of a point in a large portion of the market, but buyers do not follow the advance. In the Towns of Burnley, Darmen, and other places in North Lancashire the production of goods is being curtailed.

THE MARKETS.

In the Mincing Lane markets this week coffee is in improved demand, owing to the reactionary movement at New York and on the Continent. There is an increased demand for West India refining sugar. Burmah cargoes of rice have slightly recovered.

GRAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—The leading weekly grain circular says: "The grain trade is dull, with a tendency in favor of buyers. Business is restricted. There was an average attendance at today's market, and moderate business. Prices were occasionally one pence lower. In flour there was a fair trade at unchanged prices, and a good demand for mixed corn, which advanced one-half pence."

SPAIN.

THE ATTEMPT TO FORM A NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—In an interview with King Alfonso, Señor Sagasta declined to form a new Cabinet, and advised that the task be intrusted to Señor Posada Herrera, who, he said, would perhaps be able to effect a union of the different groups of the Liberal party. Señor Sagasta promised to support a Cabinet formed on that basis. The King then summoned Señor Posada Herrera, who undertook the task. The latter then visited Marshal Serrano and offered him three Ministerial departments for his followers. Marshal Serrano decided to consult with the members of his party.

The leaders of the Dynastic Left will not decide about accepting positions in the new Cabinet until they know the program of Posada Herrera. The Left is willing to postpone the consideration of the question of constitutional reform, but insists upon the adoption of universal suffrage.

It is said that Camacho has declined the office of Minister of Finance in the Cabinet, being unwilling to trust his projects for financial reforms to the Coalition Cabinet.

It is stated the King will grant Posada Herrera power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, making the new Ministry more independent than previous Cabinets.

At 10 o'clock tonight the Cabinet crisis is still unsettled. At an interview between Señor Posada Herrera, Señor Moret, and Marshal Serrano, Señor Moret explained to Señor Posada Herrera the conditions upon which the Dynastic Left would enter the Cabinet. Besides the questions of universal suffrage and constitutional reform, disputes exist concerning the distribution of portfolios. Señor Posada Herrara informed Señor Moret he considered the conditions somewhat hard, and he would impart his decision later. Marshal Serrano thereupon summoned the leaders of the Dynastic Left, while Señor Posada Herrara held a conference with Señor Sagasta. The latter refused to accept the principle of universal suffrage. Señores Moret, Lopez, and Dominguez afterward conferred with Señor Posada Herrara, but nothing was definitly decided. There is much animation in political circles here, and all sorts of rumors are current.

It is stated a telegram was received by the Government from the Duc de Fernan Munez, Spanish Embassador at Paris, stating the French Government would make no further apology through the *Journal Officiel* for the ill-treatment of King Alfonso, but that the Cabinet authorized the Spanish Government to publish in the Madrid *Official Gazette* the narrative of President Grévy's narration, and communicate the same to the Cortes.

El Correo says Señor Posada Herrara and the leaders of the Dynastic Left have arrived at an agreement, with the exception of some slight details. Señor Posada Herrara accepts universal suffrage and agrees to the principle of constitutional reform provided. The first portion of the next session will be devoted to military, administrative, and financial reforms, the question of universal suffrage to be introduced afterward. Constitutional reform he does not consider urgent.

THE MINISTER TO PARIS RESIGNS.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Spanish Embassador of France has tendered his resignation, and insists upon its acceptance.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is reported that Moret, a leading member of the Spanish Democratic Club, will be appointed Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The appointment is regarded here as signifying the close of the Alfonso incident.

AMICABLY ARRANGED.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—Sagasta is fully satisfied with the last dispatch from the Spanish Embassador, in which he explains the friendly assurances and cordial explanations tendered by Prime Minister Ferry. The Alfonso incident is therefore considered at an end, and the Spanish Government, with the assent of France, has announced that such is the case in a circular to representatives abroad.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated this evening with a splendid banquet in the opera-house. Covers were laid for 300. The building was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags and the coats of arms of Spain and the Republics of North and South America. All the representatives of the American Republics were present. The company included statesmen, politicians of all parties, literary men, artists, and diplomats. Four tiers of boxes were crowded with the elité of Madrid society. Speeches in several languages were delivered, interspersed with musical selections, and the festivities ended with the unveiling of a statue of Columbus, which stood on the stage at the head of the table.

TONQUIN.

MORE TROOPS.

TOULON, Oct. 12.—A French transport has started for Tonquin with 790 men and a quantity of war material.

GEN. BOUET.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The evening papers state the differences between Gen. Bouet and Civil-Commissioner Harmand in respect to the conduct of affairs in Tonquin originated in a conflict of opinion, not authority. Gen. Bouet wished to take Sontay by force and the Commissioner preferred diplomacy.

THE BLACK FLAGS.

HONG KONG, Oct. 12.—Dupuis has arrived here. He considers the reported amicable arrangement with the Black Flags impossible, and says they must be extirpated. The chief difficulty, in his opinion, consists in dislodging the Black Flags, who remain in their mountain fastnesses. He thinks further fighting must ensue before Tonquin is fully occupied. The native press discredit the report that the Black Flags have been bought over, and styles such an attempt undignified and a further lowering of French prestige. The Yellow-Flag commander has also arrived here. He reports the Yellow Flags have disbanded, a majority going to Bacninh to join the enemy because the French interfered with his command.

LANSDOWNE.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA ON THE OCEAN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lord Lansdowne, the new Governor-General of Canada, and wife, sailed today for Canada.

In reply to the address of the Mayor of Londonderry, Lansdowne dwelt upon the fact that the Irish race comprised a large portion of the population of Canada. He eulogized his predecessors, Dufferin and Lorne, whose administrations, he said, would be his guide.

CABLE NOTES.

Two shocks of earthquake occurred at Agram and Zagorie Thursday evening.

A Russian was arrested yesterday while sketching the German forts at Königsberg.

Moody and Sankey will begin a six months' mission in Islington, London, early in November.

At Warsaw nine students have been arrested charged with writing for the Socialist paper *Proletariat*.

It is stated that the Czar is indignant at Jonin's continued agitation in Bulgaria and has ordered his recall.

The Village of Laestrella, Province of Tereul, Spain, is inundated. Sixteen houses are destroyed and over forty lives lost.

In the Catholic Congress at Naples a letter from a Roman Duke was read, declaring that 60,000 Catholics in Italy were ready to strike for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

Ruiz Forilla arrived at Paris yesterday. He had intended to be present at the international literary banquet, but abstained at the request of the organizers to avoid giving the affair a political color.

At St. Petersburg, the trial of Perfiliew, Director of the Postal Department, charged with embezzlement of State moneys, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to dismissal and to pay a fine of 15,000 rubles.

At Pesth, Von Tisza's resolution with respect to the escutcheon question in Croatia, providing for the retention of the present Croatian inscriptions and the discontinuance of the Hungarian and Bilingual inscriptions, was adopted by the Oberhaus.

THE TURF.

Two Postponed Races Finished at the Driving-Park Yesterday.

The 2:19 Horses and Jay-Eye-See the Attractions This Afternoon.

Ligan, Arsenio, Clarence, Exeter, and Joe Murray the Winners at Brighton Beach.

Close of the Lexington Fall Trotting Meeting—Racing at Louisville and Elsewhere.

Finishing Two Postponed Races at the Driving Park—Today's Program.

Yesterday afternoon at the Driving Park was devoted almost entirely to finishing the two postponed events of Thursday—the 2:25 pace and the 2:23 trot. In the last-named race Gladiator had secured the first and second heats Thursday, and in the pools the evening of that day sold $100 to $50 over the fild. But when the horses appeared on the track yesterday there was a general feeling that Gladiator would have a hard time to win, as both Big Soap and Robin were believed to be his equals in point of speed for a mile, while in the matter of staying qualities they were confessedly his superiors. Robin won the first heat trotted yesterday, Big Soap the second, and then Index complicated matters still more by capturing the third. In the fourth heat Gladiator was given a chance to win, Big Soap losing a shoe and acting so badly that 2:32½ was about the best he could do; but even at this rate of speed Gladiator was unable to stay in front, and the deciding heat was easily won by Big Soap.

THE 2:23 RACE.

The first thing on the board was the unfinished 2:23 race, in which Robin, Longfellow Whip, Willis Woods, Gladiator, Index, and Big Soap were engaged. Gladiator had won the first two heats Thursday easily, and in consequence sold $100 to $40 over the field in the pools. The scoring was delayed somewhat by the bad acting of Gladiator, but finally they were sent away to a very even start. Gladiator led around the turn, and at the quarter, in 35¾ seconds, was four lengths ahead of the rest. He maintained his advantage going down the backstretch, but at the lower turn the others closed up, and half-way down the homestretch Robin had the favorite beaten. Big Soap, who had broken and fallen behind in the first half mile, also came very fast and finished only half a length behind Robin in 2:27, Gladiator third.

Big Soap's strong finish in this heat made him a favorit in the pools, he selling almost even against the field. Gladiator took the track when the turn was reached, and led a length to the quarter in 37 seconds, Big Soap second, and Robin third. Gladiator kept the lead until half-way down the homestretch, when Big Soap collared him, and, although breaking near the wire, beat him out half a length in 2:29.

The fifth heat furnished another surprise. Gladiator went away with the lead as usual, but by the time he had reached the half-mile pole the others were clustered around him, and on the journey home nearly all of them gave him the go-by. Index came very fast through the homestretch and beat Big Soap out two lengths in 2:28¾, the others as per summary.

The sixth heat was won by Big Soap in 2:32½, and even at that rate he beat Robin only half a length, Gladiator, who led until inside the distance, third.

Big Soap won the seventh heat and race with ease in 2:27, Gladiator breaking at the turn.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, Oct. 12.—Purse $1,000; 2:23 class:

L. Glenn's b. g. Big Soap	4	2	2	1	2	1	1
W. McDonald's b. g. Gladiator	1	1	3	3	4	3	4
W. H. Saunders' b. g. Index	2	3	4	2	1	4	2
G. A. Fuller's gr. g. Robin	3	4	1	4	3	2	3
J. M. Owens' b. g. Willis Woods	5	5	5	5	5	ro	
J. H. Martin's br. h. Longfellow Whip	6	6	6	6	dr		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	.38¾	1:15½	1:51½	2:28¾
Second heat	.38	1:15¼	1:52½	2:29
Third heat	.35¾	1:13	1:50½	2:27
Fourth heat	.37	1:13	1:50¼	2:29
Fifth heat	.37½	1:14¾	1:52	2:28¾
Sixth heat	.38	1:17	1:55	2:32½
Seventh heat	.37	1:13	1:49¼	2:27

THE UNFINISHED 2:25 PACING RACE

was next called, there being nine starters, with Chestnut Star, who had won the first heat on the previous day, a favorit at even money against the field. Not much time was spent in scoring, and when the word was given Turo and Chestnut Star at once went to the front and were the contending horses all the way, Turo drawing away from his opponent in the stretch and winning handily by an open length in 2:22¾, Lottie P. third, Billy M. fourth, and the rest as per summary.

Turo won the third heat easily in 2:24, Rostriever second, and it was now generally conceded that with any kind of showing he could not lose the race.

The fourth heat furnished another winner. Turo got away with a slight lead, but before the quarter-pole was reached Chestnut Star was at his wheel, and these two paced together to the third turn, where Billy M. came up, the chestnut falling back. The race down the homestretch between Billy M. and Turo was a fine one, but the former won it by a neck in 2:24¼.

In the fifth and deciding heat Turo went off in the lead and was never headed, winning by a length from Billy M. in 2:24¾, Rostriever a close third.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $1,000; 2:25 class, pacing:

H. Merriman's b. g. Turo	2	1	1	2	1
W. Mahoney's b. g. Billy M.	3	4	5	1	2
I. Meirs' ch. h. Chestnut Star	1	2	6	4	4
J. S. Lackey's gr. g. Rostriver	4	9	2	8	3
G. W. Russell's blk. m. Sally B.	7	6	3	5	5
M. Pedrick's b. g. Wild Frank	6	5	8	3	6
D. Bailey's dn. g. George G.	5	8	4	7	7
W. J. Urngott's ch. g. Frank W.	8	7	7	6	8
W. D. Harris' b. m. Lottie P.	9	3	9	dis.	

Time—	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	.37¼	1:12¾	1:49	2:24¼
Second heat	.35½	1:10½	1:46¼	2:22¾
Third heat	.35	1:12	1:49	2:24
Fourth heat	.35	1:12	1:49	2:24¼
Fifth heat	.36¼	1:12¾	1:49½	2:24¾

GENTLEMEN'S ROADSTERS.

When the 2:23 trot was finally concluded the race for gentlemen's roadsters was called, Ed Hughes, Monarch Rex, Gray Eagle, Sheppard Boy, and Brown Dick being the starters. Gray Eagle, who was driven by his owner, President Brennock, of the West Park Board, won the first and second heats in 2:43, 2:42¼, when darkness caused a postponement unill 1 o'clock this afternoon.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

The races today will be the ones originally set down in the program, including the 2:19 class and an exhibition by Jay-Eye-See. St. Julien was to have started against the little black horse, but on working him out yesterday morning Hickok found that he was still sore from the effects of the race at Albany, and decided, inasmuch as he could not give Jay-Eye-See a good race, to draw him.

No pools were sold yesterday at Riley's on today's trotting events, but a few were sold on the hurdle race, Bell Boy being rated at $25, Carter Harrison at $15, Katie Creel at $10, and the field at $10.

The Louisville Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—There has been a moderate attendance at the races today. The weather was sultry and the track stiff.

Selling race, all ages, mile heats—First heat, Belle of the Highlands won; Silvio second, McBowling third. Time, 1:49¾. In the second heat Belle of the Highlands won; Silvio second, Roche and McBowling distanced. Time, 1:50. The judges having information of fraud, declared all bets off and will investigate.

Sweepstakes, all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Gleaner won; Ascender second, Cardinal McCloskey third. Time, 1:18¾.

Sanford Stakes, 2-year-old colts and fillies—one mile—Starters: Bob Miles, Benetti, Conklin, Loftin, Enquirer, Mayfield colt.

At the quarter Bob Miles went to the front and was never after headed, winning by a length, with Modesty second, and Loftin a bad third. Time, [illegible]:48¼. French pools paid $18.60.

Consolation Purse, for beaten horses, mile and a sixteenth—Pearl Jennings won, Fellowplay second, Wallflower third. Time, 1:54.

Louisville & Nashville Purse, all ages, three miles—April Fool won, Apollo second, Davis third. Time, 5:47½.

The noted Bob Harlan, Henry Armestead, Nick Becker, and Horse McBowling were tonight ruled off the track by the judges of today at the Louisville Jockey Club. It seems that charges of fraud were directly sustained.

McBowling's race two days since aroused suspicions of Col. Clark, and the precautions taken today justified what was previously suspected.

The meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club ends tomorrow.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, L. I., Oct. 12.—The track today was deep with mud.

Selling allowances, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Ligan won; Boulotte second, Eros third. Time, 1:20.

Selling allowances, mile and an eighth. Arsenic won; Mark second, El Capitan third. Time, 2:02½. Issie broke down.

Purse race for 4-year-olds, mile and an eighth. Clarence won; Babcock second, Dizzy Blonde third. Time, 2:01½. French pools paid $130.

Purse race for 3-year-olds and upwards, mile and a quarter. Exeter won; Barney Aaron second, Marshal third. Time, 2:14.

Purse race, all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Joe Murray won; Orange Blossom second, Laura Glass third. Time, 1:18¾.

Purse race, all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Ferg Kyle won; Frank E. second, R. S. Clarke third. Time, 1:18¾.

Close of the Lexington Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The fall meeting closed today with beautiful weather. The attendance was fair and the track a trifle dusty.

Purse $400, for the 2:55 class:

Maud Messenger, b. m.	1	1	1
Mike, br. g.	2	2	4
Nobby, br. g.	9	5	2
Pancoast, b. h.	3	3	3
Tucker, ch. g.	4	4	5
McLeod, b. g.	5	8	7
Cyclone, blk. h.	6	6	6
Wick, br. g.	8	7	8
Alice Stover, b. m.	7	9	9

Time—2:24; 2:23; 2:23.

A Chicago Horse Wins a Prize.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—In the pacing race held at the Goshen Fair R. Dole's Clara D., of Chicago, won the first prize, and E. A. Bucken's Big Brown Jug, of Lima, Ind., second.

Rain.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—The Narragansett Park races were postponed on account of rain.

HERR LASKER.

The Distinguished German Statesman Interviewed—He Declares His Opposition to Protection.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. Edward Lasker, the distinguished German statesman, is making a tour of the United States and is visiting his brother in Galveston at present. Herr Lasker is the recognized leader of the Liberal party in Germany and is perhaps next to Bismarck the most distinguished statesman in the Empire. He was interviewed today by a reporter who propounded the following to Herr Lasker:

"Which of the political parties of the country do you think you would attach yourself to if you were an American citizen?"

"That I can't tell, as I do not know. My party allegiance would depend solely on the principles of the different parties."

"What do you think of our tariff laws?"

"I am opposed to protection anywhere. It is neither theoretically nor practically right. I am in favor of complete commercial freedom, and believe that no country can enjoy lasting and permanent prosperity unless the restrictions are removed from trade."

"Has not Germany adopted the protection idea?"

"Yes, but not with my consent, and I believe it would not be in existence were it not for the United States. I am confident that if the protective tariff system was destroyed in the United States it would not live six months in Germany. Our system though is somewhat different from yours. The German system is mainly constructed as a counter irritant to yours, and like yours it helps to solidify a party. The Conservative party in Germany is the protective party, and is sustained by the landed aristocrats and the farmers, while in this country the farmers and the landed interests generally favor free trade."

"Do you think that universal free trade will sooner or later prevail?"

"I think so. A protective tariff is unnatural and cannot stand the glare of general enlightenment. Public business must be transacted the same as private business, and honesty and square dealing must be observed."

A BIGAMOUS CONVICT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Mason, the wife of Frank Mason, the Brookfield bank robber, now serving a twenty-five years' sentence in the penitentiary, is in the city, her purpose being to obtain an interview with Mason and ascertain, if possible, whether or not she is his only and legal wife. Mrs. Mason has heretofore been denied the privilege of seeing Mason by the prison authorities on the ground that she was not his wife, based on the fact that since his incarceration a telegram was received by Mason from another woman claiming to be his wife and announcing the birth of their child. Mrs. Mason claims to have married him under another name, and has brought with her a marriage certificate to establish that fact. She is anxious to know her legal status towards Mason by some means, and, if she is his only and legal wife, proposes to stand by him for all time, and if she is not, then she will leave him to his fate.

In addition to the telegram mentioned above numerous letters have been received from Terre Haute, Ind., from Mason's other wife and others proving conclusively to the mind of the Warden that Mason, under the assumed name of Harry Miller, married a widow lady of respectable antecedents in that city, and had several children by her before marrying the present claimant. The latter he brought to St. Louis from Evansville, Ind., and married her in St. Louis, also under his assumed name of Harry Miller. The certified copy of the record from St. Louis which Mrs. Mason has with her establishes the fact of his second marriage beyond doubt. Mason has since his imprisonment corresponded with his Indiana wife, addressing his letters to Mrs. Harry Miller, and as above stated has received letters from her, though her letters were always addressed to Frank Mason, that being his real name. There is no doubt both the women married Mason in good faith, and the present Mrs. Mason, who is here, was doubtless unaware of his previous marriage.

RENEGADE INDIANS.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., Oct. 12.—News has been received from Joyce's Ranch, Swisshelm Mountains, of mysterious military movements in that vicinity. Sunday last the celebrated scout, Mickey Free, arrived there. He stated that he had come from Fort Bowie, and wanted to know the nearest way to Capt. Rafferty's camp. He departed immediately on being informed. Tuesday following fifty-three Indian scouts with three white men arrived. One of the latter said they had come from San Carlos, and were in pursuit of fourteen renegades from the reservation who, it was believed, had headed for Sonora after having killed two white men in the Chiricahua Mountains. The inference is that the military authorities at Fort Bowie had learned of the escape of the Indians from the reservation, and dispatched Mickey Free to inform Capt. Rafferty to intercept their progress. A Mormon living in the Chiricahua Mountains confirms the killing of the two whites.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 12.—The Scythia has arrived out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Arrived—The Adriatic and Doran.

FATHER POINT, N. B., Oct. 12.—Arrived—The Mississippi and Ocean King.

HAVRE, Oct. 12.—Arrived out—The Labrador.

SUFFOCATED BY COAL GAS.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 12.—Frank F. Florin, Superintendent of the Northeast Pennsylvania Canning Company, was found dead this morning in his room in the office, having been suffocated by gas from a coal-stove.

BUSINESS-MEN ABROAD.

The Commercial Clubs of Chicago, Boston, and St. Louis Visit Cincinnati.

A Ride Up the Inclined Plane and Around the City in Carriages.

Lunch at a Magnificent Private Residence—Reception at Night—Today's Program.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Boston Commercial Club arrived in this city last night and found pleasant quarters awaiting them at the Grand Hotel. This morning the Chicago and the St. Louis Commercial Clubs arrived and were driven to the same hotel. All three clubs will be the guests until tomorrow night of the Commercial Club of this city. Extensive arrangements were made for their entertainment, and it is the expectation that the attentions they receive while here will be of as flattering and elegant a character as have ever been extended in Cincinnati. It is at least the purpose of the leading business-men here that such shall be the verdict, and, judging from the expressions of the visitors this evening, the program for the first day has contained no disappointing features.

WELCOME.

When the Chicago and St. Louis clubs arrived at the Grand Central Depot they were met by a large delegation of Cincinnati business-men, who escorted them to the Grand Hotel, where they were welcomed by a committee composed of Messrs. Anderson, Dexter, Kemper, Mooney, Perin, Stone, Stimpson, Scott, Wilson, Wood, Leaman, Spence, and West. They were assigned to rooms which had been especially prepared for them, and each club, including the home organization, was given a parlor which serves as a sort of headquarters. The clubs came in special trains, Mr. Pullman, of the Chicago Club, coming in his own private car.

UP THE INCLINE.

Soon after 11 o'clock the guests and their hosts took carriages for a drive through the suburbs. The carriages were all nicely appointed, with good horses and liveried drivers. A feeling of apprehension steals over a stranger as he goes up the inclined plane, and the gentlemen from Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis seemed to think that they were risking and daring a great deal when they thus allowed themselves to be lifted to the Highland House. They all of them had to be assured that the "thing wouldn't break," and when the top of the hill was reached an audible sigh of relief was heard. After a short promenade about the Highland House and Belvidere the ride was resumed through Eden Park and the loveliest part of Walnut Hill.

A HOSPITABLE HOME.

The carriages were halted at the magnificent residence of Mr. M. E. Ingalls, who received his guests with a warm shake of the hand and a few words of hearty welcome. The Cincinnati hills, crowned with their palace-like homes, were novel and attractive sights to the visitors, and Mr. Ingalls' house more than charmed them. The grand views of the Ohio Valley, the distant city half hidden by clouds of smoke, and the Kentucky hills delighted them as much as the mansion and its site. But there was more for their entertainment than charming scenery and a splendidly-appointed house. A lunch was served by the St. Nicholas, which was in every particular perfect. The edibles were delicious, and they were served in a manner that was beyond criticism.

GORGEOUS SCENERY.

Two pleasant hours were spent at Mr. Ingalls' residence, and then the carriages were again taken and the guests were driven out upon the Grandin Road until the highest bluff was reached, where the mighty sweep of the beautiful river might be seen up and down for miles. A better time for enjoying the view cannot be imagined, as the hills, clothed with the rich and many-hued foliage of autumn, give color and life to the scene. Then the party was driven across Walnut Hills, Avondale, and Mt. Auburn to the Zoo, and there the gentlemen alighted and made the round of the garden on foot. Every one expressed himself as delighted and surprised at the splendid collection of animals and birds, and at the well-kept and beautifully-laid-out grounds. When the Zoo had been thoroughly "done" the party was driven through Burnet Woods, and then to the city down Vine Street Hill. It was 6 o'clock when they again reached the hotel, and the day had been spent, they all said, so pleasantly and so profitably that imagination could go no further.

Tonight a reception is being given to the visitors at the Queen City Club-House, the most exclusive club in the city. It is of a social character and elegant in every particular.

TODAY'S PROGRAM.

Tomorrow the visitors will be lunched at the Stewart Shillito on Mt. Auburn. In the afternoon they will take carriages for Clifton, returning in a special train that will be in waiting at Chester Park. In the evening a magnificent banquet will be given at Music-Hall.

THE CHICAGO DELEGATION.

Following are the members of the Chicago Club who are here: W. T. Baker, U. Balcom, A. C. Bartlett, A. A. Carpenter, John Clark, George C. Clarke, R. T. Crane, John Crerar, C. E. Culver, John De Koven, J. W. Doane, John B. Drake, Marshall Field, H. W. Fuller, W. A. Fuller, L. J. Gage, W. C. Grannis, T. W. Harvey, C. M. Henderson, W. G. Hibbard, Christ Hotz, C. L. Hutchinson, John J. Jones, Edson Keith, E. G. Keith, H. W. King, H. J. MacFarland, J. W. McGennis, B. P. Moulton, William Munroe, J. W. Oakley, E. M. Phelps, W. H. Rend, A. F. Seeberger, A. A. Sprague, O. S. Sprague, Anson Stager, J. H. Walker, Louis Wampold.

ROW AT A PRIZE FIGHT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Hial Stoddard and Owen McManus had a knock-out with soft gloves tonight for $100 a side. Stoddard had the best of it after the first round. At the beginning of the third round McManus fell, and Stoddard struck at him. The umpire for McManus claimed a foul. A general fight followed, seconds and friends of the pugilists participating. Stoddard was struck several times. McManus did not take part in the mêlée. The police cleared the stage, but the fight was not continued.

OPPOSED TO TELEGRAPH POLES.

ROSHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 12.—At Machias, Cattaraugus County, Postal Telegraph men attempted to place poles in front of the property of Napier Brothers, wealthy residents. A fight ensued, and Edward Napier struck the foreman of the telegraph gang, J. Tyrrell, with a pickax, inflicting a fatal wound. Another man stabbed Napier. Pistols were fired and a riot followed. Napier fled.

A CLERGYMAN'S SON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Rev. Erastus Seymour, a Presbyterian minister of New York, was in court here when his son was being sentenced for forgery, and said he did not wish to interfere with the judgment of the court. The mother of the prisoner caused a scene, rebuking the father for his course. Young Seymour forged his father's signature.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—A verdict of $12,000 for plaintiff was rendered in the suit of Edward Collins, 6 years old, against the South Boston Horse-Railroad Company for injuries by being run over.

The Governor

told the truth when he said Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion Remedy had no equal. Druggists, 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Hunter, on the treatment and cure of asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and consumption by breathing medicated air. A pamphlet free to all who are afflicted. 96 State street.

A Practical and thorough test of the Willcox & Gibbs Automatic Sewing-Machine will convince you that it has no equal. Noiseless, lightest running, and always ready. 242 Wabash avenue.

Lundborg's

Rhenish Cologne.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Kid Glove Dept.

Are now offering the best bargains in Genuine Kid Gloves, as follows:

5-Hook Foster's "Real Kid," good dark shades, $1.00 pair, sizes 5½ to 8.

7-Hook Foster, $1.25 pair, all sizes, dark shades and operas.

Gents' Foster Hook, Real Fine Kid, sizes 7 to 8, $1.00 pair.

Gents' 2-B. Fine Paris Kid Gloves, plain and embroidered backs, in all the new shades, sizes 7 to 8½, price $1.00 pr; best bargain yet offered.

6-Button Ladies' Best Paris Kid Gloves (opera shades), all sizes, $1.00 pr.

6-B. Mousquetaire Lambskin Gloves closing at 50c pr.

Our patrons will find the above goods to be of excellent value.

Early selection advised.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State-st. Washington-st.

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

THE GREATEST DRIVE IN RIBBONS EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO.

ALL-SILK

OTTOMAN RIBBONS!

The best quality we have sold this season, in every desirable shade and width.

Having purchased the entire stock of an Eastern manufacturer at an enormous sacrifice, we shall place on sale SATURDAY MORNING 1,800 pieces, or 18,000 yards, or 10 miles, of the above Ribbons, in 3 Lots:

LOT 1.

1 and 1½ inch at - - 12½c

Regular price 20c to 25c.

LOT 2.

1¾ to 2½ inch at - - 15c

Worth 27c and 35c.

LOT 3.

2¾ to 4 inch at - - 20c

Actual value 45c to 65c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

PERRINS'

TRADE MARK

MEN'S PIQUÉ KID

GLOVES,

THE BEST FOR FIT AND WEAR.

This is the Button.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

"UNION" FOLDING BED,

With Woven-Wire Mattress, takes all the bedding. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 73 to 83 Erie-st., Chicago. For sale by Furniture Dealers.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Certain harmless, rational, and, most agreeable of all, no drugs necessary. By complying with the following suggestions all the symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress of stomach, nervousness, insomnia, languidness, sick headache, heartburn, etc., etc., will disappear, the sufferer will again be cheeful, able to fulfill his duties and to enjoy life. Thousands have been profited already, and many thousands more can be made happy also. Now for the prescription:

Breakfast—A slice or two of toast or oatmeal or cracked wheat, a cup of coffee or tea (if desired), and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Dinner—A moderate piece of lean beef or mutton, a mealy potato or two, a little bread, and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Supper—No solid food whatever, simply one or two glasses of Arend's Kumyss. A glass of Kumyss may also be taken on retiring. Most people sleep better on it.

Though this regimen of diet may seem scant to such as are in the habit of satisfying their appetite (not distinguishing between appetite and hunger), yet scientific investigation and experience have proved that it is sufficient for all but hard laborers. With above diet the dyspeptic grows fleshy, ruddy, hearty, where on a richer diet he stays poor, weak, and sickly. One week's trial will tell the story and prove the logic of above suggestions. If you do not know what Arend's Kumyss is you can have a treatise thereon mailed to you, gratis, by addressing

A. AREND, Chemist,

Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

New Goods received daily, including rare and unique specimens of Pottery never before exhibited in this city. Novelties in French China. New Styles Dinner Ware. Superior Table Cutlery. Faience by Fargue Entree. Heavy and Fine Cut Glassware. Late importations of Finger Bowls. Water Bottles and Centre Pieces in all the new colors of English Glass. Our collection of medium and low priced goods is the largest in the West. People desiring complete and suitable furnishings for Dining-Rooms, Mantels, Parlors, or Halls should not fail to examine the display in our Art Room. Excellence in all departments and prices guaranteed.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

83 & 85 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

TRADE MARK

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from Select Fruits. That yields the finest Flavor. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

PAPILLON COUGH CURE

Can be administered to infants without the slightest danger. It does not contain drugs or chemicals, but is a harmless vegetable syrup, very delicious to the taste, that relieves and positively cures

WHOOPING COUGH

at once, and is a permanent cure for Bronchial or Winter Cough, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Catarrh. Directions in ten languages accompany every bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN THIS CITY.

PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

MEDETUR Nerve Tonic and Brain Food. Cure Loss of Memory, Nervousness, Headache, Tremors and Weakness. $1.00 per box, 6 bxs. $5.00; by mail, prepaid. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agts., Chicago, Ill.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,

Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in

AREND'S KUMYSS.

RAILROADS.

A Passenger War Will Probably Grow Out of Commission Payments.

The Revival of the System by the Pennsylvania Company the Impelling Cause.

Only a Traffic Agreement, Not a Pool, Entered Into by the California Lines.

Proposed Issue of Stocks and Bonds by Denver & Rio Grande.

Yesterday's Developments in the Fight for Control of the Ohio & Mississippi Road.

The Resumption of the Payment of Commissions by the Pennsylvania Causes Much Excitement—A General Passenger War Imminent.

The recent action of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennsylvania Company in resuming the payment of commissions for the sale of tickets to agents turns out to be of more importance than was at first supposed. The Pennsylvania had fought manfully for more than two years against the commission system, and refused to pay commissions to agents of other roads, nor would it allow its own agents to receive commissions from other roads. When the Pennsylvania first took this position an agreement was made by the principal roads in the country to stop the payment of commissions. The Pennsylvania, however, was allowed to make the fight alone, all the other roads refusing to join in the movement, and consequently the Pennsylvania has been a great sufferer on account of discrimination practiced against it by the ticket-sellers throughout the country. Finding that it could accomplish nothing single-handed, the Pennsylvania was compelled at last to resume the payment of commissions. Now that it has been compelled to acknowledge itself beaten, it means to pay back the roads which violated their promises to support it in its attempt to abolish the commission system in their own coin. From what can be learned, the Pennsylvania is not only paying now as high commissions as any of the other roads, but is even paying larger amounts. It is reported that on California through business the Pennsylvania now pays $17 commission, which is about equal to its entire proportion of the rate from Chicago or St. Louis to New York. It is also reported that the Pennsylvania intends to pay as high as $10 commission on tickets from Chicago to New York, and proportionate amounts from other points. The new departure of the Pennsylvania on the commission question has thrown competing lines into a fever of excitement, and it is charged that the Pennsylvania is paying such excessive commissions for the purpose of making the system odious with the roads which have labored so assiduously to keep it intact. Efforts are being made to prevent the Pennsylvania from gaining its object. Letters and circulars have been forwarded by the Pennsylvania's competitors to the ticket agents throughout the country, warning them not to accept the seductive offers made by the Pennsylvania, but stick to their old friends. It is hardly probable, however, that these warnings will be heeded much by the ticket agents. The latter are but human, and they will no doubt force all the business they can over the road that pays them the most money, and if the Pennsylvania pays more than other lines it will undoubtedly get the business.

Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania line west of Pittsburg, Mr. John Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Vandalia Line, and C. W. Adams, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, are making a tour through the principal location cities, looking after their passenger interests, and fixing matters all right with the ticket agents. While in Kansas City a day or two ago Mr. Ford expressed himself as follows to a reporter of the *Journal*:

We resumed the payment of commissions the 1st of October, because our competing lines did not carry out their agreement to discontinue such payments. We were reluctant to stop the payment of commissions, but felt compelled to do so over one year ago on account of this agreement, and because of requests of connecting lines in the West that we should not continue longer to pay their agents. We have, however, now resumed, and we expect to stay with the "boys" as long as the longest. You may say for us that the Pennsylvania lines will not in the future be the first to suggest a reformation regarding the payment of commissions. We propose to pay such rates as will secure us our full share of the business, and some other line than ours will have to be the first to cry "Hold! Enough!"

That this matter will finally end in serious complications regarding passenger rates is a foregone conclusion. The row will not remain confined to the amounts of commission to be paid, but is sure to spread before long to the regular passenger rates. It is no doubt due to these complications that Commissioner Pierson has been so unduly excited during the last two or three weeks, and ordered the tickets of so many roads to be "turned to the wall." He now proposes to stop the sale of tickets by way of Chicago, but that would prove "the last straw to break the camel's back," and a general passenger-rate war would be inaugurated at once. It is the general opinion that Messrs. Fink and Pierson cannot stem the tide by any action they may now take. The best thing they can do is throw up the sponge and let the roads fight it out among themselves. There can be no peace as long as the commission system is tolerated, and it cannot be abolished without resource to arms.

New Rates for "Shippers' Tickets" to Ohio River Points.

Mr. L. D. Richardson, Commissioner of the Chicago & Ohio River Traffic Association, has issued the following circular relative to "shippers' tickets":

You are hereby notified that orders for "shippers' tickets" must be issued only by the recognized officer of the freight department at point where issued, and only to bona-fide shippers or representatives in their employ. Such orders must be presented for purchase of tickets within twenty-four hours after issue, and tickets must be limited not to exceed thirty days, and at the following rates:

Between Chicago and—	*Single trip.*	*Round trip.*
Indianapolis, Ind	$3.65	$ 7.30
Louisville, Ky	6.00	12.00
Jeffersonville, Ind; New Albany, Ind	5.85	11.70
Cincinnati, O.; Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Brighton, O.	5.90	11.80
North Vernon, Ind	4.90	9.80
Evansville, Ind	5.75	11.50
Between Indianapolis and—		
Louisville, Ky	2.35	4.70
Jeffersonville, Ind	2.20	4.40
New Albany, Ind.; Cincinnati, O.; Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Brighton, O.	1.25	2.50
North Vernon, Ind	1.25	2.50

The Union Pacific and the Villard Roads.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—One of the general officers of the Union Pacific Railway, who has just returned from attending the meeting of the Pacific roads at San Francisco, says that so far from there being any disposition on the part of the Villard roads to shirk their part of the building of the line to Baker City, Ore., as had been asserted, there is quite the contrary. It is true that the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company will not have its line from Baker City built to connect with the Union Pacific's Oregon Short Line at Huntington on the Snake River by Dec. 1, as had been agreed, but this is because the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company has been joining forces with the Northern Pacific to push the completion of the latter's main line. That being now accomplished, the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company is bending its energies to the completion of the Baker City Road, which will be connected with Union Pacific next spring. As an evidence of the good faith of the Villard roads with the Union Pacific they have opened up their line to Oregon and Washington Territory via Garrison, Mont., a junction point with the Union Pacific's Utah & Northern Branch, and take from the Union Pacific at Garrison (300 miles further from Portland) at the same terms which were agreed upon for taking from Huntington. The official adds that the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific are in full accord as against the Southern lines, and declares that the Union Pacific in connection with the Central Pacific and the Northern Pacific is in a position to do the bulk of the business and practically to take the business out of the hands of the Southern lines.

An Advance in Dressed Beef Rates Made by the Southern Lines to Southern Points.

It turns out that the recent rumors regarding the ordering of an advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds on dressed beef from Chicago to New York were caused by confounding the Southern Railway & Steamboat Association with the Joint Executive Committee and Trunk Line pool. It appears that it was not the Joint Executive Committee or Commissioner Fink who ordered an advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds on dressed beef, but that such an advance was agreed upon by the Southern Railway & Steamboat Association on dressed beef from Western and Texas points to points in the South, and the advance only affects the business done by the Texas Continental Refrigerator Company, which has its headquarters in New Orleans.

Since the submission to Commissioner Fink of Armour & Co.'s protest against the proposed advance in east-bound dressed-beef rates from 64 cents to 77 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, no action has been taken in the matter. Commissioner Fink cannot order an advance in dressed-beef rates without instructions from the Joint Executive Committee, and before the committee acts in the matter it will hear further arguments and give the subject further consideration. It is not believed that any further attempt will be made for the present to advance the dressed-beef rates, as the railroads have enough trouble on hand regarding the new dead-freight and live-stock percentages recently promulgated by Commissioner Fink, without bringing up still further complications by attempting to advance dressed-beef rates.

The California Agreement Is Not a Pool, but Only a Traffic Arrangement for the Maintenance of Uniform Rates.

The reason that the California pool finds it so difficult to get a first-class man to accept the position of Commissioner is not due to the fact alone that the headquarters of the Commissioner are to be at San Francisco, but because the new agreement is a very unsatisfactory one, and the Commissioner is not assured that he will hold the office for more than a year. From gentlemen who attended the meeting at San Francisco it is learned that no pool has been formed. A strong effort was made to form one, but no unanimous action could be reached on account of the jealousy existing between the Central Pacific and Northern Pacific. The arrangement finally concluded is a traffic agreement similar to that of the Northwestern Traffic Association, each road being allowed to compete for all the business it can at agreed rates, and heavy penalties are provided for violating the rates or the terms of the agreement. The Commissioner's duties are to compile the statistics and to investigate charges for violation of rates. It was the understanding that this arrangement should continue for one year, and that then an attempt should be made to pool the business on the basis of the traffic carried by the various roads during the year. Much of the success of the new arrangement will depend upon what kind of man is selected. If a strong and able manager like Mr. Gault gets the place the arrangement may be made to work, otherwise it is quite certain that complications will arise that will break up the arrangement in less than six months.

Lively Contest for Control of the Ohio & Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—There is an interesting fight in progress between the Baltimore & Ohio interest and parties in New York and London over the filling of vacancies in the directory of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The annual meeting was held yesterday at the headquarters of the company in this city. After hearing the annual report it was moved to proceed with the election to fill the three vacancies in the board. J. T. McCauley, of Clay City, Ill., W. C. Geriard of Lawrenceville, Ill., and R. Outerbridge of Baltimore were appointed inspectors, and the voting was begun. The Baltimore & Ohio interest presented as their ticket Robert Garrett of Baltimore, William Whitewright of New York, and Theodore G. Meier of St. Louis. The docket of the New York and London party was J. H. Smith of New York, Edward Whitaker of St. Louis, and George H. Hill of Cincinnati. Mr. Smith began voting, and had proceeded far enough to show that he held a strong hand when some of his proxies were challenged by the Baltimore & Ohio party, and adjournment was held until this morning in order to give an opportunity for examining the proxies. Upon reassembling this morning the voting again proceeded for some little time, when the Garrett party attempted to vote the bonds of the Springfield Division. Their right to do so was disputed, and an argument followed between counsel which filled up the time until noon.

Upon reassembling in the afternoon there were some sharp words. Mr. Brennan, of London, said: "I shall say to the London Committee when I go home that the conduct of the Baltimore & Ohio in this matter was not such as to inspire confidence, and I am sure the Baltimore & Ohio will lose caste in the London bond market." Mr. Edgar M. Johnson, attorney for the Ohio & Mississippi, replied, saying he had received a telegram from Blake Bros. & Co., of New York, representing the London firm of that name, which said Mr. J. H. Smith was acting in bad faith toward the Baltimore & Ohio in this election.

Mr. Smith said he was the only person in this country authorized to represent Blake Bros. & Co., of London. Robert Garrett, he said, had gone to Blake Bros. of New York and presented his ticket for inspection, and the firm had expressed their satisfaction with it, but said it must be referred to Mr. Smith. Mr. Garrett neglected to come to him (Smith) in regard to the matter.

Mr. Johnson replied that the policy of Mr. Smith had been to cause Mr. Garrett to believe that his ticket would not be opposed, while he had in the meantime been busy collecting proxies to vote against it, and had come to the meeting with a carpet-bag full of them.

An adjournment was then had until morning. It is the belief that the Garrett party are bringing about repeated adjournments for the purpose of gaining time to collect proxies. There is a story that a special train has been dispatched from Baltimore with a lot of proxies, and the aim of the Garretts will be to obtain another adjournment tomorrow forenoon in order to stave off an election until the needed proxies get here. No one seems to know in whose interest Mr. Smith is working. The most common explanation is that he is trying to get control in order to hand the road over to the Erie, which wants it badly, but there is no good authority for that theory.

Tickets Restored to Sale and Others "Turned to the Wall."

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A week ago today an order was sent out from Commissioner Fink's office directing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to stop issuing tickets over the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad to Cincinnati, and the Erie to stop issuing tickets over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and the Ohio & Mississippi to St. Louis, and over the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis to Indianapolis. These tickets were accordingly "turned to the wall." Today an order was issued putting the tickets on sale again tomorrow. This order was accompanied by another, which also goes into effect tomorrow, prohibiting the sale by the Pennsylvania of tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Omaha; by all the trunk lines—the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, and Baltimore & Ohio—over the Chicago & Alton to Kansas City, and by the Pennsylvania and Erie over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from Chicago to Kansas City.

The order prohibiting the Pennsylvania from selling over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Omaha was the result of the decision in the case of Wolph Hollender, the Pennsylvania agent, who said in his own defense that he made up a difference of $1.60 in the price of two tickets, which the purchaser lacked, from his own pocket, purely out of charity. In this case the argument was made that the Chicago ticket of the Pennsylvania ought also to be cut off, as it could not be told on which part of the through ticket the cut was made—whether east or west of Chicago. Vice-Chairman Pierson, who sat in judgment on the case, however, decided that the cut applied only on the rate from Chicago to Omaha.

The Chicago & Alton will receive no business at all to Kansas City from the trunk lines originating in New York. The Hannibal & St. Joseph is the Kansas City line of the Burlington, and suffers under the order from Commissioner Fink's office.

It was known several days ago among the railroad offices that other tickets were going to be ordered off sale, but so extensive a restriction was hardly looked for. The charges were entirely against the Western lines, and the trunk lines were said not to be implicated. It was generally reported that the roads west of Chicago were granting so large commissions that agents were enabled to cut the rates of the pool lines. The report was circulated that one or more of the Western lines contemplated securing injunctions to defeat the order stopping the sale of their tickets, but no step of that nature was taken yesterday. A broker at No. 397 Broadway said he would offer tickets over the Chicago & Alton tomorrow, and averred that the order would not interfere with the "scalping" business.

Statement of the Chicago & Grand Trunk.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The report of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners gives its liabilities at $17,300,506 on 330.5 miles of road, less than twenty-six miles of which are in Illinois. Ten stations are in this State, out of a total of seventy-two. It has 101 locomotives and 2,175 cars of all kinds. It employs 1,670 persons, 469 in Illinois. It carried 465,582 passengers and 1,049,368 tons of freight last year. The aggregate transportation earnings were $2,669,460; operating expenses, tolls, taxes, etc., $1,981,560; interest on debt, rentals, etc., $685,652; leaving a balance of $2,256. The road killed sixteen persons and injured sixty-eight.

The Grand Trunk Junction Railroad also submitted a report showing that it has liabilities aggregating $2,595,945. Its main line and side-tracks are only ten and one-half miles long, with three stations. It furnishes no financial or operating report.

Denver & Rio Grand Securities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Denver & Rio Grande transfer books will be open tomorrow. The Directors have issued a circular to stockholders which provides that the company under existing contracts is authorized to offer to its stockholders appearing as such on the books at the close of business Sept. 17, 1883, for subscriptions pro rata a $5,000,000 5 per cent general mortgage convertible into stock and $5,000,000 stock of the company on the following terms and conditions: Subscribers will receive for every $750 cash subscribed and paid in $1,000 in bonds and $10,000 in stock. Subscriptions will be payable in three installments, the first immediately upon acceptance by the company, the others upon ten days' notice, but not more than one installment shall be called for during one calendar month. The right to subscribe will expire Oct. 30, 1883. The bonds to be issued will be either coupon or registered, according to the option of the subscribers.

Affairs of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—C. F. Kittridge Jr., who represented the first mortgage bondholders of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway at the hearing in Toledo in relation to the bill brought by G. D. Braman for the appointment of a Receiver, in his report to the bondholders of this State thinks there is no valuable interest to protect except that of the first-mortgage bondholders, and the sooner those bondholders take active measures for their protection the better it will be for them. The stock and junior securities, he says, are of no real value, and are likely to be used only to the detriment of the first-mortgage bondholders. The action now to be taken is, first, to foreclose each first mortgage on the several divisions of the system, and have one Receiver appointed for the whole; second, to unite all or so many of the divisions in one system as may be for the interest of the whole.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 12.—The Rev. Dr. Grant, Principal of the Queen's College, Kingston, who has just returned with Sandford Fleming from a trip through the Rockies over the route of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, reports that Maj. Rogers, in charge of the Rocky Mountain survey, has successfully achieved a triumph for a direct line for that road through the mountains. There are three distinct passes, as follows, in the Rockies proper: Kicking Horse, in the Selkirk Range; Rogers' Pass, in the Gold or Columbia Range, and Eagle Pass. This virtually settles a long disputed question, and gives the Canadian Pacific the shortest route of all the transcontinental railroads. From Winnipeg to Port Moody, on the Pacific, is only about 1,480 miles, whereas from Portland to St. Paul is 1,911 miles.

A Fraudulent Sale.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—The Master's report in the suit of J. C. Lusk and other stockholders of the Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie Railroad against the Pittsburg & Western Road was filed today. It decided in favor of plaintiffs, declaring that the sale of the Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie Road was fraudulent, and finding defendants liable to plaintiffs for 1,313 shares of stock at $127 per share, aggregating, with interest for four years, $207,000.

Miscellaneous Items.

Hereafter freight destined to any point on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railway, including Elmira, N. Y., may be contracted at New York rates.

The Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad met yesterday to consider matters in connection with the new loan. A circular will be issued to stockholders.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here yesterday five car-loads of European emigrants. The Michigan Central brought in one car-load and the Chicago & Atlantic two car-loads.

The General Freight Agent of the Erie Railway notifies Western connecting lines that hereafter freight may be forwarded to Rome and Utica, N. Y., at Albany rates and divisions.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company has relieved Levi McCormick from duty and promised him full pay for the rest of his life. He has been for thirty-two years a conductor on the company's road.

Mr. E. A. Dawson has been appointed Assistant Western Manager of the Star Union Line (through freight line owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Company). His headquarters will be at Columbus, O.

Mr. Abraham L. Fisher has been appointed Agent of the Illinois Central at Sulphur Springs, Ia., in place of C. A. Calhoun, transferred. Mr. Charles H. Dietrieck has been appointed agent at Peosta, Ia., in place of George D. Hall, transferred.

At a meeting in Louisville of the Directors of the Kentucky Union Railway it was decided to build immediately a road from Winchester to the mouth of Troublesome Creek, a distance of sixty-eight miles, and issue bonds to the amount of $2,500,000.

Mr. C. H. Chappell, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton, returned yesterday from a trip of inspection over his road. He says business along his line, and, in fact, on all the lines in Illinois and Missouri, is very dull for this season of the year. The crops, he says, are fully as good as was expected, but farmers refuse to sell at the present low price.

The General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central gives notice that live stock for exhibition at the fat-stock show at Chicago, commencing Nov. 14, will be carried to Chicago from stations on the line of his road west of the Detroit River at tariff rates, and one-third of amount of freight charges will be refunded on presentation of Secretary's certificate that stock has been on exhibition.

Mr. F. G. Whiting, Manager of the Western Department of the Cunard Line, announces a large reduction in Scandinavian round-trip rates. The company will make a special round-trip rate from New York or Boston to all Scandinavian points except Stockholm at $40 and to Stockholm at $50. Agents will be paid $4 on each round-trip ticket. These rates are only good for actual Scandinavian passengers, who must buy round-trip tickets and use them themselves both ways. Other rates remain the same as heretofore. The return ticket must be used before March 15, 1884, otherwise passengers will have to pay $8 additional, as the ticket will not be redeemed or refunded on any account.

Mr. A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, has issued a circular announcing that all local tariffs applying between stations on his line, together with joint tariff, now governed by revised joint classification, will be subject to joint local classification. Articles classified as fifth class in the joint Western classification, will take 20 per cent less than fourth class, but in no case less than class B rates.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western has just contracted for 1,000 tons of rail from the North Chicago Mills for further extensions north into Michigan. This order is in addition to the one for 600 tons placed early in the season, which was then thought to be all that could be put into place this year. Better progress than was looked for has been made, however, and consequently the additional iron has been ordered, the greater portion to be used in pushing the new road beyond Agogebic, and the remainder in replacing rail on the main line.

The first number of a new monthly paper, the *Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Gazette*, has just made its appearance. It is a large four-page paper, and besides giving complete information regarding Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway passenger affairs and time-tables contains a varied amount of interesting reading matter. Ten thousand copies of the paper are at present issued each month and distributed free on the trains of the Chicago & Grand Trunk and throughout the Northwest. Traffic-Manager Reeve in ends to bring up the circulation to 100,000 copies before long.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western's shops are being moved from Manitowoc to Ledyard, 112 miles north of Milwaukee, where large and convenient quarters have just been erected. The machinery of the new establishment is of the latest and best patterns, and is run by water-power, a 40-inch turbine wheel being used. The new shops will employ a force of about 250 men. Workmen at the old Manitowoc shops will be removed to the new quarters the first of next week. In connection with the new shops a large roundhouse with twenty-six locomotive stalls is being erected. One half of this structure is completed and ready to accommodate thirteen locomotives. Both the shops and the roundhouse have solid stone walls, the stone having been taken from the extensive quarries near by.

OBITUARY.

Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, a Kentucky Scientist.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, a distinguished scientist, died at his residence in this city this afternoon of diabetis. He was a native of Charleston, S. C., born in 1818. He graduated from the University of Virginia, and selected civil engineering as his profession. He was engaged to survey a projected railroad between Charleston and Cincinnati. He studied medicine and graduated at the Medical College of South Carolina. He studied several years in Europe, and was sent by President Buchanan to Turkey to teach the Turks the cultivation of cotton. He was appointed by the Turkish Government Mining Engineer for Turkey, which place he filled four years. In 1857 he invented the inverted microscope. Returning to America, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Virginia. He was a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867 and the Vienna Exposition of 1873. He was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1872. He was a member of the American National Academy of Science, the Chemical Societies of Paris, Berlin, and London, the Société d'Encouragement Pour l'Industrie Nationale of Paris, the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg, and was a member of the Orders of the Medjidiah and Nichau Iftahar of Turkey, and Chevalier of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislaus of Russia. He married the daughter of the Hon. James Guthrie, former Secretary of the Treasury and United States Senator from Kentucky.

Mrs. Sarah Piper.

Mrs. Sarah Piper, wife of Sylvester Piper, and mother of A. S. Piper, of the firm of A. S. Piper & Co., ice dealers, died Thursday evening, aged 75 years. She was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and came to Lebanon, Ill., in 1832, removing shortly thereafter to Chicago, where she has since resided. On her way to this State she descended the Ohio River from its headwaters to its mouth in a small boat. It is a remarkable fact that this is the first death that has occurred in the family in fifty-six years. The children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of deceased, to the number of sixty-four, have lived within a stone's throw of her house up to the time of her death. The funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning from her late residence, No. 3524 South Paulina street, by carriages to Graceland.

A. D. Tittsworth's Funeral.

The funeral of the late ex-Police Commissioner Tittsworth will be held today at 1 p. m. at the First Baptist Church. At the request of the family the customary detail of police will be omitted.

Col. Norton.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 12.—Col. E. M. Norton, one of the pioneer iron manufacturers of this city, died at the McLure House at a late hour last night, aged 71 years.

Col. Barnabas Burns.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 12.—Col. Barnabas Burns died tonight.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Chicago.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire started from some unknown origin on the first floor of the two-story frame building No. 268 West Indiana street, owned by Mrs. Christina Johnson and occupied by her as a residence and millinery store. An alarm was turned in from Box 385, and the fire was extinguished after about $100 damage had been done. Yesterday Mrs. Johnson called on the police and unfolded a tale which appears very singular and not altogether probable. She said she was away from home when the fire occurred, visiting a sick relative in Kensington. Upon her return yesterday morning she discovered, as her story runs, that some time during the night a hand-bag containing $150 and a child's bank containing $125 had been taken from under the counter in the store. She found the hand-bag and bank in the rear yard, but the money was gone. The money that was in the bank belonged to the Scandinavian Ladies' Sewing Society, of which organization Mrs. Johnson is Treasurer. This fact and the fact that the premises were insured for $2,000, much more, it is alleged, than they should have been insured for, makes the whole story sound very peculiar, and an investigation will be made.

The alarm from Box 56 at 5:45 last evening was caused by a blaze in one of the second-floor bedrooms of the Orient House, corner of State and Van Buren streets. Damage nominal. Fire started in some clothing.

At New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Dryades Public School and a half-dozen wooden buildings surrounding it, situated on Third, between Dryades and Baronne streets, were burned at midnight. Loss, about $20,000, partially insured in local companies. Since the beginning of the water-famine about three fires a day have occurred and more than $100,000 worth of property has been destroyed.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Last night the Sanitary Association met to confer with the commercial bodies and Cotton Exposition delegates as to the best plan for preventing the spread of small-pox. Representative men of the city were present. A plan for the permanent extinction of small-pox was submitted, providing for the employment of fifteen physicians at $100 per month as Sanitary Inspectors, the employment of ten sanitary police at $50 per month, the appropriation of $500 for the purchase of vaccine virus and disinfecting material. Thus prepared the city is to be thoroughly inspected from house to house, vaccination tendered, and premises disinfected, those who decline vaccination to be listed, with residence and occupation, for public information. This plan was approved by the representatives of the Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, and $5,000 appropriated to carry it into effect.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

NEW IBERIA, La., Oct. 12.—Sylvain Bazille, colored, shot his brother Pierre dead. The difficulty occurred about a woman.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Horrible Accident in a Sawmill at Etna Green, Ind.—The Emma Bond Case.

Close of the Veterans' Reunion at Leavenworth, Kas.—Shooting Affray Between Soldiers.

Prominent Minnesotians Charged with Defrauding the United States—Mining Company at Milwaukee, Wis.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the following corporations: The Laminate Wood Company of Chicago, capital $100,000; incorporators, Henry W. Caldwell, Frank C. Caldwell, Stanley L. Chapman, and John A. French. The Columbia Stone & Mining Company of Monroe County, capital $50,000; incorporators, Peter Friedrich of Columbia, and Cyrenius C. Simmons of St. Louis. The Central City Electric Light & Power Company of Peoria, capital $50,000; incorporators, George W. Rouse, W. H. Gillett, and J. S. Dean.

EMMA BOND.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Emma Bond outrage case, which is set for trial at the November term of the Circuit Court of this county, is again creating much interest. Over 200 witnesses have been summoned, and the ablest legal talent secured by both the defense and prosecution. One of the witnesses for the defense, W. J. Montgomery, died a short time since, but his death has thrown no light on this dark crime. Miss Bond's condition is much better, and she will be able to give her testimony at the approaching trial.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.

JULIET, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A convict named William Drew, sent from Chicago about a year ago, sentenced to five years for burglary, attempted to commit suicide today at the prison by throwing himself from the top corridor in the cell house upon the stone floor below, a distance of over forty feet. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and carried to the hospital. Miraculous as it may seem there were no bones broken, but fatal internal injuries were sustained. The convict was disposed to be morose and cranky.

TWO WAYWARD GIRLS.

CLINTON, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—This afternoon two runaway girls from Decatur, whose names are Wills and Glove, were arrested and sent home. In this city they were known under false names, and had in contemplation a wayward life for the future. They are daughters of highly respectable people.

INDIANA.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Ten thousand dollars damages is what Mr. Jones, of Paoli, sues the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company for on account of injuries sustained in the White River bridge accident, near this place, in May, 1882. The case was called in court this morning for trial. There are a number of other cases of the same kind on the docket against the company for injuries received in the same accident.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

It is rumored that the present grand jury have discovered that James Hardin, whose mangled remains were found one morning some weeks since near Mitchell, this county, on the track of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, was murdered in his own house, which stands near the road, by his wife and her paramour, and his body placed on the track afterward. Hardin's wife left Mitchell some days since for the West, but the man who is suspected or charged with the crime is still in the vicinity.

KILLED IN A SAWMILL.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—William Phillips, tail-sawyer in a sawmill at Etna Green near here, today, while fixing a log on the carriage fell and was caught by the saw and entirely cut in two. Death resulted instantly. He leaves a wife and one child.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Harry Jones, the son of a minister, who has been in the employ of Levy & Co. as a traveling salesman for a month, has been arrested together with a woman who passed as his wife, but who denies the relation now, charged with stealing dresses. In pursuing their inquiries in the case the police are alleged to have discovered that Jones had got away with between $500 and $600 worth of stuff and money belonging to his employers. He owned cigar-stands here and in Crawfordsville and Logansport. It is supposed he stocked them from Levy & Co.'s goods without the formality of purchase.

SUICIDE.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Alfred D. White, youngest of the noted six brothers, alleged horse-thieves of this county, poisoned himself at tonight. He is now unconscious, and is evidently dying. He wrote three farewell letters to his mother, sister, and sweetheart. His brother Mel was today sentenced to the penitentiary, and Alfred's trial was to come off here next week.

IOWA.

RUN INTO BY A TRAIN.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Flying Dutchman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, while entering the city today from the south, ran into a team owned by J. S. Randall, the driver of which failed to see the approaching train, which was hidden by a coal-shed at the crossing. The team was killed and the driver, John Somerville, was seriously if not fatally hurt by being thrown from the wagon. He claims that neither bell nor whistle gave notice of the coming train.

AN EDITOR THRASHED.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Last night's *Globe*, a Democratic sheet published here, contained a very bitter attack upon J. P. Goulden, a prominent Republican who was instrumental in carrying this city for the Republicans. Among the epithets used by the *Globe* against Mr. Goulden were such as villain, scoundrel, thief, dirty dog, etc. The only excuse for the attack was the claim made by the *Globe* that Mr. Goulden had purchased negro and Democratic votes. Mr. Goulden met Mr. A. T. Whitteleny, the author of the article today and proceeded to give him a thrashing.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

BUCHANAN, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—John W. Reamer assaulted editor J. R. Hill, of the Michigan *Independent*, of this place, this morning, striking him a heavy blow over the head with a club. Reamer had taken Hill's paper a number of years, and when Hill asked him for pay became angry and threatened violence. Hill published an account of the fracas in his paper yesterday, hence the assault this morning. Reamer has been arrested for assault with intent to kill, and gave bonds in $500 to appear for examination tomorrow afternoon.

MICHIGAN.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A hard-looking party named James Marshall was captured last night in the Village of Blissfield, this county, while breaking in the door of F. H. Brown & Co.'s dry-goods store. On his person and in a satchel near by was found a fine outfit of burglar tools. The fellow had previously gone through the post-office and the store of R. E. White & Co. and Dean Bros., jewelry, but in each case failed to get any plunder. The fellow was jailed here this evening.

KANSAS.

VETERANS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Old Soldiers' Reunion closed today with a sham battle on the Fort Leavenworth reservation, witnessed by about 10,000 people. The affair passed off without incident worth notice except the burning of several members of the Leavenworth Light Infantry, who charged a regular battery and, forgetting to halt when ordered, received a volley full in the face. A pickpocket at the Union depot attempted to rob an old veteran and was captured and carried to the river bank, where cries of "Drown him! Drown him!" ran through the crowd. The police succeeded in rescuing the man after a great deal of trouble. A rain set in today at 1 o'clock and drenched the camp and dispersed the crowd.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

It is reported that a serious shooting affray took place on the excursion train on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé that left this city at 11 o'clock last night. Two men named Mitchell and Johnson, who were returning from the reunion, became involved in a quarrel, and both drawing pistols, commenced shooting. Mitchell was shot twice in the body, and died soon after. Johnson was wounded in the leg.

WISCONSIN.

MINING COMPANY ORGANIZED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Articles of association of the Tyndall Consolidated Mining Company were filed in the office of the Register of Deeds late this afternoon. The company will do a general mining business. Its capital stock is stated at $6,000,000, divided into 600,000 shares of $10 each. The articles provide for a board of seven Directors and the usual officers. The incorporators are Lyman F. Hodges, Benjamin M. Weil, Calvin E. Lewis, Hobart S. Sacket, Casper M. Sanger, Henry B. Rockwell, and Charles H. Moss.

NEW MILITIA COMPANY.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—This afternoon Gov. Rusk approved of the organization of the new military company, the Sparta Rifles, and appointed J. J. Esch Captain and F. F. Oster and Isaac D. Bleecher Lieutenants.

MINNESOTA.

CHARGED WITH DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—Last July Special-Agent W. R. Marshall, on affidavit of A. K. Lovejoy, made complaint against H. L. Gordon, a wealthy and prominent lawyer of Minneapolis, and R. C. Mitchell, editor of the Duluth *Tribune*, charging them with conspiring to defraud the United States out of 4,480 acres of valuable pine lands by hiring men to preëmpt them and then sell them to the principals at a nominal price. The grand jury which has been engaged on the case ten days, reported to the court this afternoon indictments against Gordon, and probably Lovejoy, and exonerating Mitchell. Mitchell was appointed Receiver of the Government Land-Office at Duluth a few days before his arrest, but had not received his commission. He claims the charges brought against him were merely to keep him out of the office, which the Minnesota delegation in Congress recommended him for. Gordon claims the charges against him are for the purpose of blackmail.

CAVALRY CHARGES.

Custer, Farnsworth, Kilpatrick—Some Famous Federal Dashes—A Charge in Which a Boy Saved Custer's Life.

Detroit *Free Press:* The charge at Balaklava was immortalized in verse, and is remembered because of the blunder that led to it. The American Civil War furnished at least a score of cavalry dashes fully as desperate, but in the roar of the greatest battles they passed almost unnoticed. Custer's charge on the left of the Cashtown road during the great Gettysburg fight was perhaps one of the most desperate undertakings of that brave commander. The Confederates had been driven through Hunterstown and beyond, and were in force on the highways leading to Gettysburg. Custer's skirmishers had been held at bay for a considerable time by what seemed no greater force than two or three companies of infantry. Company A of the Sixth Michigan was ordered to form and charge up the road, and other companies were dismounted and stationed in the fields to repulse a counter-charge if made. All the companies in the First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan Cavalry Regiments, then under Custer, were greatly reduced in strength.

When Company A had been formed, Custer rode up and took his place with the Captain at the front. The Brigadier was about to lead a single company in the charge. There was a yell of delight from the company, cheers from the entire command, and away went the little band at a furious gallop, Custer holding the reins in his left hand and carrying his naked saber in his right, and charging straight down the middle of the road.

What was supposed to be a force of perhaps 200 hundred men turned out to be infantry and cavalry to the number of 600 or more. They filled the road for a quarter of a mile in almost solid mass, and they were prepared for the charge. Company A rode straight at the mass, entered it like a wedge driven into sand, and in another moment 600 men were shooting and slashing at sixty. Custer pressed on and was closely followed until he found two lines of dismounted men drawn across the road. Then the bugle sounded the recall. Company A did not return alone. It had the presence of at least 300 cavalry, and every inch of the way was a running fight, and a desperate one. Men slashed, and cut, and shot, and yelled, and those waiting down the road toward Hunterstown saw a mob bearing down upon them. Sabers flashed, streams of fire darted through the smoke, and horses fell and obstructed the way. When the mob reached the troops stationed in the fields, Company A shook itself out of the mêlée, and a fire was opened which drove the Confederates back.

The Federal loss in killed and wounded was about thirty men—one-half of the command. The Confederate loss was more than double. Some of the wounded on either side were slashed two and three times with sabres, and there was not a man in Company A who could not show a close call from a bullet. It was in this charge that young Churchill, of the First Michigan, detached himself from his command and charged with the company. Custer had his horse shot under him, and in the confusion a Confederate leveled a carbine within six feet of his head and was on the point of firing, when the young man shot him dead. The Captain was wounded and his horse received three bullets, but both got back to the Federal lines. Probably there was never another instance in modern warfare of a Brigadier-General leading a single company into action, and the incident serves to show the make-up of the man. He shared in the personal dangers of his command, and his men came to believe that he bore a charmed life.

FARNSWORTH'S REPULSE.

The 3d of July, during the terrible fighting at Gettysburg, Kilpatrick was spying around to locate Lee's ammunition train. When he found it he also discovered that it was protected by a heavy force of cavalry, and hardly had skirmishing begun when a brigade or more of infantry was sent down to strengthen the cavalry. The Confederate position was terribly strong. Along the front was a "Quaker" fence—a strong wall three feet high, with a strong rail fence about the same hight running along the top. Forty rods in rear of this was a second. The occupied ground being a farm, and all the fields divided off, the Confederates had both flanks covered by other walls, and a look over the ground was enough to convince one that any ordinary attack would meet with repulse. But Kilpatrick was playing for a big stake. Nothing would cripple Lee so much as the loss of his ammunition train.

The troops detailed to charge the walls in front were composed of the First Vermont, First Virginia, a part of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, and a few squadrons of Wisconsin cavalry. Gen. Farnsworth put himself at the head of the Pennsylvanians, who were instructed to dismount at the wall and tear the fence down, and away the entire body went. Up to the moment the fence was down the Confederates stood firm and killed man after man with their muskets resting on the wall. When the cavalry began to leap into the field the gray lines fell back or broke up into squads, and the fight continued.

In charging at the second wall the Federals received a fire from in front as well as on both flanks, and for five minutes ranks were broken and veteran troopers were confused and bewildered. Then all of a sudden a blast of the bugle restored order and sent the whole body at and over the fence. Here men were hacked with sabres and prodded with bayonets, and the fight meant kill.

Farnsworth lost his horse, but not his cool spirit. A mile and a half away he could see the white covers of the train he was after. To retreat was to run the gauntlet of that terrible cross-fire. To advance was to meet the Confederate army, but the bugles blew "Forward!" Squadron and company and regiment pushed for the train. A fire of musketry followed, and musketry and artillery opened from right and left and ahead. The rush from the second fence to the train was one of the most desperate things ever attempted by cavalry. It was too desperate to be successful. The concentrated fire broke up all formations, and the command separated into small bodies, each one to look out for itself. Some of these squads pushed through the train and beyond the rear of Lee's army, while others bore to the right or left and circled back. Farnsworth was killed—his body fairly riddled, and the loss in men and horses, considering numerical strength, was appalling. The First Vermont lost about one man out of five, and out of the whole command not more than twenty horses came out without a wound. Some of the men had five bullet-holes in their clothing, and one had four in his hat alone.

THE CHARGE OF THE FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY AT GETTYSBURG.

While Kilpatrick was holding one position Custer was holding another on his left, which covered the York and Oxford highways. Soon after noon the Confederates began pushing forward on both roads, driving in Custer's pickets, and at 1 o'clock the advancing lines were in sight. Col. Alger's Fifth Michigan was dismounted, pushed to the front, and, having the shelter of stone walls and natural rifle-pits, this one depleted regiment held at least 3,000 men in check until the men had fired their last cartridge and were obliged to fall back. Being armed with the Spencer seven-shot carbine, the firing of this regiment was so rapid and well sustained as to create the belief that a large force of infantry was posted behind the walls.

When Alger fell back he was followed by both infantry and cavalry, and now Col. Mann's Seventh Michigan was ordered to form and charge. With a yell and a hurrah the Seventh rode down upon four times their number. The highway was the only clear route. Those advancing over the fields were obstructed by ditches, fences, hedges, and walls, and the line was sometimes almost a triangle. Mann pushed on until a heavy stone wall flanked by "stake and rider" fences barred his way, and here his regiment halted and fought the Confederates on the other side. It was a conflict at such close range that almost every man shot was burned by the flame of the powder. The Seventh had to fall back from the position upon the support of the Fifth, and while these two had their hands full an officer in the First, which regiment was then in reserve, suddenly cried out:

"Great heavens! we will all be swallowed up!"

Just coming over the ridge in their front was a whole brigade of cavalry formed in column of regiments. To meet this new force Custer had a single battery and the one regiment. The old First did not number over 500 men, and when ordered up for the charge and formed in column of battalions it seemed as if every man was riding to his death.

As the First advanced at a trot with drawn sabres they were greeted with shouts of derision. Then the little command closed up, the horses passed from a trot to a gallop, and as it hurled itself against five to one it opened a wide lane through the entire force. There were five minutes of smoke, and flash, and fury, and lo! when the smoke lifted the Old First held the field and the Confederates had been driven. Custer said of this charge in his official report:

"I cannot find language to express my high appreciation of the gallantry and daring displayed by the officers and men of the First Michigan. They advanced to the charge of a vastly superior force with as much order and precision as if going upon a parade, and I challenge the annals of warfare to produce a more brilliant or successful charge of cavalry."

Many writers upon military affairs have scouted the idea of sabre-cuts and cavalry charges. Let such men hunt up the reports of company commanders after the Gettysburg fight and see how they read. Over seventy men in the Michigan regiments engaged during a single day are reported: "Sabre-cut on the head." In the cavalry fights of that eventful week the sabre killed and wounded at least 1,000 men, and the troopers' pistols may be credited with as many more. Custer's loss in one brigade in this action was 542, being as great a number as any single regiment contained. The Sixth was supporting the flanks and the battery, and, though making no charge, its loss was severe, and Col. Gray received especial mention in official reports. M. QUAD.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

An Arkansas Preacher Shot by His Step-Son—The Daily Calendar.

WHITE BLUFF, Tenn., Oct. 12.—The Rev. A. D. Nicks was shot in the arm, and three miles further up the road was shot again. It is now developed that a step-son of the preacher, Rollie Nicks, aged 13, and a negro boy, Albert Bell, aged 12, plotted to murder their respective fathers, and Nicks dangerously wounded his. The negro boy confessed, and both were placed in jail.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—Intelligence reached this place today of a sad tragedy which occurred Wednesday last in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. The Watsons and Hemphills, reputable families, living within sight of each other, have long been at enmity owing to a dispute about stock, which, it is claimed, was driven away by the Hemphills. The feud culminated terribly the day named, when two of the Hemphills and three Watsons met on the edge of a swamp while hunting deer. After a few stinging words a fight ensued, the combatants using their shotguns. John and Dave Watson, aged about 22 and 18 years respectively, were killed outright. One of the Hemphills was mortally wounded, and the two survivors, probably alarmed at the result of the fray, fled. Warrants are out for their arrest.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 12.—A man giving the name of the Rev. James Young, of Philadelphia, was arrested today for passing bogus checks on a city merchant. The checks were made payable to the order of the Rev. James Hughes, of Sarnia, but no such person resides there. A number of other checks were found with the prisoner in favor of the Rev. F. Hughes and the Rev. James Young, also three on the City Bank of Minneapolis in favor of Hughes and Young.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—This morning Nicholas Davis, a 15-year-old nephew of the late Congressman Lowe, amused himself at the county fair by stealing apples from the basket of a diminutive negro peddler. Upon being remonstrated with Davis suddenly drew a knife and buried its blade to the hilt in the negro's side, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. The youthful murder was lodged in jail. The little negro was of a peaceable disposition and well liked.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

What Was Found in a Satchel at a West Side Saloon.

The police thought yesterday that they had captured two infernal machines large enough and strong enough to tip over the new Court-House. One of the patrol wagons was called to a saloon on East Lake street to take charge of an ordinary-looking leather hand-satchel, which they were told to handle with care. In explanation the proprietor stated that about three months ago the satchel was left in his place by some unknown party, and that it had been taken care of in the hope that the owner would some day call and claim his property. As no claimant appeared it was decided yesterday to open the satchel, and this was done. All that appeared at first was a lot of paper, but folded up in the paper were two fiendish-looking contrivances which no one cared to investigate too closely. They were tin boxes, about eighteen inches long and almost round. Running out of the corner of each, down the sides, and up into the bottom were four small wires, two of copper and two of iron, while in the centre of the cover another copper wire ran down into each box. No one in the saloon dared open the boxes, and the police also handled them gingerly. Finally the whole outfit was turned over to the electricians in the fire-alarm office. They had never seen anything like it before, and for a long time hesitated about opening either of the boxes. But a break was at last made, all outsiders scattering when they discovered it, and by first cutting the wires the cover was removed. This exposed what appeared to be a lot of soft pitch mixed with chunks of borax, while an odor of ammonia came from the whole. This mixture extended down about four inches, and then came a layer of what appeared more like tanbark than anything else. Under this layer came another layer of the borax and pitch, and so the layers extended to the bottom of the box. The copper wires were badly corroded, but the iron wires were sound. Even after this investigation the electricians were at a loss to explain matters, but they think the contents of the boxes were at one time in a condition to explode, but that they had spoiled by long keeping. Fire applied to the mixture had no effect. The inference that the saloonkeeper fixed up the "infernal machines" and story to advertise his place is held by some. One of the mysterious boxes is still at the fire-alarm office.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Gresham Not Averse to Granting Chicago More Letter-Carriers,

Although He Thinks the Office Has Too Many High-Priced Officials.

General Hancock May Succeed General Sheridan in Command at Chicago.

Problems for the Civil-Service Commission to Solve—Standards for Promotion.

The Attempt to Eliminate Frauds from the Pensions List—Active Claim Agents.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

TOO MANY HIGH-PRICED OFFICIALS AND TOO FEW LETTER-CARRIERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Congressman Davis, of Chicago, arrived here today to secure quarters for his family and to attend to several matters in which his constituents are interested. He will endeavor to have a settlement of the question of letter-carriers for Chicago, and will have an interview with Postmaster-General Gresham tomorrow upon that subject. From all that can be learned of Mr. Gresham, personally he is not opposed to giving a certain number of carriers additional to Chicago, but he is of the opinion that there are a greater number of heads of divisions or Superintendents there drawing high salaries than is necessary, and that it might be well to reduce some of their salaries or abolish some of the positions. This view of the Chicago Post-Office service is firmly fixed in the mind of Postmaster-General Gresham, and it would be difficult to convince him that his information is not correct. He compares the Chicago office especially with that of Philadelphia and Boston, where he maintains there is no such array of subordinate Superintendents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

GEN. HANCOCK MAY COME TO CHICAGO AS SHERIDAN'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Cabinet has considered the question of the successor in command at Chicago to Gen. Sheridan. It is definitely stated that Gen. Schofield very much wishes to receive the assignment, but it appears that there is strong military and political opposition to him. One of Schofield's friends says that he is opposed by politicians because he was a member of the Fitz-John Porter commission and favored restoring Porter to the army. The same gentleman is of the opinion that Gen. Hancock is to be prevailed upon to accept the position at Chicago in order to relieve the authorities from the necessity of putting Schofield there. Gen. Hancock very much dislikes to leave his command at Governor's Island, but it is believed that he will accept the assignment to Chicago.

CRANE'S PLACE.

The vacancy caused by the death of Surgeon-General Crane was also considered and the merits of the several candidates canvassed, but no conclusion was reached. Prominent leaders are beginning to gather here, and it is said that one object of their visit is to make recommendations to the President as to Crane's successor.

MARE ISLAND.

Capt. John H. Russell has been ordered to the command of the navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 1, by which time he will have been promoted to the grade of Commodore.

Commander Frederick V. McNair, now a member of the Naval Examining Board, has also been ordered to Mare Island Navy-Yard as Captain of the yard.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

The President today approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Lieut.-Col. Guido Ilges, of the Eighteenth Infantry, tried by court-martial on a charge of having duplicated his pay accounts. The President also approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Capt. Edward B. Hubbard, of the Quartermaster's Department, who was tried on a charge of drunkenness.

SENTENCES DISAPPROVED.

He disapproved the sentence of dismissal in the case of First-Lieutenant James F. Simpson, Third Cavalry, who was tried on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in having married a woman who had been his mistress. He also disapproved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Commander Frederick R. Smith, who was tried on a charge of duplicating his pay accounts.

SERGT. MASON.

The *National Republican* tomorrow will quote Judge-Advocate-General Swaim as saying that he is of the opinion that the President will soon pardon Sergt. Mason, imprisoned at Albany for shooting at the assasin Guiteau. It will also say this opinion prevails generally among army officers stationed at this city, and that an examination of the records of the War Department shows the applications for Mason's release form the largest general petition ever presented on any subject in the history of the United States, the signatures attached to the papers—which are from every State and Territory—aggregating more than 900,000 names.

CRANE'S SUCCESSOR.

The real contest for the position of Surgeon-General of the United States army, made vacant by the death of Gen. Crane, will be between Assistant-Surgeon-General Murray, now stationed at New York, Hancock's station, and Chief-Medical-Purveyor Baxter. The commission of Baxter as Colonel in the army very much antedates that of Murray, and under all principles which prevail in army circles he should receive the appointment. Besides, he has a political support which for its extent and importance has seldom been equaled. Baxter was opposed by the Secretary of War when Crane was promoted. It is not known what Mr. Lincoln's position will now be. Murray has social influences in his favor, but, as stated, although he is nominally Assistant Surgeon-General, his commission as Colonel of the army is much younger than that of Dr. Baxter. It is expected that the President will soon fill the vacancy.

GEN. SHERMAN.

The Executive order in regard to the retirement of Gen. Sherman, which was anticipated this afternoon, was not issued, and nothing more can be learned upon the subject tonight.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

PROBLEMS FOR THE COMMISSION TO CONSIDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Dorman B. Eaton has returned to the city, and it is now expected that the subject of promotions in the departments will soon be taken up and disposed of. Mr. Eaton says, however, that there are very many problems to be yet considered in connection with the subject. It is now believed that both Mr. Eaton and Dr. Gregory are convinced that competitive examination alone is not the best system for promotions, and that other elements, such as executive capacity, control over men, and long experience in the particular office, are to be considered. There is no longer any question that the law does not require competitive examinations for promotions. Another question has recently arisen with respect to promotion. It is whether the general statute that preference should be given to wounded and disabled soldiers in the matter of appointments refers to original appointments only, or is to be considered as applicable to promotion.

It is understood the Civil-Service Commission has asked the President to direct a further classification of employés in the Government service so as to bring within the operation of the civil-service rules the class of employés now receiving less than $900 per annum. The President is believed to favor the proposition, and it is thought he will soon direct a reclassification of employés receiving less than $1,200, which will include a number of those receiving less than $900, and who are not now subject to the regulations of the Civil-Service Commission. It is not thought, however, employés receiving less than $700 will be included in the classification.

PENSIONS.

THE USES OF THE CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR—ACTIVITY OF CLAIM-AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Thus far the Pension Bureau has received only one communication in answer to the publication of names of pensioners. In this one case the writer mentions three persons whose names appear in the list that he believes are not entitled to pensions. In this case and in all similar cases which may arise the "confidential communication circular" of the bureau will be sent to the complainant. This circular is a request for all information at the command of the writer, together with names of witnesses from whom evidence may be obtained. The answers will be considered confidential if the complainant so desires, but the rights of no man will be determined upon confidential communications. The case will be settled upon by proper testimony taken in presence of claimant or with his full knowledge. Commissioner Dudley believes that the publication of the list was not a wise measure, as he is informed that all pension attorneys of this city have already begun to distribute their circulars by the thousand, and are working their full office force night and day in mailing them to pensioners. Commissioner Dudley estimates that each pensioner drawing less than $20 per month will receive from five to fifty claim-agents here urging him to apply for an increase. The result will doubtless be a flood of applications upon the Pension-Office, which will cause delay in the regular work of the bureau and clog the progress of cases now on file, as all applications must receive attention. The Commissioner warns pensioners against being misled by the seductive circular of the claim-agent unless they feel perfectly certain that they are not receiving their just dues at present, as a reëxamination may result in a decrease instead of an increase in the pension already being paid.

The attention of the Commissioner was called to an editorial in a Western New York paper suggesting that the Grand Army of the Republic and similar organizations should go over the list of names in their districts and ascertain, if possible, whether or not any of the list were obtaining pensions under misrepresentation. Gen. Dudley said the idea was an excellent one, and if adopted by the Veterans' Associations throughout the country it would greatly aid the Pension Office in detecting fraud, if any exists.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

SECRETARY FOLGER'S UNTENABLE POSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—There is another error of fact in Judge Folger's letter as to gold certificates, in addition to those which were pointed out last night. He assumes that written signatures are attached to some of the gold certificates which are now issued, to give them better security. As a matter of fact, both the present series of gold certificates—the one issued in New York and the one in Washington—are issued just as they came from the press, without any signature upon them. It was found utterly impracticable to carry out the views of Secretary Folger and Sub-Treasurer Acton to write signatures on these certificates. A compilation made at the Treasury today shows that the signatures on the money necessary for the average ordinary daily use is 160,000. The ordinary number of signatures which the most expert Treasury clerks sign day after day is 2,000. So that, if the theory of signing the certificates advanced by Secretary Folger should be carried out, eighty men would be required to do nothing but write signatures on the daily money of the Treasury.

BUREAU REPORTS.

THE PRESIDENT NOT OPPOSED TO THEIR PUBLICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The statement is made upon authority that the President does not intend to interfere with the publication of bureau reports, and that he has never given any intimation that he desired that they be withheld until the publication of his message. It is enough to say that if this authorized statement is correct there has been a very serious misunderstanding in the departments or somebody has used the President's name in vain. It is a fact that probably every bureau chief has been informed by some one that it was the President's express desire that these reports should not be given out. The heads of the different executive departments have themselves no uniform policy upon this subject. Some of them desire to have the reports suppressed, as they are the substantial basis of their own reports. Others are quite willing to have the bureau reports published.

THE VETERANS.

COMING REUNIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The local committees of the Mexican war veterans are actively at work preparing for the annual reunion which is to be held in this city Dec. 6, 7, and 8. A strong committee of citizens has undertaken to entertain those veterans who attend. About 300 are expected.

Preparations have been completed for the trip of Union and Confederate soldiers Monday next to the battle-fields about Manassas. Gen. Longstreet expects to be present, and he will explain the positions of the Rebel forces at the second battle. This will be of special interest in connection with the Fitz John Porter case. Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, will arrive tomorrow night. Gen. Rosecrans is already here.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, has returned to Washington from an extended tour in the West. He had a conference with the Secretary of War yesterday morning relating to the failure of the Greely relief expedition.

Congressman Elwood has arrived here. One purpose of his visit is understood to be to endeavor to secure an appointment for State-Senator Charles H. Fuller as an Associate Judge in one of the Territories—Dakota or Montana—or as a Land-Office Register.

The demand for the new two-cent stamps has been extraordinary. There were 130,000,000 supplied before the new law went into effect, exclusive of postal-cards and envelopes, and the demands upon the department for additional requisitions are very great.

One result of the Ohio election undoubtedly will be a revival of the agitation about the wool tariff. This Secretary Sherman has promised, and the Republicans claim that the defeat in Ohio is in part to be attributed to the action of the last Congress upon wool.

The Alaska island which the press dispatches state has been seized by unknown persons is the most important sealing point in the Alaska possessions. It is said to be the only island where certain kinds of the most valuable commercial seals are to be found in abundance.

The members of the Corean Embassy called at the White House yesterday in full court dress and took final leave. The President, attended by all members of the Cabinet, received them in the Blue Parlor. The presentation was made by Secretary Frelinghuysen. The Embassy will leave Washington Monday or Tuesday next for San Francisco, where they will take the steamer the 24th inst. for home.

AN ASSASIN LOCATED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Detective Bowden has just returned from Chicago, having in custody Henry Beiller, who committed a robbery here a short time ago.

While in Chicago the detective was informed that Clark, the murderer of Mollie Gillespie here last winter, was tending bar in a saloon at Leadville. Detective Bowden has also received information to that effect from another source. Mollie Gillespie was Clark's alleged wife. She had supported him for years. He killed her because she had no more money to give him. He is related to one of the best families in this city.

THE SCOURGE.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 12.—Dr. Foard telegraphs from Brewton: "During the last four days I have not had sufficient help to bury the dead." Regarding the nature of the disease he says: "I state as a fact that there have been no deaths from black vomit here. The matter ejected by some of the sick bears about the same relation to black vomit of yellow-fever that sherry wine does to ink. The constituent parts are bile, gastric mucous, which contains a trace of coagulated blood, and charcoal water." No new cases today.

EASY RAILROADING.

Organization of the People's Railway Company of America; Capital, $175,000,000.

As There Is So Much of It, Stock Is Cheap, and Every Man Can Help Himself.

The Corporation Being Perfected, Nothing Remains to Be Done but to Raise Money and Build a Road.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago stockholders of the People's Railway Company of America, capital only $175,000,000, was held at the office of the corporation, No. 90 La Salle street, last evening. There were sixteen men present, several of whom looked intelligent, and the President, Emil Kennedy, of Indianapolis, the originator of the scheme, occupied the chair.

Mr. Kennedy said it was customary for the presiding officer to make some remarks, but he wasn't feeling very well, and hence would confine himself to answering questions if any were asked.

"We are all satisfied with the condition of things," said Col. Phillips.

"Everybody is pretty well posted," remarked the Secretary.

LOCAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Goin, from the committee appointed two weeks before to suggest names for officers of the local board, reported as follows: President, S. J. Hicks; Secretary, Julius Silversmith; Treasurer, George A. Boughton.

"Where is the Vice?" inquired the President.

"Only three officers were mentioned," replied Mr. Goin.

"There must be a Vice," said the President.

Mr. James B. Wheeler was suggested, and then the report as amended was unanimously concurred in.

"What amount of stock has been subscribed for in Chicago?" asked the President.

"Four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven shares," answered Mr. Boughton.

"Representing $242,850," chimed in the Secretary.

"Only 4,000 were assigned to you," said the President.

"Yes," remarked Mr. Boughton, "but we got 1,000 more."

"When was the office here opened?" inquired Mr. Silversmith.

"On the 1st of August," answered Mr. Boughton, "but it took ten days to get into it, and then I was sick in my room thirty-eight days. Nothing was done to speak of before the middle of September."

Then the stockholders began to interview the President.

INTERVIEWING THE PRESIDENT.

"You have been present at the formation of many local boards," said Mr. Silversmith, addressing him, "and it would be a matter of interest to the officers elected to understand their prerogatives, and privileges, and rights—under what powers they act—what they can do and what not."

"The books sent out were accompanied by printed instructions," said the President.

"I haven't seen any books," rejoined Mr. Silversmith, "but I suppose every officer will be provided with them."

"This board is No. 15, I understand?" said Mr. Silversmith.

"Yes," replied the President.

"Where are the others located?"

"At Lafayette, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Jersey City, N. J., New York, San Francisco, Visalia, Cal., Fresno, Cal., and at a few other small towns in California from which we have reports, but I can't call their names. There is one also at Indianapolis, and another at Elizabethtown, N. M."

"Can you approximate the number of shares that have been subscribed for so far through these boards?"

"There are about $3,500,000 taken—between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000."

"When did you start the first board?" asked Mr. Wheeler.

"Aug. 15, I believe, it was organized."

"And there are now fifteen boards with $3,500,000 of stock subscribed for?"

"There are more than fifteen boards. I think books have been sent to nineteen. The Chicago board was originally No. 5, but through a mistake in registering it was changed to No. 15, No. 5 being organized in another place."

"When do you expect to begin work on the road," inquired Mr. Wheeler—"on any portion, it doesn't make any difference where?"

"As soon as $10,000,000 of the stock is taken—about Jan. 1. At the rate applications are coming in for stock, I think by the 1st of January we will have between $30,000,000 and $33,000,000 of stock placed."

"You have information that leads you to believe that definitely?"

"Yes."

"You can't start it soon enough for me," said Mr. Wheeler. "I would like to see it under way. What per cent of the subscriptions have been paid in?"

"Five per cent. Of course there is not 5 per cent paid in in cash. A great many of the boards have taken small amounts and due bills running twenty and thirty days for the balance. But it is just the same."

The parent office is still in Indianapolis?" asked Mr. Silversmith.

"Yes."

"The increase we have had on the sale of stock since our last meeting," said Col. Phillips, "is such that $10,000,000 by the 1st of January is a very low estimate."

NEARLY DOUBLED UP.

"We have nearly doubled up since the last meeting," remarked Mr. Wheeler.

"Only 2,677 shares were taken two weeks ago," said the Secretary.

"I think," said Mr. Wheeler, "in the next two weeks we can do better than that right here."

"Assuming," said Mr. Silversmith, "that all the local boards are in direct communication with the parent office, you, residing there, are certainly in receipt of advices from California about the feeling there. We were informed at the last meeting that there was considerable enthusiasm in that State?"

"There is. I have had seven letters in the last ten days demanding that I should go there. Mr. Swasey wrote me that by my presence there two or three months enough subscriptions could be obtained to build the road through the San Joachin Valley—and enough within six months to complete the whole line of road; that the people were very much enthused."

"You don't expect any great opposition on the part of the Central and Union Pacific?"

"I think not. I don't see that they can do anything, because we are doing nothing to antagonize them. Of course they can go to work and build another road. That is all the harm they can do us."

"I have my best hopes in California," said Mr. Silversmith—"think it best to commence the road there."

"That is the intention—to commence there by the 1st of January."

"It is much better to begin there than go in."

GOING FOR TO BEGIN.

"California is ripe for reform," remarked Col. Phillips," and that is another thing."

"The people have been railroad ridden—ground down for years," said Mr. Silversmith. "They have an iron grip on the State."

"That is why we take hold," said Col. Phillips.

"I presume it is the intention of the road to go by way of Southern California?" asked Mr. Silversmith.

"Yes."

"Go through Texas to New Orleans?"

"We don't touch Texas with the main line. We go through Southern Kansas into New Mexico, Arizona, and along the line of—I can't recollect that place where the Mormons live."

"Utah," suggested Mr. Hicks.

"Yes, and go into California about Walker's Pass."

"Something was said about the right of way the other night. What do you know about that—how is it to be secured from the different States?"

"We have partially negotiated for a right of way that was surveyed last year in the San Joachin Valley by the San Joachin Railroad Company, and expect to secure the right of way except that crossing the Southern Pacific lines, and they have a donation of $1,500,000 subscribed, to be paid in 10 per cent as the work progresses. I have no doubt we will accomplish the negotiation."

"Surveyors are at work now?"

"Yes, in California. We are doing nothing in the East. We had a very able report from our engineer, Mr. H. J. Borie, formerly a citizen of Chicago."

"Have any contracts been let looking to the equipment of the road?"

AN ENGINE OR SO.

"None at all. I think we shall make some perhaps, at least for an engine or something of that kind—construction implements—between this and the first of next month. It is my desire to do it before I go West."

"What is the character of the territory," asked Mr. Wheeler—"the contour of it for the first 300 miles this way; heavy or rolling?"

"There are about 200 miles very level; I think the surveys show not to exceed thirty feet to the mile."

"Have the engineers given you any information regarding the quantity of earth per mile—cubic yards?"

"No, they haven't given that estimate."

"They wouldn't give that," said Col. Phillips, "until they made the final survey."

"There are sixty miles of mountains to cross," remarked the President, "and the engineer in his report says it will cost $40,000 a mile; and twenty-eight odd miles he estimates will cost $14,000 a mile. He says it won't exceed those figures."

A WISE RAILROAD-BUILDER.

"A statement was made the other night," said Mr. Silversmith, "that after a certain amount was subscribed and the road begun it would be bonded. What is meant by that, and how is it to be done?"

"That is the intention now. The Board of Directors met last month and passed a resolution to issue some bonds and place them on the market."

[The President informed the reporter privately that he had offers from a syndicate to take all the bonds and stock of the road.]

"That is to carry on the work?"

"Yes; the bonds to be due in twenty years, drawing 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually."

"How many officers constitute the syndicate; that is, located at Indianapolis?"

"The officers are President, four Vice-Presidents, Auditor, Secretary, Treasurer, and thirteen Directors. The Board of Directors-elect open polls for the election of county and State officers."

"When is the next election to be held?"

"In June, 1885."

"The officers are elected for two years?"

"Yes. In addition to the officers named there are five attorneys chosen from the syndicate from different sections of the country. Two were chosen at the convention when we organized. The other places are vacant. Mr. H. J. Borie is Chief Engineer, and there are four others. I didn't enumerate them. J. Q. Baird is one. I believe only two were elected at the convention."

SIMPLY RAISING THE DUST.

"How soon do you suppose 100 miles or more of the road will be equipped and running?" asked Col. Phillips.

"That is a question put to all of us? From the present outlook I think by perhaps next July we will have from 100 to 200 miles in active operation."

"It will take a pretty good force of men to do that," remarked Mr. Wheeler.

"Not so very large. The country is very level. Very little grading is to be done—simply raising the dirt."

"It goes through a very fertile region," said Mr. Silversmith.

"Yes, it does. Mr. Borie's report says there are 640,000 tons of wheat in three counties ready for shipment, without counting this year's crop. There is no chance at present to put it out, as the irrigating ditches have taken the water out of the river for sixty-five miles."

As there was no other business to transact President Kennedy arose and said:

"By the power invested in me as President of the People's Railway Company of America I declare the board duly organized and its officers elected and authorized to enter upon their respective duties, excepting that of the Secretary and Treasurer, who will be duly qualified upon the filing of their bonds."

The meeting then adjourned.

DIVORCE REFORM.

The Work That Is Being Done to Check the Dissolution of Marital Partnerships—Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—A meeting in the interest of divorce reform was held this evening at Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rt.-Rev. Benjamin Henry Haddock, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, presided. He explained the object of the meeting, and referred to the fact that there are States which show that the plague of divorce lays hold of one out of every ten families. "We are," he said, "rapidly approaching a state of demoralization, and the evil of divorce is increasing rapidly."

The Rev. Samuel W. Dike, Corresponding Secretary of the Divorce-Reform League of New England, gave the ratio of divorces in different States. He thought one of the causes of the increase is carelessness in court proceedings and in courts themselves in their method of procedure. Another fruitful cause of divorce is lack of uniformity in the laws of different States. Reducing the number of causes for which divorces may be granted would reduce the number of divorces one-half.

Bishop Haddock stated that an effort had been made to influence legation in Massachusetts, and that intelligent Roman Catholics would be found to support all such efforts.

Bishop Gillespie, of Western Michigan, said they had no hope from the Legislature in his State.

The Rev. Mr. Dike stated that a very important work is being done by the league to bring the States into harmony. Public opinion, first from the pulpit and then through the press, is what would influence the average Legislature more than anything else. An effort is being made to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States on the subject.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region fair weather, followed by local rains, northerly winds, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	32	34	N. E.	Brisk	.14	L sn'w
Buffalo	62	60	W	Light	.12	Cl'dy.
Cairo	67	68	N. E.	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	37	30	N	Light	.02	Clear.
Chicago	55	52	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	75	68	N. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Davenport	53	46	N. E.	Fresh	.37	H. rain
Deadwood	54	30	N. E.	Light	*—	L sn'w
Huron, Dak	46	42	S. E.	Fresh	.27	Cl'dy.
Denver	38	37	N	Fresh	.05	L sn'w
Des Moines	53	58	N. E.	Light	*—	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	45	48	N	Fresh	.08	Lt rain
Escanaba	..	36	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	35	31	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	38	42	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Fort Garry	38	27	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	54	46	N	Fresh	*—	Fair.
Keokuk	55	52	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	45	45	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	51	47	N	Light	1.25	†L. rain
Louisville	74	65	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Memphis	79	79	N. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	51	47	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	88	72	N	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	46	42	N	Fresh	.01	Lt rain
Omaha	48	47	N. E.	Light	*—	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	56	54	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	58	55	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	48	42	......	....	0	Fair.
Toledo	65	60	......	....	0	Cl'dy.
Toronto	58	51	S	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	90	74	S	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	50	45	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	46	40	N. W.	Fresh	*—	Fair.
Salt Lake	48	40	N	Light	.05	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.985	58.5	84	S. W.	1	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.038	58.1	85	S. W.	8	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.045	55.5	77	N. W.	4	......	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.09	54.0	80	N	7	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.020	52.5	85	N	9	......	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 64.0.
Minimum temperature, 52.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.033.
Mean daily thermometer, 55.5.
Mean daily humidity, 82.

A FARCE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The Mayor and City Council tonight went through the motion of impeaching City-Treasurer Walshe as well as they knew how. The Councilmen had been sworn as a high court of impeachment, the Mayor presiding. Mr. Walshe was summoned, but refused to appear for reasons formerly given in the case. A plea of not guilty was then directed to be entered in his behalf. The charge against him was then read, one witness called, and his testimony taken. Some speechmaking followed, and the Councilmen, at a loss what to do next, adjourned until Wednesday without action.

FRANK LORING.

The Alleged Backer of "Fund W" on Trial for Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

He Claims that He Was Only an Agent for Flemming & Merriam and Flemming & Miller.

Numerous Witnesses Swear that He Handled the Money and Was the Head Man.

The case of Frank Loring, the alleged principal in the firm of Flemming & Merriam, manipulators of the late fund scheme in grain and provisions, came up before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning. The charge against him was using the mails for fraudulent purposes. District-Attorney Leake appeared for the Government, and A. S. Trude for the defendant.

DANIEL M. LORD.

Daniel M. Lord, the first witness, testified that he was an advertising agent, and, in the latter part of 1881 and fore part of 1882, had advertised first for Flemming & Miller and afterwards for Flemming & Merriam. The contracts with the latter firm were made with Frank Loring. The "ads" of Flemming & Miller were put into second-class cities—Quincy, Rockford, Peoria, St. Paul, etc., and those of Flemming & Merriam into country papers. The contracts with the latter amounted to $25,000 or $30,000. Their first "ads" went into 130 papers, some in first-class cities—Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. They were about speculation in grain and provisions through a fund in small amounts—from $10 to $100. The "editorial notices" of the scheme were furnished by Loring, who wrote the checks in payment for the "ads," signing the names of Flemming & Miller or Flemming & Merriam. The contracts with the former amounted to about $3,000.

ABRAM G. BECKER.

Abram G. Becker, of Herman Schaffner & Co., bankers, testified that Flemming & Merriam had an account with their house. It was opened by Frank Loring, who signed the checks. Flemming was introduced later and said Loring would do that. Flemming made the deposits and drew money, but didn't sign checks. Witness didn't see much of Loring after he opened the account. He never saw Merriam.

A. M. WRIGHT.

A. M. Wright, the commission merchant, testified that he had been in the business twenty-four years and was a member of the Board of Trade. After looking over the "Fund" circulars and noting the numerous alleged profits he said it was patent to him that the scheme was a fraud on its face. He had never known such profits to be made in the grain business.

On the cross, Mr. Trude endeavored to show that the business on the board was only the "Fund W" scheme on a large scale, but didn't succeed very well, as the witness was too smart for him.

GEORGE H. HARLOW.

George H. Harlow, another operator on the board, testified that to his mind the scheme was a regular lottery.

On the cross he stated that for all he knew the profits mentioned in the circulars had been made.

A WOMAN.

Matilda E. Corcoran, a deaf lady from Ashkum, Ill., testified that she invested $240 with Flemming & Miller and got one "dividend" of $22.40. She received their circulars, etc., through the mail.

She was not cross-examined.

A QUAKER.

Zimri Horner, a Quaker of Redfield, Ia., formerly a mill-owner, but now out of business, testified that he had received circulars, etc., of Flemming & Miller through the mails. He invested $350 in all. On the first $50 he received two dividends—one of $8 and one of $9. Then he sent on $300, but got no more returns.

On the cross he stated that his dividends conformed to the printed statement of profits.

JAMES O. PITMAN.

James O. Pitman, of Evansville, Ind., bookkeeper in the First National Bank, testified that he had received Flemming & Merriam's circulars through the mail; also a letter from Flemming & Miller. He sent the latter $20 in November, 1881, but got no dividends.

On the cross he said he had no means of verifying the truth of the firm's statements. He supposed his money "had been swallowed up in speculation."

D. C. MERRILL.

Darwin C. Merrill, of Plano, testified that he knew of the firm of Flemming & Miller in 1881. Frank Loring was the principal man in it, directing the business. Witness had received letters from him, and was familiar with his handwriting. He identified as written by Loring a letter received by Pitman, and also the signatures on the certificates of the stock issued by Flemming & Miller.

Mr. Trude said it would not be disputed that the defendant, acting for the firm, did writing for them.

Witness stated that he had been used as an agent in his town, and came to Chicago in the summer of 1882 to look over the books to see if "Fund K" was all right. It busted while he was here. He found out that the firm didn't trade on the Board of Trade. He saw Loring, Flemming, and C. J. Henry in the office, and told them that the money had been stolen. Loring was going to kick him down-stairs. Witness said, "You have a great deal to say for a mere clerk." Loring replied, "By God, I am the principal man in this institution." Flemming told Loring he was too hasty, and followed witness down-stairs. Witness was around the office for about a month. Loring handled all the money. Henry took the letters from the carrier and passed them into Miller and Loring's office. Henry made out some of the certificates. Loring sometimes gave Miller instructions how letters were to be answered. Witness addressed over 10,000 circulars for them. Many were sent out through the mails. Henry wrote the circulars and the "editorial" notices put on the back.

On the cross, witness said he was at one time agent at Plano for the firm, receiving a commission of $1 a share. He had had a "few words" with Loring. He knew of Miller making some rades in the bucket-shops.

NOT "EDITORIAL."

W. K. Sullivan, city editor, testified that an "opinion" of the *Journal* printed on the back of a statement of the firm had never appeared in the editorial columns of that paper.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

George Marshall, a letter-carrier, testified that he delivered Flemming & Miller's mail to Miller, Henri, and Loring, the latter, however, taking it the oftenest. All signed the firm name when they received registered letters. Two from Redfield, Ia., were delivered to Loring, also one from Gilman, Ill. [The latter was sent by Mrs. Corcoran.] Witness never saw Flemming there. Henri always put "H" underneath when he signed the firm's name, but Loring didn't put "L" under the name when he signed for the letters. Between October, 1881, and May, 1882, he delivered about 500 registered letters to the firm.

ROYAL B. TOWSLEE.

Royal B. Towslee, a capitalist of Kenosha, Wis., testified that from October to December, 1881, he sent Flemming & Miller $3,050, and received share certificates by mail. He also received their circulars in the same way, and it was through the "magnificent papers" that he was induced to invest. He got back in dividends $283. He sent $300 first, then $350. When the returns came he sent $2,000 and then $400 more.

On the cross he said he received on his first investments the profits stated in the circulars.

LAWYER COOK.

John S. Cook, a lawyer, testified that he had a talk with Miller, Loring being present, in behalf of Mr. Towslee. He went to the office of Flemming & Miller with the certificates and demanded payment. Miller said laughingly, "The thing is busted and you can't get any money." Witness asked to see the option-book, and Miller went into the vault. Loring followed. The two came out with the book, and witness looked it over and made some memoranda. He noticed that the book didn't show with whom the trades had been made, and he asked Miller about it. Miller took the book and went into the vault, and witness saw his hand move as if he were writing. He came back and showed witness the book, and there appeared to have been three or four deals made with Waters & Co. and the Metropolitan Grain Exchange. Loring said, "Do you want anything more of me," starting towards the door. Miller said "Yes; wait." Witness left, and while approaching Waters & Co.'s office saw Loring, who had traveled a longer distance, dart inside and disappear. He was told by the clerk that Waters was in New York. One Pope came in, evidently knowing what witness was after. He claimed to be the manager of the firm, but refused to show the books without the consent of the other party. The next day Miller called at witness' office and said he could see Waters & Co.'s books "now," and he replied, "I guess they contain all that is necessary." Witness told about the trial of some one in the Criminal Court for stealing papers from the vault of Flemming & Miller, the defense being that, as there was no such person as Flemming, no larceny could have been committed. Loring went on the stand and testified that there was such a man as John Flemming who had money invested in the firm; that he was his agent—looked after the finances of the concern as his representative. Loring said Flemming had lived in Detroit, and when he wanted money came after it, no drafts passing. At that time Flemming resided on Blue Island avenue in this city, but Loring couldn't tell the number. Miller wished him brought into court; Loring said: "Damn it, we don't want him."

OVER TO MONDAY.

Mr. Trude said the defense would introduce no evidence, as that for the prosecution didn't authorize the holding of the defendant to await the action of the grand jury. It was not enough to show that matter had been circulated; that an individual had invested his money and received dividends; and that there was finally a failure. If so the bulk of the mercantile community could be put in jail. The attempt to show fraud had been an absolute, hopeless failure.

District-Attorney Leake urged that a prima facie case had been made out, showing that the defendant had used the mails to carry out a fraudulent scheme.

The law points involved will be argued Monday morning.

ST. LOUIS GAMBLERS.

Theft of the Transcript of the Evidence Against Them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Another sensational chapter was added to the police muddle in this city today by the discovery that the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court had been broken into and the report containing the evidence secured by the last grand jury purloined. The stolen document contained the evidence on which the indictment for bribery and perjury made against members of a local ring of gamblers and politicians had been based, and every effort is being made to find the missing papers. The discovery of the theft was made late this morning when Marshal McDonald and the court reporter Johnson, entered the office of the latter and found everything in disorder. The reporter's caligraphic machine was stripped of its linen covering and the top laid to one side. When last used a page of transcribed notes was left in the machine, and this among other things was taken. On taking an inventory Mr. Johnson discovered that nine books of shorthand notes were missing. Among them was the full testimony given by twenty witnesses examined by the last grand jury concerning the gambling ring.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous communications or those written on both sides of the paper.]

1866 to 1883 Inclusive.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer the following and oblige: What year was the nickel 5-cent piece first coined, and the years since then? DAILY READER.

The Methodist Preachers and High License.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reference to the action of the Methodist ministers at conference last Monday in deciding that no license is better than a high license for saloons, I hope the general public will not for a moment imagine that the congregations over whom these no-license ministers preside are imbued with the same very erroneous notion. The letter in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday by "Common Sense," and also your editorial of same day, cover the ground completely. To one who is not a bigot on this liquor question, the whole subject does not seem to call for arguments to convince one that a high license is more likely to diminish the number of saloons than no license at all. The evil is here with us—must be countenanced—and it is useless to try to evade that fact.

As a member of the Methodist Church, I am constrained to offer an apology to the public, and especially to members of other denominations, for our ministers who voted in the affirmative on the question of license; and, if it were not a serious subject, one would almost be constrained to believe that the saloonkeepers had "been to see" most of them on some day or other. But we will not entertain such a thought as that for a moment. As we cannot drive the saloons out of Chicago, why not decrease the number of them around us by putting the license so high that only a very limited number of them will be able to exist? PARK AVENUE.

Artisian Wells in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Moses smote the rock, and there came forth an abundance of pure, cool water. Well, Denver, too, through her artisian wells, has at last also smote the rock, and produced an abundance of pure, cool water, and, in my opinion, solved the great problem of the plains forever.

This water is not like the mineral artesian well water of Chicago, but it is as cool, pure, and sparkling as the morning dew-drops. It is the most beautiful water that I ever saw, without any exception, and Denver is proud of it, and well may she be.

Yes, Denver has solved forever the great problem of the plains, for she has already sunk and is sinking about fifty wells, and if she continues she will overflow Platt River and flood the plains along its banks.

I clip the following description of one of the last wells from the Denver *News*:

Messrs. Gurley Bros., of 14 Tabor Block, who own some eighty acres on the river bank of the North Side, some weeks ago began sinking an artesian well on the property, the idea being to get a sufficient supply of water for domestic and other uses for this tract when it shall be built upon. The Messrs. Gurley have been selling building lots from this tract, but the sales were not so rapid as they might be owing to the uncertainty of the water supply—hence the value and importance of this well.

At 200 feet a small flow of water was struck; at 300 a larger flow identical with that of many of the earlier and smaller wells struck in Denver, but Saturday night, at the depth of 510 feet, a magnificent stream fully equal to that of the Charles well poured to the surface and over the top of the pipe with great force. The water is pure and cold, and flows a stream estimated at one-half million gallons every twenty-four hours. The owners are highly elated over their strike, as they have reason to be, the value of their property being largely enhanced thereby. They will have the pressure and temperature tested today." Respectfully,

EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Forty Polish laborers employed at the Leisenring Coke Works, two miles west of this place, indulged in a dance last night. At midnight, when the festivities were at their hight, a dispute arose between Andrew Brock and two brothers named Meyers. The brothers advanced upon Brock, threatening to kill him. The latter stood his ground, however, and drawing a long, keen-edged knife, slashed away at his foremost assailant, Frederick Meyers, cutting him terribly. His brother rushed in, only to be stabbed several times. He then retreated, but Fred stood his ground and was hacked and slashed about the face and breast. He finally fell to the floor exhausted with the loss of blood, and Brock jumped out of an open window and escaped in the darkness. Fred Meyers' recovery is regarded as impossible. His brother is not seriously injured. The coal and iron police have been notified, and are on the track of Brock.

GEN. GRANT'S ALLEGED COUSIN.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—A Fort Worth dispatch to the *News* says Levi Grant, who claims to be a first cousin to Gen. U. S. Grant, was today convicted of stealing a diamond pin valued at $300, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

STECK

The positive merit and superiority of a Piano is its durability of tone, action, and general structure. The trial of the "Steck" Pianos for the past "twenty-six" years has proven them to excel in all of these points, and the universal sentiment of those who have used them is that they are "everlasting." All desiring the best Piano should examine them before purchasing.

Warerooms, 208 State-st.

HORACE BRANCH.

PIANOS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

TODAY, AT 2. TONIGHT, AT 8.

WILL BE PRESENTED

ROBSON & CRANE'S

Boarding-House!

COMEDY IN 4 ACTS.

GILLYPOD........Mr. STUART ROBSON
An Old-Fashioned Boarder.

COL. M. T. ELEVATOR Mr. W. H. CRANE
Corn-Exchange Boarder.

EXTRA!

Mr. Hooley announces to his patrons that in consequence of the phenomenal success of Robson & Crane's "Boarding-House," the theatre's capacity being tested to its utmost limit, he has prevailed on the distinguished Comedians to continue the great Comedy during the whole of the week commencing tomorrow (Sunday) night. Seats can now be secured.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL INTER-STATE

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

OF CHICAGO

IS NOW OPEN.

Admission—Adults, 25 cts; Children, 15 cts.

Open every day and evening (except Sundays), without intermission until October 20.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY........Lessee
EDWARD KEYS........Manager

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees the Great Gypsy Piece,

THE ROMANY RYE.

The most successful drama ever produced in Chicago. Hundreds turned away every night last week. Don't fail to see "Craignenet by Moonlight," "The Hampton Race-Course," "The Great Shipwreck Scene," "The Gypsy Encampment," and all the wonderful mechanical effects. Next week, commencing Monday, Oct. 15, the Union Square Company in A PARISIAN ROMANCE.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Clark-st., near Madison.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE

Wee! Winsome! Midgets!

MAJOR ATOM and ADMIRAL DOT.

AN ENTICING STAGE ENTERTAINMENT AND A FULL LIST OF CURIOSITIES!

Doors Open Daily from 1 to 6 and 7 to 10 p. m.

Admission to All Only 10 Cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

JOHN A. HAMLIN........Lessee and Manager

MATINEE TODAY, and this evening at 8 o'clock,

SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS,

In Bronson Howard's

GREEN-ROOM FUN.

Next Week—Commencing Sunday evening, Oct. 14, the new success, MY CHUM.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Two last performances of the Eminent Tragedian,

JOHN McCULLOUGH.

Farewell Matinee today at 2 o'clock, Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy,

OTHELLO!

Tonight, Mr. McCullough's last appearance this season—Shakespeare's tragedy,

RICHARD III.

Richard, Duke of Gloster........John McCullough

Next Week—Mr. W. J. FERGUSON in his new creation, THE DUDE, in A FRIENDLY TIP.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HARRY MEREDITH

And a Strong Cast in

RANCH 10.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

MONDAY, OCT. 8—ONE WEEK.

IDA SIDDONS' FEMALE MASTODONS

AND SPECIALTY BURLESQUE TROUPE.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Monday, Oct. 15—M. B. Leavitt's All-Star Specialty Company.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.

Williams, Manchester & Jennings' Specialty Co.

Twenty-two of the finest artists in the profession.

GRENIER'S MADISON-ST. GARDEN.

A grand six-day International Bicycle Tournament will take place Oct. 22. All the great champions of the world will compete.

WEST SIDE NATATORIUM.

Dancing Academy,

504 and 506 West Madison-st.

This Academy is now open for instruction in fashionable dancing in all its branches, under the leadership of Prof. M. D. DE LONG.

Ladies' class on Monday, 3 to 5 p. m. Gentlemen's class on Monday, 8 to 10 p. m. Junior's classes, Wednesday and Saturday, 3:30 to 5:30 p. m. Assemblies will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 14, 8:30. Dancing Hall can be secured for clubs, parties, etc.

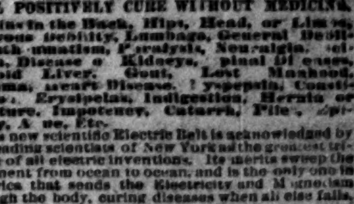
A SURE RECIPE

For Fine Complexions.

Positive relief and immunity from complexional blemishes may be found in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. A delicate and harmless article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

It imparts the most brilliant and life-like tints, and the closest scrutiny cannot detect its use. All unsightly Discolorations, Eruptions, Ring Marks under the eyes, Sallowness, Redness, Roughness, and the flush of fatigue and excitement are at once dispelled by the Magnolia Balm.

It is the one Incomparable Cosmetic.



WILL POSITIVELY CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE

Pains in the Back, Hip, Head, or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Disease of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Lost Manhood, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Hernia or Rupture, Impotency, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Etc.

This new scientific Electric Belt is acknowledged by the leading scientists of New York as the greatest triumph of all electric inventions. Its merits sweep the continent from ocean to ocean, and is the only one in America that sends the Electricity and Magnetism through the body, curing diseases when all else fails.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS

So-called Electric and Magnetic Belts, Shields, and Appliances that are being foisted on the public as they possess no power and cannot be charged by the patient.

$1,000 REWARD

For one of my famous Electric Belts that cannot be recharged and the electricity felt instantly by the patient. Guaranteed one year. Whole family can wear the same belt. Call or send for Electric Herald. Belts sent by mail free on receipt of price or Express C. O. D. Open evenings. Also

RUPTURE Guaranteed relieved or cured. Best Trusses in America. 100,000 sold and worn.

DR. W. J. HORNE,

Inventor, Proprietor, and Manufacturer,

Offices, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago. 702 Market-st., San Francisco.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. P. F. Haney, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey, of St. Paul, are at the Pacific.

Secretary of State Henry D. Dement is at the Grand Pacific.

A. B. Hitchcock will go East today to remain for the winter.

Gov. Jarvis and party, of North Carolina, dined yesterday at the Palmer.

The Hon. S. M. Stephenson, of Menominee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

John Rogers, of Boston, and D. M. Anderson, of New York, are at the Leland.

Sir Gordon and Lady Glassfor, of Melbourne, Australia, are at the Tremont.

E. C. Armstrong, of Cincinnati, and G. P. Mills, of New York, are at the Sherman.

Senator and Mrs. O. D. Conger, of Michigan, were at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

Assistant-Postmaster Squires returned yesterday from his trip to Iowa and Dakota Territory.

J. Chambers Gerard, of Denver, and John M. Carson, of Washington, D. C., are at the Palmer.

Mr. Emile J. O'Brien, a prominent member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, is a guest at the Palmer.

Mr. Robert B. Jones, General Agent Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, Cincinnati, is at the Pacific.

Mr. William Penn Nixon, while seriously ill, is not considered in a dangerous condition. The typhoid symptoms disappeared yesterday, and, though he was no better, it is believed that the worst is over, and that as soon as he recovers from nervous prostration he will be about again.

IN GENERAL.

Col. Plumber, the Internal-Revenue Agent at Detroit, has been assigned to Chicago. He succeeds Gen. Packard, who has been assigned to Dubuque, Ia.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 60; 9 a. m., 61; 10 a. m., 61; 11 a. m., 62; 12 m., 62; 1 p. m., 59; 3 p. m., 58; 6 p. m., 57. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.50; 6 p. m., 29.56.

Commissioner Albright yesterday received a written complaint on the quality of the coal delivered at the Criminal Court Building from Mr. F. Leibig, the engineer of that institution. The complaint says the coal runs very poorly and causes great waste.

A Muskegon (Mich.) butcher named N. Casenholtz shipped from the Stock-Yards yesterday afternoon a car-load of diseased cattle which a scalper had collected during the week from different commission firms. They were suffering from "lump-jaw," which, while it is not cancer, renders the animal unfit for food.

All along State street, and especially near the bridge, the obstructions are very numerous on account of the street being paved. At night no lights are placed in many places where obstructions exist, and as a consequence accidents frequently happen. Last night a gentleman, running to catch a car, stumbled and fell, hurting himself quite severely.

The best averages in six strings of five frames each for the bowling match between St. Louis and Chicago are: F. Boiler, 731; Ernst Huxmann, 668; Paul Krouse, 658; Fritz W. Huxmann, 624; Otto Krause, 624; Gust. Sanger, 612. The team of St. Louis consists of Messrs. F. H. Kaeser, Harry Haffercamp, William Cumme, Aug. Bayer, William Nive, and Paul Young. The match will come off the 21st inst. at 2 p. m. The party from St. Louis, about fifty in number, will arrive the 21st inst. on the morning train.

The fourth annual reception of the "Societa Cristifora Colombo," in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, was held last evening at Uhlich's Hall. The reception was largely attended by the sons of Italy, who brought with them their wives and children. Dancing was enjoyed until the small, wee hours this morning. During the evening Secretary Meil presented the Warden of the society, A. Lavezzi, with a gold medal for his faithful services. Following this came a supper.

A meeting of the property-owners of Ogden avenue was held last evening to petition the two Aldermen from the Twelfth Ward to secure the passage of an ordinance for the improvement of Ogden avenue. The citizens desire that the avenue be filled and paved, and that water and gas pipes be laid. A committee consisting of Jacob Castle, Christopher Young, F. B. Clark, Charles von der Heidt, and J. D. Sutter was appointed to circulate the petition. It is thought that the names of property-owners representing 15,000 feet will be secured.

Manager W. W. Kelly, whose star, William J. Ferguson, is to appear at McVicker's Theatre next week in Sir Chauncey Trip, "the dude," in "A Friendly Trip," disclaims any intention of sending his Chinese and negro dudes around to the Chicago theatres. He says that such a method of advertising would be highly unprofessional. All he intended to do was to allow the "property dudes" to stroll about the streets, but Manager McVicker's objection to any extra advertising induced him to change his mind.

Quite a large delegation will go from here to Cleveland, O., to attend the nineteenth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee the 17th and 18th insts. Arrangements have been made with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road for round-trip tickets for $12. The tickets will be sold only on presentation of certificate of membership, which can be obtained from Col. W. S. Scribner, Secretary of the Chicago branch of the society, whose office is in the Probate Court, Room 25 County-Building. Members desiring to take their wives can get tickets at the same rate.

Henry Jones, an English body servant, who is employed at Grand Crossing, was before Justice Lyon yesterday, charged with shooting Mrs. Hannah Minturn. She stated that during a quarrel he took her pistol from her and shot her. He testified that he went to her house to get some flour, a garden rake, and $4 that she had borrowed, and she ordered him from the premises, using very emphatic language. He refused to go until he got his "master's" property, and she drew the pistol on him. He knocked the weapon aside and the ball struck her. It was only a flesh wound. He was held in $300 bonds before the Criminal Court.

A model of a new safety bridge-gate has been received by the Commissioner of Public Works which is pronounced to be the best invention that has yet been submitted. The gates can be opened one at a time by the action of a lever which is operated on the bridge, and the closing or opening of them is not contingent on the swinging of the bridge. It is so arranged that the gates may be swung singly, so that the bridge may be cleared without admitting new passengers. When the bridge closes the gates open automatically. The inventor resides on the North Side, and does not desire his name to be made public at present.

Commissioner De Wolf is impressed with the belief that the approaching winter will be an unusually healthful one for Chicago. His opinion is based on the summer's mortality, which was smaller than for many years. He expects some scarlet fever and diphtheria, but no small-pox epidemic. He anticipates possible trouble next year, as two healthy seasons very rarely come together. But he will do all in his power to secure an appropriation sufficient to thoroughly clean the city, and remove causes of epidemic. As to diseased beef at the Stock-Yards, the Commissioner says all possible effort is being put forth to prevent the marketing of such meat.

The Luther celebration of this city, to be held at Farwell Hall Nov. 11, at 3 p. m., will have an interesting program of exercises, consisting of addresses and music. Other large cities are preparing to hold similar anniversary exercises. The chief orator of the celebration to be held here is Dr. F. W. Conrad, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, of Philadelphia. The Doctor was one of the speakers at the World's Alliance in New York in 1873. Addresses will be made by the Rev. J. Torgersen (Norwegian), the Rev. G. Lambrecht (German), and by one of the Swedish Evangelical pastors of the city. Since all parties interested in this gathering are connected with the Evangelical Alliance, the Luther Association lately voted to extend a cordial invitation to the ministers and people of all churches to be present.

ACCIDENTS.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Legmon's left hand was crushed by a falling stone while building sidewalk on the northwest corner of Jackson and La Salle streets. It is thought amputation will be necessary. He lives at No. 452 Lincoln street.

An accident happened night before last which came near being a serious one. After the close of Atonement services at the Jewish Synagog on North May street, the Rabbi, Dr. Kussenther was driving to his home, No. 182 Huron street, in company with his wife, his son-in-law, Mr. Berlitzheimer, and Mr. Lazarus Silverman. As they were crossing the railroad tracks on Chicago avenue, the hack was struck by the engine of a train and knocked over on to a side track. The occupants were shaken up, but, strange to say, none of them were injured, nor were the horses or the carriage damaged. The person who fared the worst, perhaps, was the hackman, who was so confused in mind by the occurrence that he drove around for quite a time over pretty much all Goose Island before he could get his bearings; so it was nearly three hours before the party reached home. The Rabbi says he was prepared for death had it come. He had with him in the hack his grave clothes, which the orthodox wear on Atonement day, so that had any accident happened he could at once have been arrayed for the sepulchre. The crossing in question is not properly provided with watchmen, and the only wonder is that some serious accident has not happened there before now.

THE TRIAL OF TUSCH.

HE KILLED THE WRONG MAN, BUT CLAIMS THAT HE ACTED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Albert Tusch, who, it will be remembered, killed Rudolph Braen, July 17 at No. 213 Southport avenue, was yesterday placed on trial before Judge Moran in the Criminal Court. The prisoner had a seat near his lawyers, with whom he frequently consulted and apparently coached. He is a boy who has barely reached his majority, and sat throughout the proceedings listening intently with the most nonchalant air. Counselors Rubens and Forrest represented the defense and Assistant-State's-Attorney Thomson conducted the prosecution. The selection of the jury occupied over a half-hour, and as each one took his seat he was asked, "Do you believe in the law of self-defense?" About a dozen were excused and challenged by both sides. After the jurors had been sworn Mr. Thomson stated briefly the facts in the case.

Rudolph Braen had a daughter named Emelia, who became the mother of an illegitimate child. She accused Tusch of being her seducer. Braen invited the prisoner to make a friendly and amicable adjustment of the trouble. They met at No. 213 Southport avenue, and there were present the deceased, Louis Braen, his brother, Michael Leman, and the accused. Tusch offered $80 as a settlement, whereupon Louis Braen remarked that the sum was not large enough. Tusch, it was alleged, became angry and struck at him. Here the deceased tried to interfere, and in the excitement was struck across the head by the accused. He died soon after.

That finished, Dr. J. T. Thometz was called to the stand. He testified that he attended deceased. He found a bruise and swelling on the left side of the head, and a cut across the left eye. The man was suffering from concussion of the brain, the result of a rupture of a blood-vessel.

Michael Leman then told the story of the affray, how it took place, and also portions of the conversation prior to it. Some of the details were so disgusting that it made the women in the court-room blush. Once or twice witness was interrupted by the lawyers on both sides, who by mutual consent agreed to strike out the nauseating testimony.

Dr. Bluthardt, who made the post-mortem examination, said the fracture of the skull and the shock produced death.

Louis Braen, through an interpreter, told the cause of the altercation. It was brought about by the inability of Tusch and the deceased to agree on a sum for settlement. When witness attempted to speak to Tusch the latter struck him and he fell senseless to the ground. When he recovered he saw his brother lying unconscious by his side.

Officers Cuff and Hurley testified that on trying to arrest Tusch he ran away, and they fired three shots at him. None, however, took effect, and he made good his escape.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution, and the lawyers of the prisoner, after stating that their plea was self-defense, placed Albert Tusch, the accused, on the stand.

He said: "I reside at home with my parents, and am unmarried. I knew Braen well; was playing pool when called for the conference. I went next door, and we had several drinks. Deceased, Louis Braen, Moltke, Michael Leman, and myself were there. Moltke left to get a notary to sign the contract. Braen first proposed a settlement of $80, and I consented. I was called a loafer by Louis Braen, and I replied he was a bigger one. The attack was first made on me, and I struck back, to protect myself, with a chair I wrenched from Louis Braen's hands, and accidentally hit both; I was afraid they would get the best of me.

Mr. Thomson—Why did you run away?

Prisoner—I did not want to be arrested that night, but surrendered myself to Officer Garrity next day.

Mr. Thomson—You were hiding yourself?

Prisoner—No, sir; I had the officers called to arrest me.

Here the prosecution put Mrs. Conrad on the stand, and the prisoner was asked by Mr. Thomson:

"Did you not tell Mrs. Conrad that you would lay for the old man?"

The defense objected on the ground that Mrs. Conrad was not mentioned in the indictment. This objection the court sustained, and ruled that counsel had a right to cross-examine the prisoner. Exceptions were taken by the defense. Throughout the day the proceedings were interrupted by repeated wrangling over points of law, etc. The summing up of counsel and the charge to the jury occupied over two hours.

The jury retired at 5:30, and were closeted until 9:30, when Judge Moran arrived. They then sent in for instructions on a law point, which the Judge answered. At a quarter to 10 court adjourned, and the jury was locked up for the night. Judge Moran will receive the verdict this morning at 9:30.

RELIEF WORKS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors of the Relief Works under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture held their quarterly meeting at the Sherman House yesterday. Present, W. M. Salter, H. N. Mann, Dr. E. C. Dudley, Dr. Sarah H. Stevenson, O. S. Favor, the Rev. J. L. Jones, W. R. Manierre, F. B. Tobey, and Mrs. Ernst Prussing. The Secretary, Mr. H. N. Mann, submitted a report of the work done by the two trained nurses in the employ of the Relief Works. Miss Benedict had 37 cases from May 8 to Sept. 15, and made 351 visits; 4 patients had died, 25 recovered, 1 was sent to hospital, 4 are still on hand, and 3 were dismissed; 7 were Irish, 3 Irish-American, 9 German, 4 German-American, and 14 American; 17 were Catholic and 20 Protestant. Miss Scott had 31 cases from June 18 to Oct. 1, and made 349 visits; 2 had died, 17 recovered, 1 sent to hospital, 1 moved away, and 10 still being treated; 8 were Irish, 10 German, 4 American, 4 Danish, 3 French, and 2 Scotch; 25 were Catholic and 6 Protestant. The expenses had been $111, of which $51 had been spent by the nurses in car-fare. The results of the experiment had so far been exceedingly satisfactory. A great deal of clothing and linen furnished by the Ladies' Society had been distributed. The money spent had been less than $1 per patient, only the immediate necessaries having been procured, cases that required more being given to the proper charitable institutions. The work was most necessary and valuable, not only in relieving the sick, but also in the instruction given to ignorant mothers as to how to take care of their sick children. A resolution of thanks was passed to Miss Benedict, who came from New York to initiate and carry out the work, and who now leaves to be replaced by Miss Etter. Some of the cases treated by the nurses were referred to at the meeting, as illustrating the value of the work done. Miss Scott is at present attending a family named Zingleman, residing on the West Side, and consisting of father, mother, and seven children, the whole nine of whom are suffering from scarlet-fever. Many cases of extreme destitution among sick families were reported, in some of which the younger children were literally without clothing. The Treasurer, Mr. F. B. Tobey, handed in the subscrition list, which showed that the following gentlemen had subscribed $100 each: Marshall Field, J. V. Farwell, and Murry Nelson; the following $50 each: H. N. Mann, O. S. Favor, W. M. Salter, and Ernst Prussing; the following $25 each: Robert Bines, A. L. Singer, Isaac Weddles, Albert Schultz, F. B. Tobey, Louis Schott, H. W. Palmer, C. H. Henrici, Julius Lefore, Dr. F. C. Hotz, W. R. Manierre, Max Eberhardt, and J. R. Winterbotham. A large number of smaller sums, ranging from $5 to $20, had also been subscribed, the total aggregating about $1,250. It was stated that an additional sum of $600 would be required to carry the work through until the end of the year, and all the Directors present agreed to assist in raising the money.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Union of the Relief Works under the auspices of the Society for Ethical Culture held its first annual meeting at the Sherman House Tuesday afternoon. The nurses' reports were read, showing that a great deal of good had been done among the poor of the city. The constitution was adopted. The following were elected officers: President, Mrs. Ernst Prussing; Vice-President, Mrs. Dr. Jacobson; Treasurer, Mrs. Wedeles; Secretary, Miss Stiles. Mesdames Garrison, Mann, Falkener, De Koode, Manierre, and Singer were elected Protectresses, and Mesdames Garrison, Falkener, and Manierre, the Executive Committee. The association will meet the second Thursday of each month at 135 State street, Room 17. The managers wish it understood that any woman may become a member of the association, whether she is a member of the Ethical Society or not, by paying the dues of the association, from $1 to $5.

DISINHERITED.

F. F. MUNSON LEAVES NOTHING TO HIS DAUGHTERS, BUT ALL TO HIS BROTHER AND SISTER.

F. F. Munson, of this city, while temporarily sojourning in Amherst, Mass., died Sept. 19, 1883. In a petition presented to Judge Knickerbocker about a week after Mr. Munson's death, Mr. Parnell Munson, of Amherst, Mass., and Mrs. Martha Cecilia Paddock, of Salem, Wis., the brother and sister of the deceased, presented to the Probate Court a sealed envelope purporting to contain Mr. F. F. Munson's last will and testament, executed in Amherst, Mass., before witnesses residing in that town, and asked that the will be admitted to probate, and letters testamentary be issued to Dr. Francis Paddock, of Salem, Wis., and Oscar Burdick, of Chicago, the persons named as executors in the will. The petition also stated that the estate left by Mr. Munson amounted in all to about $85,000, of which $25,000 were represented by his interest in the business he carried on with Oscar Burdick in this city, and the rest by equities in real estate in Cook County and Iowa. As the only surviving heirs of the deceased there were Charlotte Hunting, wife of William Hunting, of McGregor, Ia., and Sarah Francis, wife of Oscar Burdick, of Chicago, both his daughters; and that he left besides a divorced wife Sarah Ann Munson, of Chicago, and the brother and sister presenting the petition.

When opened the will was found to disinherit both daughters, for the reason "that they had shown their father no kindness or sympathy during his long-protracted illness, to his great grief and sorrow," while his entire property after payment of the sum allowed his divorced wife by the decree of the court, payment of his debts, funeral expenses, and the cost of erecting a suitable monument on his grave, was given to his brother and sister.

The Judge, in accordance with the prayer of petitioners, granted at that time an order on all persons interested to appear in court yesterday to show cause, if any, why the petitioners' prayer for a *dedimus potestatum* to E. A. Thomas, Esq., Justice of the Peace in Amherst, Mass., for the examination of the subscribing witnesses to the will should not be granted. As no protest against such an order was entered yesterday the court issued the writ of dedimus, and on receipt of the testimony of the witnesses the will will be admitted to probate.

WHISKY DID IT.

A TREASURER OF A VARIETY TROUPE IN TROUBLE.

Michael B. Leavitt, of New York City, commenced a suit Wednesday in the Circuit Court, which was carefully suppressed, against Frank D. Hildreth, to recover $1,385.84. Leavitt says that he is proprietor of the Rentz-Santley novelty and burlesque company, and engages and pays all the members of the troupe, and collects all the receipts from their performances. The 28th of March last the company was playing at the Monumental Theatre in Baltimore, and Hildreth was the Treasurer of the troupe. He collected that day $761.17, and also had in his possession $357 with which to pay back salaries, and $267.67 to pay bills for printing, etc. This made $1,385.84 in all, and Frank, thinking it a comfortable fortune, skipped out with the money, leaving Leavitt and the company to get along as best they could. Nothing was heard of him until about the 1st of August, when Leavitt received a letter from F. B. Hildreth, inclosing a letter from the defaulting treasurer, Frank Hildreth, purporting to have been mailed from South America. In that letter Frank says:

"I have now recovered my senses and fully realize what I done during that crazy spell, which was caused by my mortal enemy, liquor. No one feels it more than I, and the enormous injury I done you. Had I been myself it never would have happened, and I am very anxious to make amends. If a lifetime of work will repay your loss I am ready and willing to perform it in any position. What became of the money I do not know, but I did not have the benefit of it. Still that does not alter the case, as I was responsible to you for it. Liquor was the fault, and not me. Thank God I am now cured, and once more myself. I can do advance work and better than many who do at it. And it would not take long to pay every dollar. So please give me a chance to redeem myself and pay you what is due. Will send this to my brother and if you think favorable of this will immediately return to that country. Trusting you will give this your kind consideration, I remain very miserable, your FRANK D. HILDRETH."

Notwithstanding his misery Frank does not forget to add a tender postcript, "Kind regards to Rosy and all friends."

Mr. Leavitt coldly charges that Hildreth is here in Chicago hiding instead of taking a vacation in the romantic land of the Incas, and he asks for a capias for the arrest of the defaulter, and to have him held to bail. A capias was issued and Hildreth arrested, and yesterday a motion was made before Judge Rogers to discharge the prisoner for a defect in the bond, but it was refused.

PRACTICAL CHARITY.

THE INMATES OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM PRESENTED WITH NEW SHOES.

At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the inmates of the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street, were presented with new shoes, in accordance with a custom instituted two years ago. At that time Mrs. Mancel Talcott, who has always been a warm friend of the institution, deposited in bank a certain sum of money and stipulated that every year, Oct. 12, the interest upon that sum should be expended in shoes for the orphans at the asylum. Yesterday afternoon 180 little ones were assembled in the parlors, all clad in the neat garb of the institution, and there were present a number of women interested in the management. The children sang the "Welcome Song" and "Good Morning, Merry Sunshine," in a hearty chorus, and a dialog entitled "Froebel Motto" was recited by Master Eddie Young, Master Frank Weatherhead, Miss Alice Garod, and Miss Annie Johnson.

Mrs. Norman T. Gassette, the President of the Board of Managers of the home, briefly addressed the children, telling them of the gift of the shoes and to whom they were indebted. The glad faces of the little ones as they received their new and shiny foot-gear must have amply repaid Mrs. Talcott for her efforts to please them. After the presentation of the 180 pairs of shoes the children were marched down-stairs to the large dining-room, singing "Thou Art My Shepherd," and were served with a substantial supper.

The parlor floor was taken possession of by the members of the board and their friends, to whom an enjoyable supper was served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Norman T. Gassette, Mrs. Mancel Talcott, Mrs. Henry Sayrs, Mrs. H. C. Burgie, Mrs. J. L. Collins, Mrs. Jesse Spalding, Mrs. A. Peterson, Mrs. Charles Follansbee, Mrs. M. B. Clancey, Mrs. Harry Fuller, Mrs. William Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Myron L. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Mrs. C. N. Hotchkin, Mrs. David Runnion, Mr. Luther Stone, Mrs. W. H. Swift, Mrs. F. M. Horton, Mr. Leonard Hodges, and Miss Hodges.

Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of Mrs. H. C. Bigelow's term as Matron of the asylum, and she received a number of presents in the shape of tinware in recognition of her "tin wedding." Mrs. Talcott presented her with a large pyramidal cake, heavily frosted, and studded with little dolls clad in the garb of the asylum children. Upon the cake was the simple word, "Inasmuch."

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

CHARLES P. NELSON FINED TEN DOLLARS FOR INTERFERING IN A CHILDREN'S QUARREL.

Charles P. Nelson was before the Armory Police Court yesterday, charged with seriously assaulting Eddie Mitchell, a 5-year-old boy. Nelson saw two boys fighting, and in separating them did so probably from interested motives. Several of the school-children swore that Nelson "just took Eddie up by the neck and threw him down on the sidewalk; so he did." The father testified that the boy had been confined at home several days on account of his injuries, and any man who would strike a boy that way was a "Turk and a brute." The parties live on Indiana avenue, near Fourteenth street, and Nelson works in a coal office kept by ex-Police-Justice Davis. Mr. Davis appeared for Nelson and Mr. Dudley of the Humane Society assisted in the prosecution. Mr. Davis began his argument by referring to the Scriptural man who fell by the wayside; several passed him by, but the good Samaritan took him in, and——

The Court—Come down to the present time, Mr. Davis. We have not time to go into the merits of that case.

Counsel Davis—Well, Nelson acted as a Good Samaritan in this case: he was preserving the peace, as any man has a right to do; and now comes this Humane Society to prosecute him. There is no humanity about this society like there was about this Good Samaritan; but it is a corporation, and corporations have no souls. We have tried to get this case tried before, and failed; we came here to give bonds, and could find no one to take the bond; and Nelson was incarcerated in jail three or four hours with forty or fifty of the vilest creatures on earth.

He was interrupted by the Clerk of the Court, who regarded that statement as an insinuation on the court, and he would not let it pass unnoticed.

"When Mr. Davis came to get his bonds," said the Clerk, "he was told that no bond would be received until a certificate was received from the physician stating the extent of the child's injuries. At another appointed time we waited and he did not come; and when they gave a bond of $1,500 it was forfeited, and we had to send for him. He has come into this court as a bulldozer on his reputation as an ex-Police Judge, and, in justice to the court, I make this explanation."

Justice Prindiville was presiding during the illness of Justice Foote. Nelson was fined $10 and costs.

UNION SQUARE COMPANY.

CAZAURAN ARRIVES—"THE PARISIAN ROMANCE" AND "STORM-BEATEN."

A. R. Cazauran, of the Union Square company, is in the city and at the Tremont House. He will superintend the rehearsals of "The Parisian Romance," with which the Union Square company begins its season at Haverly's Theatre Monday night. The cast will be the same as that with which the play was given in New York, except that Minnie Conway is substituted for Sara Jewett, who has left the company. Minnie Conway is a very beautiful woman and a good actress. Being a member of an old theatrical family, she had a thorough training in the best school. The unfortunate scandal with which her name has been associated in connection with her divorce from Levy and her marriage to Osmond Tearle should not prejudice her in public estimation so far as her merits as an actress are concerned.

The place of leading-man of the Union Square company left vacant by the death of Charles Thorne Jr. has not been permanently filled. The statement that McKee Rankin has been permanently engaged as [illegible]mber of the company is erroneous. [illegible] has consented to assume one [illegible]—that of the principal male c[illegible] in "Storm-Beaten"—with which th[illegible] Union Square company opens the new season [illegible] New York. But Rankin has too many ir[illegible] the fire to make it possible for him to se[illegible]ularly as a member of any company. He [illegible] large theatre of his own in New York and [illegible] profitable plays on hand. His agreement [illegible] the principal part in "Storm-Beaten" is [illegible] much of a favor to the Union Square m[illegible]ment. It may be of interest to the Chica[illegible]blic to know that the play, with Rankin in [illegible] leading part, will be produced in this city [illegible] the present engagement, which wil[illegible] continue four weeks. "Storm-Beaten" has [illegible]d a successful run of seven months in Lond[illegible]. It is a dramatization of Buchanan's novel "[illegible]d and the Man" by the author.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARY.

JUBILEE SERVICES NEXT WEEK.

The following is the program of the jubilee services to be held at the First Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first street and South Park avenue, this week:

Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 7:30 p. m.—Historical service. Historical paper by Leander Stone; addresses by the Hon. John Wentworth, Cyrus Bentley, B. F. Jacobs, and others.

Thursday, Oct. 18, at 7:30 p. m.—Inter-denominational service. Addresses by the Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D., the Rev. H. M. Scudder, D. D., the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., the Rt.-Rev. Bishop C. E. Cheney, the Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D. D., and a poem by Prof. W. C. Richards.

Friday, Oct. 19, at 7:30 p. m.—Ex-pastoral service. Addresses by the Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., the Rev. E. H. Hamlin, the Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, D. D. Sketch of the first pastor, the Rev. Allen B. Freeman, by the Rev. William M. Haigh, D. D.

Sunday, Oct. 21—Ten o'clock a. m., reunion prayer-meeting; 11 a. m., memorial discourse by the Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., addresses by the pastor, the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D.; 3 p. m., children's service, addresses by Cyrus Bentley, B. F. Jacobs, G. A. Marsh, P. S. Henson, and others; 7:30 p. m., a praise service, with songs and addresses.

AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The Baptists of Chicago and vicinity will commemorate their fiftieth anniversary at Central Music-Hall Monday evening, the 22d inst., with a grand jubilee, at which Drs. Lorimer, Henson, Lawrence, Kennard, and other city pastors will deliver addresses. The city and suburban churches will recall the early days of Chicago and view the future as well as the past. There will be no admission fee and no collection.

THE HANKINS CASE.

IT WILL BE AGAIN PRESENTED TO THE GRAND JURY.

The facts in relation to the indictment against George Hankins and others, which was recently nolle-prossed in the Criminal Court at the request of the State's-Attorney, appear to be about as follows:

The gaming-house was pulled last September, and the parties were indicted soon afterward. The matter has been delayed from time to time, but no action was taken till Monday, when the nolle was entered. Mr. Mills says that he was told by one of the Police-Lieutenants who was to be a witness that there was no testimony on which to convict, and that he abandoned the case for that reason. Mr. Ingham, who is his assistant, says that the Lieutenant made the statement in question, and Henry Severin, a Deputy Sheriff, asked the Lieutenant why he did not respond to subpœnas served on him in reference to the case, and that the latter said no conviction could be had. On the other hand, the officer says he never made any such statements to any one, and that there is evidence on which the accused gamblers can be convicted. In view of these declarations the State's-Attorney will, as stated yesterday, bring the matter before the grand jury which meets Monday, and if the officers furnish the evidence a new indictment will be found and the case pushed to trial, and, if possible, to conviction—a result which would be specially desirable in the case of Hankins, as he has been convicted once, and if found guilty again would have to go to jail.

FREIGHT TRANSFERS

FROM THE PROPELLERS TO THE RAILROADS VIA THE BELT-LINE.

For some weeks negotiations have been pending between a syndicate of warehousemen and forwarders of Eastern freight that arrives at this port by lake and the South Chicago Dock Company for the erection by the latter on its property on the Calumet River of ware or freight houses to be used in the transfer of goods from lake propellers to cars on the new Belt-Line Road. The great saving in time and expense to the forwarders of cargoes by the use of the Belt-Line Road has been apparent to them for some time, and at last, regarding the matter as an absolute necessity, the syndicate has closed negotiations with the company, and the desired freight-houses will be erected. Plans for these structures, which will be susceptible of enlargement if necessary, have been completed, and yesterday were placed in the hands of President Brown, of the dock company. They are for two houses, one of which will be 350x150 feet and the other 250x150 feet, and one story high, with brick walls. These will front upon Slip No. 2, Calumet River, and will be so arranged that when desirable all goods may be unloaded directly from the propellers into cars on a spur of the Belt-Line Road. There are five slips within a few hundred feet of each other, and tracks have already been laid between all of them from the Belt-Line yards, which are at the eastern extremity of the slips. The dredging that has recently been done at South Chicago has given a good depth of water at the entrance of the harbor, and the slips referred to are thereby rendered easily accessible by propellers. President Brown is figuring with another large syndicate, and he hopes to soon close with it for more extensive buildings than those described. This method of transfer is the quickest and cheapest that has yet been devised, as it obviates the necessity of frequent handling that has so long been required in order to forward freight to the West.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD DEMANDS A COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

A meeting was held last night at Roman's Hall, at the corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street, by the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club. A few remarks were made by Senator Hereley, who believed in keeping alive the old organization and doing everything possible for Democratic success. M. J. Keene was next introduced, and urged the necessity of having a representative in the County Board. A Democratic ward that could give 1,300 majority demanded recognition. He felt that the Seventeenth Ward was as intellectual as any other portion of the city. In the coming fall campaign it became necessary that the ward should have a representative in the County Board. He thought that they should speak plainly and announce that unless they received representation their support in the election would be lukewarm.

The Chairman in advancing the claims of the Seventeenth Ward to a County Commissionership said there was plenty of material in the ward. It had been said the voters in the ward were only good to fill up the ballot-box. One candidate should be decided upon, and the delegates should go into the convention determined to have him nominated. The sooner it was understood that unless they received a representative they would stop voting, the sooner they would get justice. The Chairman closed his remarks by making an urgent appeal for the candidates to contribute something toward paying the hall rent. Two $10 candidates responded.

Ald. Sweeney, who called in later, was called upon and responded in a few words. The Alderman, as he tendered $5 to the club, remarked that he was not a candidate for the position of County Commissioner.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward met last evening. A committee consisting of Messrs. Henry Bartell, Henry Hurtz, F. L. Wilk, and W. F. Wilk were appointed to act in conjunction with a committee appointed from the Ward Club last night to visit the Republican judges of election in the ward to secure their attention to their duties, and supply the places of those who cannot attend.

DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS.

ALD. QUINN'S PLAN FOR REPAIRING THEM.

Complaints of defective sidewalks are so frequently made and suits for damages against the city on this account have become so numerous that the question is being discussed among the Aldermen. The proposition giving the Commissioner of Public Works power to tear up the walks when an official notice is disregarded and make an assessment for our an provement receives but little encouragement. Ald. Quinn has a plan which he hopes to see acted upon at the commencement of the year, when a new appropriation can be made. He proposes to have the policemen make a daily report of all defective sidewalks on their beats, and to have the city employ a wagon for each of the three divisions of the city, with men to make the repairs as needed. When new walks are needed a special assessment would be made on the property-owners, but when the damage was slight it would be repaired by the city. Such a system, he believes, would not require a larger appropriation than $20,000, and it would insure perfect and safe walks throughout the city.

CANTON'S CANTER.

HE MAKES A DESPERATE EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

A bold dash for liberty was made yesterday afternoon by a prisoner in Judge Gary's court. August Canton was placed on trial for burglary, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the term at five years in the penitentiary. While being taken back to jail by Bailiff Olson the prisoner suddenly broke away and made an attempt to run along the narrow gangway which leads to the jail, and also connects the two court-rooms. His idea probably was to gain the street by running through Judge Moran's court-room. While trying to escape Canton dropped a large ginger-ale bottle which had been concealed under his sleeve. It was a formidable weapon and tightly secured by a cord. The man was caught, however, and locked up behind strong bars.

During his trial he acted strangely, and wanted to impress the jury that he was insane. He is well known to the police as a notorious and dangerous criminal, and has been a guest at the County-Jail before.

BATTERY D.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT IS POWERLESS TO GRANT ANY FINANCIAL AID.

The Mayor received a letter from Maj. Edgar P. Tobey and Lieut. Alfred Russell, officers of Battery D, in which is stated that the armory building on the Lake Front was erected at an expense of $27,630, $19,330 of which has been raised by subscription, rents, and various sources, and that $8,300 is still due. For a portion of the latter amount mechanic liens have been filed and are being prosecuted in the courts. The officers state that every other means have been exhausted, and apply to the Mayor for relief on the ground that the battery has been of great value to the police in times of riots and public excitement. His Honor is petitioned to bring the matter before the Council with a recommendation that an ordinance be passed setting aside sufficient from the city fund to pay the existing indebtedness. The Mayor replied, saying that, while he was in hearty accord with the military organization, he was powerless to aid it in the manner suggested. The Constitution and charter of the city prohibited an appropriation of any amount for the purpose named, and if such an ordinance were passed it would be null and void. A special assessment would also be illegal. He thought, however, that if the matter were properly brought before the public a sufficient number of public-spirited men could be found who would willingly subscribe to help the organization out of its present dilema. The City-Attorney indorses the legal stand taken by the Mayor.

SUBURBAN.

OAKLAND.

The plans and specifications have been completed and the ground broken for an extensive building operation at Oakland, just beyond the city limits. J. M. Wilson, President of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company has decided to invest $100,000 in a number of handsome and substantial dwelling-houses, including a $30,000 residence for himself. The remaining $70,000 will be expended on some six or eight houses, intended to be the finest houses of that character in Hyde Park. The site of the buildings is the block lying on the corner of Oakwood avenue and Lake avenue, one block south of the city limits, one block from Oakwood Station, and two blocks from the Thirty-ninth street terminus of the Wabash and Cottage Grove avenue cable line. Work will be pushed forward rapidly.

GRAND CROSSING.

It is stated on good authority that the Wilson sewing-machine factory at Grand Crossing, which has stood vacant since the factory was moved to Connecticut, will be occupied on or before Jan. 1, 1884, as a sewing-machine factory.

HYDE PARK.

An unknown man, evidently a German, committed suicide by drowning in a little artificial lake in Washington Park yesterday morning.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

For two or three days the police have had under arrest a man who is well dressed, about 23 years old, and who gives his name as W. L. Smith. He was first locked up at the armory, no charge being preferred against him, and now he has been transferred to some other station. Lieut. Kipley says that Smith is an old "diamond faker," and that when arrested he had a varied assortment of his favorit gems in his possession. It is suspected that Mr. Smith is wanted for swindling certain jewelry firms out of about $300 worth of diamonds, but the police will not say that he has yet been identified by any victimized firms.

BILLIARDS.

Last night, at Sebree & Stillson's place, on Clark street, a match game of billiards, 300 points, was played by Fred Stillson and Will Pickett for $300. Pickett won by 21 points. The same two gentlemen will play next Monday night at the same place for $600, a $50 forfeit having been put up last night.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

Novelties in all kinds of furniture at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 State street.

Sweet Bouquet Cigarettes afford a dainty whiff for connoisseurs.

Popular dentists—Drs. McChesney. Best set $8.

The "Duplex" Roach Killer exterminates roaches, cockroaches, and croton bugs.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
Amandus Massalski, Chicago	27
Louisa Franz, Chicago	22
Ole Eggen, Chicago	23
Emma Asplind, Chicago	23
Thomas J. Shouldes, Chicago	29
Emily Menge, Chicago	26
Peter Kohl, Chicago	31
Mary H. Brennan, Chicago	24
William Yost, Chicago	40
Mrs. Ella Jahn, Chicago	38
Jan Drarak, Chicago	42
Mary Slama, Chicago	38
John Ewartson, Chicago	35
Christina Olson, Chicago	30
Maxymilian Heil, Chicago	27
Christine Braun, Chicago	25
Mathew Howe, Chicago	29
Ann Bowen, Chicago	19
Frederick Peterson, Chicago	23
Emma Schwank, Chicago	18
George Zeichl, Chicago	24
Kate Pfaunenstle, Chicago	19
Hugh O'Hare, Chicago	28
Mary Therese McCarton, Chicago	24
Henry Auer, Chicago	21
Olricka Radatz, Chicago	19
John Janicek, Chicago	24
Mary Vores, Chicago	20
Henry Warnecke, Chicago	23
Minnie Biank, Chicago	23
Dennis Desmond, Chicago	24
Mary Hickey, Chicago	25
Dagobert Herrman, Chicago	32
Camilla Fraissinet, Chicago	26
Hermany Volsch, Chicago	26
Mrs. Louise Breining, Chicago	37
Joseph Block, Lake	41
Anna Wallschlager, Chicago	25
Bernhard Letton, Chicago	25
Mrs. Bertha Münder, Chicago	35
Herbert G. Orton, Englewood	27
Eliza Bentlinger, Chicago	23
John Larsen, Chicago	29
Lena Wahlgren, Chicago	23
Tetofil Szlima, Chicago	26
Marceana Uka, Chicago	23
John D. Schul, Chicago	44
Eleonare D. Campe, Chicago	31
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Julius Lewinzon, Chicago	20
Esther Lewis, Chicago	20
Martin Irish, Chicago	35
Anna Widlak, Chicago	24
Frank H. Moore, Topeka	25
Jennie Johnson, Stratford, Can	25

DEATHS.

ADAMS—At his late residence, 476 Centre-av., in his 56th year, Michael Adams.

Funeral Sunday to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ New York City papers please copy.

HUNT—Oct. 11, of scarlet-fever, Mary Reed Hunt, only daughter of Edward S. and Emma A. Hunt, aged 17 months and 20 days.

Funeral services from residence, 5209 Madison-av., Hyde Park, Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m.

KLEIST—Lillie Kleist, born May 15, 1878, died Oct. 11, 1883. 141 East Huron-st.

DOOLEY—Oct. 11, Mathew, beloved son of John and Ellen Dooley, aged 24 years and 8 months.

Funeral from his mother's residence, 4619 Bishop-st., Town of Lake, to St. Rose of Lima Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ALBEE—At the residence of his father, Perry-av., Englewood, Asael F. Albee, Oct. 11, aged 26 years 9 months and 16 days.

Funeral services Oct. 14 at 10 o'clock a. m., thence to Oakwoods.

ROZET—Oct. 12, John Mandeville, aged 13 years, only son of George H. and Josephine M. Rozet.

Funeral ceremonies at St. James' Church, Monday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

PIPER—Thursday morning, Sarah, wife of Sylvester Piper, aged 75 years.

Funeral Sunday morning at 10:30 from her late home, 3324 South Paulina-st., by carriages to Graceland.

☞ Buffalo (N. Y.) and Monroe (Mich.) papers please copy.

COOK—The funeral of Charles E. Cook Jr. will take place at 657 Carroll-av. Saturday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock.

NEILL—Oct. 11, Robert W. Neill, native of Jersey, England, aged 24 years 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral Sunday, Oct. 14, at 2 o'clock p. m., from residence of Mrs. Galirenne, 710 Thirty-eighth-st., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

☞ Jersey (England) papers please copy.

COGLEY—Oct. 12, Maggie, eldest and beloved daughter of Nellie Hughes and William Cogley, aged 7 years 3 months and 11 days.

Funeral Sunday, Oct. 14, from parents' residence, 76 Daymon-st., at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

RICHARDSON—Oct. 11, at 346 Park-av., Lillian Langley Richardson, aged 21 years and 10 months.

DEATHS.

SMITH—Oct. 11 at 4 p. m., Anna L. Smith, aged 15 years and 3 months.

Funeral at 1 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Oct. 13, from the residence of S. J. Work, 532 Monroe-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

TITSWORTH—Suddenly, of apoplexy, Oct. 10, A. D. Titsworth Sr.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church Saturday at 1 p. m. Burial private.

DE TAMBLE—Oct. 11, Gertrude S., infant daughter of Martin and Emma S. De Tamble, aged 21 months.

Funeral from residence, 338 South Rober-st., 11 a. m. Saturday. Cars to Calvary.

LATCHAM—Friday, the 11th inst., at 11 p. m., at 217 Laflin-st., Chicago, Ellen, the beloved wife of Alfred Latcham, aged 31 years, daughter of William and the late Frances Greenwood, a first-class graduate of Ripon College, Yorkshire, England, in 872.

Funeral from residence at 1:30 p. m. Sunday to Church of the Epiphany, Throop-st., between Adams and Monroe, from thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

The funeral train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for Calvary and Rosehill leaves the passenger station, on the corner of Wells and Kenzie-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will hold a meeting in Lower Turner-Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Business of the meeting will be the annual election of officers, selection of delegates to the Republican County Convention, the enrollment of members of the Republican Central Club of Cook County, and the selection of fifteen members of the Executive Committee.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club at Folz Hall this evening at 8 o'clock to elect officers and consider the Central Club organization.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening at Fritz Horn's place, No. 224 Sedgwick-st., southwest corner of Sigel, to take action about the new Central Club. Other important business will be brought before the meeting.

THERE WILL BE A SWEDISH OLD Settlers' festival in the North Side Turner Hall Sunday night, when a bust of Capt. A. G. Lange, the oldest Swedish settler in this city, will be unveiled, and also a presentation of Shakspeare's works made to Consul Charles J. Sundell.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the Charity Organization Society will be held at the Tremont House, Parlor A, Thursday evening next, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY WILL meet this evening at Apollo Hall, Central Music Block. A paper will be read by E. T. Cahill on the subject of "The Church and its Relation to Civil Power."

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GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st., Call the especial attention of Retailers to their Auction Sale of

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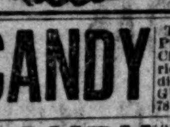

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Eugene Fromentin, a Frenchman Who Excelled in Both Art and Literature.

An Illustrated Edition of Tennyson's "Princess"—Books Received.

Recent Fiction.

A gentleman whose literary judgments coincide so exactly with our own that they command our entire confidence says that the nameless grace of Mr. Howells' style can best be described by the word "delicious." The adjective is not quite to our taste: but, in default of Mr. Howells' mastery of apt epithet, in which he is a connoisseur as eminent as was the late Théophile Gautier, its acceptance becomes compulsory. The art of facile expression has in the hands of Mr. Howells attained ideal perfection. His technique is now so faultless that we can almost fancy his lucid thought assuming beautiful form without his conscious intervention.

"A Woman's Reason," having run its prosperous course in the pages of the *Century*, whose subscription list it has considerably lengthened, has taken upon itself the dignity and permanence of a book. It is noteworthy that Mr. Howells, in his later novels, has turned from that unconcerned study of the peculiarities of American social conditions, occasionally illumined by European side-lights, which was once the leading characteristic of his stories, to the consideration of more momentous problems. "A Modern Instance" was at once an exposure of the laxity of our divorce laws and an endeavor to raise marriage out of the category of utilitarian devices for the orderly increase of population, and to restore to it some of that sanctity of which, in the general decay of religious institutions, it has been despoiled. "Doctor Breen's Practice" set forth the embarrassments attending the professional career of a charming young girl whom a degree in medicine had failed to unsex, and who found in woman's inhumanity to woman the chief obstacle to her progress. In "A Woman's Reason" we have for motive the struggle for a livelihood of a heroine suddenly deprived by her father's death of all the advantages of fortunate birth. That it is hard for the woman untrained to any useful employment to earn a living we all know; but never before have the difficulties which environ the poor and helpless girl, cut off from that natural dependence in which there is no disgrace, been more strikingly exhibited. Very pathetic is the story of Helen Harkness' gradual descent through the refined stages of painting unsalable pottery, writing unreadable reviews, and dealing in fashionable millinery, to the humble occupation of making bonnets for servant-girls, colored as well as plain, whom at last she ceases to please, as earlier she had ceased to please their mistresses. The lessons to be drawn from Helen Harkness' experiences are, that young women should be taught to do something so well that paternal bankruptcy shall not leave them stranded beyond the reach of tidal fullness and the futility of all female attempts to rival masculine achievement in the world of work.

Like Don Juan, Mr. Howells evidently thinks the proper study of mankind is woman. That he has studied her to some purpose we need no better proof than her vexation. On all hands we hear the same comments on his heroines which assailed our youthful ears when Amelia Sedley was adversely criticised by women who had been captivated by the vicious glitter of Becky Sharp, though, so far as our experience goes, the admirers of the latter have by no means been the intellectual superiors of Amelia. Mr. Howells has put into the mouth of that very amusing journalist, Mr. Evans, what we take to be his own opinions apropos of the criticism of novels; and we shall therefore considerately refrain from outlining the story of "A Woman's Reason"—more especially as we would not rob the reader of any part of the suspense, which has already deceived more than one hasty reviewer who must needs prophesy on his September knowledge. It is enough to say that, apart from the interest of the plot, which is the most elaborate Mr. Howells has yet given us, the book is well worth reading for its playful philosophy, its delicate humor, and its constant display of Mr. Howells' greatest gift—that of putting what has been often thought into phrases which once read become enduring ornaments of one's conversation. (A Woman's Reason. By William D. Howells. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $1.50.)

"Donal Grant" is a Scotch story, composed almost equally of sermons and horrors. Both these elements, however, are handled in such masterly fashion as almost to mollify the man who, upon opening a book and finding it to contain the expression "hoot awa, mon," always incontinently closed it. That gude laddie, Donal Grant, preaches to us vigorously seven pages at a time, and is then relieved by his friend, the cobbler, who holds forth with inferior strength at hardly less length. We pass much of the time in a delightful old castle full of grewsome mysteries, where a chapel is hidden, weird noises are heard, and the scenes of fiendish murders are walled up. Another castle is haunted by battalions of ghosts, all because of a skull which, diverging from the time-honored custom of restless old bones, persistently refuses decent burial. The pacification of the castle is finally achieved by its lord, who departs on his travels with the pestilent head-piece in his hat-box. Heterogeneous and apparently inharmonious as are the materials used, the tale is well told, and is of such absorbing interest that we incline to rank it with the classics, and, in the language of Mr. Boffin, declare it one of the "scarers in print." (Donal Grant. By George Macdonald. Boston. D. Lothrop & Co. $1.50.)

In spite of slovenly translation and the marring effect of ludicrous misprints, we discern a characteristically clever story by Henry Gréville in "Guy's Marriage." Guy de Dreux is an extraordinarily handsome young man, of very moderate fortune and ability, and no character to speak of. This beautiful weakling marries an attractive young heiress, Blanche, whose friends had expected her to make a brilliant match.

The events of our story occurred at a period when the personal beauty of men was of great importance. Nowadays we think far less of this possession, or at all events we feign to attach less importance to it; but there was a time when a handsome man was much more sought after than an ugly one, although the latter might be intellectually far his superior. This was a relic of the past, of which our equalizing century has done its best to rid itself. Guy de Dreux was not especially proud of his superior beauty; for men pretended not to notice it, and women only spoke of it among themselves. . . . He possessed one great gift—that of speech. He conversed charmingly, knew all that was going on, and told an anecdote with cleverness.

When the customary loss of illusions takes place, soon after marriage, Blanche conceals her real feelings and her husband's failings, stimulates his ambition, and causes him to be considered her superior.

That she should be supposed to be selfish and indifferent mattered little to her: the first essential of her life was to adorn her husband with all the qualities which she took from herself. All her generous impulses, her brain, and far-sighted cleverness—all those elements which go to make up the character of a superior man—belong to Guy; while she, passive, submissive, and weak, was content to walk in his shadow.

Five years after marriage, when Blanche comes to fall in love quite really and truly, she realizes that—

The man whom she would gladly have associated with her existence was not Guy—it was Lucien. Guy was a mere fantom, the "mannequin" on whom she had draped her wishes, her aspirations, and her tenderness. He who was the incarnation of all her dreams was now before her—now that it was too late.

When, as is usual in French romance, we come to the unavoidable and overpowering temptation, we are both charmed and amazed to see that Blanche allows Mme. Lecomte to dissuade her from deserting the worthless husband and incidental children in order to elope with M. de Fresnes.

This was a great and useful lesson to Mme. de Dreux. The only Christian virtue that she lacked—that of humility—now entered her repentant soul and caused her thenceforward to be very gentle to those who fell in the battle of life.

Having seen Mme. de Dreux anchored in the peaceful haven of blameless old age, and having read her history with Gallic eyeglasses (our American spectacles would not in this case be servicable), we are penetrated with a sense of our heroine's impregnable virtue. With this worn and rotten thread our author has embroidered a vivid picture of life in Paris and chateau. (Guy's Marriage; or, The Shadow of a Sin. By Henry Gréville. Translated by Mary Neal Sherwood. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. $1.)

Col. Graham's "Sombre Rivals" are Grief and Death; and he is the very attractive hero of a semi-historical romance. Greater elegance of style, a more sparing use of military talk, and a little condensation would have improved the narrative; but praise is due to its many interesting situations and its purity of tone. The story deals with our Civil War, and our author makes the sword a too prominent factor in the contest. That always poetical weapon is no longer the keen, glittering blade of past centuries, but rather, as we are credibly informed, a rod kept in pickle (or scabbard) for refractory soldiers who timorously incline to seek the rear. The fact that the description of the battle of Bull Run has received the approval of Col. Hasbrouck, the accomplished commandant at West Point, himself a participant in the engagement, gives the stamp of historic authenticity to Mr. Roe's account of that disaster to the Union arms. (His Sombre Rivals. By Edward P. Roe. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.: $1.50.)

Mr. Bunner's is perhaps the brightest of recent stories representing New York society. Originally published as a play, it still smacks of the stage. The characters, though naturally drawn, seem to emerge from and vanish through the flies; events occurring in the studio appear to be spontaneous, and yet somehow we seem to have been present at the setting of the scene. That happy conception, Megilp, the artist's servant, model, and factotum, is not an exaggeration, and yet he suggests the low comedian. The very woods, though fresh and beautiful, are painted upon canvas, and now and again the curtain descends upon a tableau. One derives from the perusal of a book like this the same sort of pleasure one experiences in witnessing a superior play handsomely mounted and properly performed. (A Woman of Honor. By H. C. Bunner. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $1.25.)

The sole fault of "By the Gate of the Sea" is its brevity. The style is altogether pleasing; and, although the mournful history of a ruined life is necessarily told in a minor key, there is no tendency to monotone. The contemptible servility of garrison-life, which perhaps finds its counterpart elsewhere, is here well illustrated. (By the Gate of the Sea. By David Christie Murray. New York: Harper & Bros. 15 cents.)

While regretting the intolerable narrowness of her outlook in certain directions, we nevertheless think that "Stephen, M. D.," the latest production of the author of "The Wide, Wide World," may possibly have a mission to perform among very young readers of fiction. Similar in character, it is far inferior to her earlier works. (Stephen, M. D. By the Author of "The Wide, Wide World." New York: Robert Carter & Bros. $1.75.)

An English Sheikh.

He who reads the life of Prof. Palmer, the Orientalist, will almost fancy that he can feel the sultry breeze of Arabia blow the desert-sand into his face. All the better part of the book, though unfortunately not the larger part, is devoted to the experiences of the traveler while he lived among the wild Arabian Bedawin, almost like one of themselves. When he visited them first, poor and weak, they loved and helped him; when he went afterward, rich and strong, an emissary of England, they robbed and killed him.

Palmer's tragic death made more than a ripple in the current of the world's news during the Anglo-Egyptian émeute—war it could scarcely be called. At such times, the death, in service, of a man of arts and not of arms, makes a disproportionate stir. If Palmer had been killed as a simple line officer we should never have heard of him; and, on the other hand, if he, with all his learning, had died at home in his bed, no one except his brother-Orientalists would have given him more than a passing thought. But a scholar's life crowned by a soldier's death will keep his memory green for many a year.

Edward Henry Palmer began his study of Oriental matters when a boy at school, by associating with Gypsies and learning Romany. Then as a London clerk he studied Italian in similar fashion, talking with sailors, refugees, organ-grinders, image-venders, and "fakirs," instead of learning the grammar. The grammars of all languages he despised. Said he: "Either you want to learn a language or you do not. If you do not, follow the way of the English schools and you will succeed. If, however, you do"—and here he would go on to explain how it should first be studied without the grammar. This may be true enough; but it is noticeable that those who thus advocate "Nature's method" in learning a language expect the learner to give to the task the time that Nature exacts; that is, all the waking hours of every day.

To these tongues Palmer added in quick succession French, Arabic, Persian, and Urdu (Hindustani)—all apparently before the age of 23, at which time of life he entered Cambridge as a sizar. In 1867 he received a fellowship worth some $1,500 a year. In 1868 he first visited the Holy Land—the object being to establish a "connection between sacred history and sacred geography," strongly urged by Dean Stanley. The true location of Mt. Sinai was in question, and the field of research was the Sinaitic Peninsula. To gather Arabic traditions from Arab mouths was part of the work; and here Palmer's knowledge came in play. It was a difficult job, and it is worth while to observe what a fine light these Arab characteristics throw on the valuableness of 3,000-year-old Arab traditions:

> The Arabs of one locality are totally ignorant of the nomenclature of their neighbors, and cannot understand the motives which induce another person to feel any interest in the subject. . . . Not feeling certain as to the particular form of the interrogative particle "when" employed by them, I inquired of an intelligent Arab: "Supposing you were to meet a man with an ibex on his shoulder, how would you ask him when he shot it?" "I shouldn't ask him at all," he replied, "because I shouldn't care." "But if you did care," I persisted, "what would you say to him?" "What should I say to him? Why, I should say 'Good morning!'" . . . A tolerably certain method of finding any place at will is to ask an Arab if its name exists. He is sure to answer yes, and to point out some point at hand as its location. . . . Why should any one seek to obtain proof of things that need no proof? Everybody knows about the Lord Moses and the Beni Israel. Why all this going about with instruments, books, and paper? Why all these questions, save to hide the real purpose of the survey—taking the land?

In 1870 Palmer went again to the desert, under the auspices of the "Palestine Exploration Fund." The party started from Suez and arrived at Jerusalem after a walk of 600 miles through the "great and terrible" desert. Palmer "made so many friends among the Sheikhs and people that ten years afterward he was not afraid to go back in time of war and the rage of religious fanaticism, and to travel among them again alone and unprotected." In 1871 he wrote and published his "Desert of the Exodus" and "History of Jerusalem" (after the Christian Era); and in the same year he was appointed to a small Professorship of Arabic. He was now receiving about $1,750 per year from his university, augmented to $3,000 a year in 1873, for which he gave three courses of lectures—Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. During the Shah's visit to England in 1873 Palmer acted as one of his interpreters. In the same year he wrote an Arabic grammar; in the next "A History of the Jewish Nation"; and later in life a Persian-English dictionary. In 1876-'7 he published a volume of Persian poems, followed by an English metrical version; and in 1880 a "Life of the Caliph Haroun Alraschid." At about the same time appeared his translation of the Qu'ran (Koran), and later a revision of Martyn's Persian translation of the New Testament. These are all his published books; but he was a frequent contributor to journals and reviews. In 1881 he resigned his university preferments, and became an editorial writer on the London *Standard*—a place which he seems to have filled with great acceptation until his last and fatal expedition to the country back of the seat of war during the Anglo-Egyptian conflict of 1882.

At the beginning of the English expedition against Arabi Pasha the fear arose that the Bedawin tribes east of the Suez Canal might rise in number like the desert-sands and in fierceness like the simoom, destroy the canal, and swarm over to the support of their coreligionists in the Nile country. To avert this danger the British Government sent Palmer to make the trip south from Jaffa, in Palestine, to Suez, on the Red Sea, to find out the feeling of the tribes, and influence them, as far as he could, to remain quiet, or to defend the canal if need be. He made this journey alone and unhurt.

> On leaving Jaffa, Palmer disappeared. He was no longer Palmer: in his place there is the Sheikh Abdulla, the old friend of the Teyahahs, and going back after ten years and more to see them again. He is much richer than when he was here last: he was then shabby and went afoot—now he is splendidly dressed and rides a camel; he has beautiful guns and pistols with him; he gives presents because he is so glad to see his old friends again; he can give many more presents, because he is so rich. . . . Why did the great Abdulla ride across from Gaza by night? Why should he fear the Egyptians? He will make all rich; courage, brothers!—the good time long dreamed of by the Beni Ishmael has come at last.

At Suez Palmer reached the English fleet, and reported that an expenditure of £25,000 would secure the services of 50,000 Bedouins. He was placed on the Admiral's staff as "Chief Interpreter." Then, Aug. 8, he went into the desert, with a small retinue, to buy camels for the India contingent, taking with him a bag holding 3,000 English sovereigns. They were escorted by a Sheikh, who probably betrayed them, for the night of Aug. 11 they were fired on from an ambush. Their Arabs fled; they were robbed and stripped; and when day dawned they were all driven some distance and brutally shot. Whether this massacre was prompted by motives of fanatic partisanship or of plunder must remain forever in doubt. The author thinks the former; the reader thinks the latter; the truth may be that both impulses conspired against the poor fellows. Palmer's body was brought home to London, and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral crypt, among England's heroes—Nelson, Wellington, and a thousand others.

Such were Palmer's life and death. He seems to have been of a fine, free nature—bright, brave, generous, lovely, and universally beloved. Memorial poems follow the biography, in Sanscrit, Arabic, English, French, German, Urdu, Italian, Czech, Spanish, Hebrew, Latin, Greek, and Romany—the latter written by Charles G. Leland, and accompanied by a pretty metrical translation from the same hand.

With Mr. Walter Besant's work some fault must be found. His English is often bad. "It would have been, we might think, his natural course . . . to have entered as an undergraduate." "The work that Palmer accomplished at last could not have been done save by a man who *had* lived the life which he lived, step by step, learned the things which he learned, *did* the things which he did," etc. Both these choice specimens occur within the first five pages of the book! Is it possible that such botchwork can come from the pen of a recognized London writer? Or does the study of strange languages blot the writing of one's own? These are blunders that would not pass the inspection of a Chicago publishing-house, or of some Chicago newspapers. Then the book is mercilessly padded, or else crammed with matter which could not be neglected because furnished on request by indiscreet friends. Everything anybody can think of the author seems to write down; and, besides, he prints page after page of testimonials to the attainments of the defenseless dead. Lastly the absence of a map of the Sinaitic Peninsula is an utterly inexcusable economy in a book where so much money of the publisher and patience of the reader are wasted, and worse than wasted. The reviewer's task compels him to obtain an atlas and follow Palmer's itinerary step by step; but how many readers are there who will do this? And how many are there who, without a map, will have any very clear idea whether they are reading about lands east or west of the canal—about Asia or Africa, in other words? Besant seems also to have some foolish notions about "the mesmeric power," with which notions Palmer is not chargeable. But, after all, the author has a contagious enthusiasm for his subject, and displays a good deal of wit and humor from time to time. He says Palmer was—

> A true Republican, to whom men were interesting or dull, curious, attractive, or the reverse, according to their qualities; and not their position; who was prepared to love a Prince as much as he might love a pauper; and was ready, on occasion, to esteem a Bishop as much as he might esteem a gypsy tramp. Even the Ritualist clergyman, although he knows that Palmer has called him "the man dressed in book-markers," regards him with affection.

(The Life and Achievements of Edward Henry Palmer, Late Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge and Fellow of St. John's College. By Walter Besant, M. A., with Portrait. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.)

Painter and Writer.

The career of Eugène Fromentin is remarkable as that of an artist whose pen was as ready as his brush; who often painted what he had already put into words, and not seldom transferred the impressions received from his pictures to the written page. This union of the literary with the artistic gift, of which we have an example in our own Allston, was not uncommon among the masters of the fifteenth century. Both Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci could turn sonnets as cleverly as any of their poetical contemporaries. People who talk more than they can be supposed to think about art entertain the erroneous notion that its successful pursuit necessitates the concentration upon it—or, better still, upon one of its branches—of every faculty of mind and body. But such narrowness is less characteristic of the artist's skill than of the dexterity of the artisan, whose chief possession is that mastery of technique so much insisted on nowadays. The man who sets himself to paint roses or lilacs all his life—or horses, or calves, or any other single subject—becomes an artisan. He deliberately cuts himself off from the career of an artist. So also does the man who intentionally neglects literature in order to excel in art. The cultivation of either or both will depend upon circumstances, temperament, or taste, and, to secure any happy result, should of course be voluntary; but to affirm that one cannot be a great artist and at the same time a great writer, or vice versa, is unwarrantably to circumscribe the field of each. There is no doubt that the limited education of many artists has cramped their productive energies—unless, indeed, their deficiencies have been supplied by the companionship of learned men, by polite society, or by those influences, apart from those of books, which go to make up an artistic atmosphere favorable to the propagation and growth of ideas and ideals. Our younger artists can find no finer example of the broadening effect of general culture than that which is presented by the life and success of Eugène Fromentin. His school was his own in this sense: that he always aimed to reproduce the impressions made upon his own mind by the scenes which pleased him; and this alone is enough to preserve an artist from servile imitation. So much for what one gathers from the present volume concerning his pictures. Of his books we shall let him speak:

> I wish to give of the things I see a simple, clear, and true idea; to move others with the memory of what has moved me; to leave the reader indifferent to what has not interested me; to aggrandize nothing willfully, and, holding myself always within bounds, still to be able to recall things to those who know them; to render them palpable to the sense, and, as it were, to make them live again in the mind and eyes of those who know them not.

After reading this we are not surprised to have found his pictures as far removed from the Impressionist as from the Pre-Raphaelite school. The book is richly illustrated with fac-similes of Fromentin's sketches—of which the one on page 21 is a good specimen of his off-hand work. Examples of breadth as to perspective and effective grouping are to be found on pages 28 and 46; and of "statue-like repose" on pages 168 and 226—especially the latter, which shows a mounted Arab. The illustration on page 154 gives us a hint of that fiery enthusiasm which so rarely survives the original sketch. The volume is still further embellished with a life-like head of Fromentin, which verifies the charming description of him in the text:

> His whole person was of sovereign distinction in its attraction. His hand was fine, nervous, full of life, and spirited in movement. His head, which concentrated the attention of every one who spoke to him for the first time, was of a remarkable character; his brow, wholly bald, was rather high than wide; his nose aquiline and small; his eyes, large and slightly dilated, were very black and brilliant, yet of velvety softness—and these questioning eyes, of which the lustre and expression were at times marvelous, added to the ascetic character of his face. His glance was admirable; it was the ever-lighted torch of his being.

After this description we may venture to give an extract from Fromentin's critical appreciation of the masters he chiefly admired. Rembrandt's "Disciples of Emmaus" is his subject, and he describes the central personage as—

> Pale, thin; sitting facing the observer, breaking bread as on the night of the Last Supper, in his pilgrim's robe; his lips black with the traces of his torture; his great brown eyes, soft, widely open, and raised to Heaven; with his cold nimbus, like a sort of phosphorescence, around him, which envelopes him with a vague glory, and the ineffable look of a living, breathing man, who yet has surely passed through death.

This passage shows us the soul of Fromentin. (Eugène Fromentin, Painter and Writer. By M. Louis Gonse, Editor of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*. Translated by Mary Caroline Robbins. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $3.)

Tennyson's "Princess."

The objection is often made to illustrated books, and particularly to illustrated poems, that the illustrations disturb rather than assist the visions conjured up by the text. Not every modern artist is a Burne-Jones or a Rossetti, to mount behind the poet as he guides his Pegasus in lofty flight to the realms of transcendental mysticism, or to prance amid the rose-tinted cumuli of Dreamland. In "The Princess," however, Tennyson, while giving free play to his imagination, keeps near enough to the world of material things to enable the artists to work congenially—as is shown by this superb edition.

The pages of this volume are an additional proof that much of what is best in American art is designed to be engraved on wood to illustrate books and magazines. With subjects furnished and most of the thinking done for them, the lack of imaginative power is not so manifest as in our exhibitions. Though there is much to wish for in these illustrations, which have been drawn by a number of hands and exhibit a widely-varying degree of merit, there is a good deal that is worthy of praise. Among the landscapes, which have been largely contributed by Mr. E. H. Garrett, there are a few exceptional gems, like those on pages 41 and 110; and several, as that on page 91, poor both in design and engraving. The figure-subjects are mostly by Messrs. F. Dielman and A. Fredericks. Mr. Dielman, who is a very clever artist, draws the female form with a great deal of grace; and his faces, though sometimes insipid, are seldom lacking in a certain sort of prettiness. Yet, in his design for the frontispiece, in attempting to portray the queenly character of the Princess, he has produced a face almost positively ugly, instead of realizing Tennyson's description of—

> All beauty compassed in a female form.

Very dainty and charming, however, is the figure of Melissa standing in the doorway (p. 70); as also "Cyril Holding the Child" (p. 72), and the scene at the bedside of the Prince (p. 197). Of the designs by Mr. Fredericks, "The Herald" (p. 155), and "The Tourney" (p. 161), are worthy of special mention; while, in the illustration on page 202, he has portrayed an empty-headed school-girl, instead of the Princess he intended to represent.

A notice of this book would be incomplete without a mention of the ornamental headings, etc., designed by Mr. L. S. Ipsen, which are among the most satisfactory things in it. Despite the recurrence of certain forms, which have been so often repeated as to lose something of their freshness, they exhibit a graceful fancy, and delicate yet vigorous drawing, which fairly entitle Mr. Ipsen to a high rank among American designers. (The Princess: A Medley. By Alfred Tennyson. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $6.)

Books Received.

SIBYL: A POEM. By George H. Calvert. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.

GUY MANNERING. By Sir Walter Scott. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro. 15 cents.

THE PATENTABILITY OF INVENTIONS. By Henry Childs Merwin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

FORE AND AFT: A STORY OF ACTUAL SEA-LIFE. By Robert B. Dixon. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PLUTARCH. Edited by Rosalie Kaufman. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

SUNSHINE AND STORM RENDERED IN RHYME. By Lucius Henry Kent. Sandusky, O.: I. F. Mack & Bro.

STEPHEN, M. D. By the Author of "The Wide, Wide World." New York: Robert Carter & Bros. $1.75.

THE DOCTRINES OF THE NEW CHURCH BRIEFLY EXPLAINED. By B. F. Barrett. Philadelphia: E. Claxton & Co.

AMERICAN STATESMEN: ALBERT GALLATIN. By John Austin Stevens. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

YOUNG FOLKS' WHYS AND WHEREFORES: A STORY. By Uncle Lawrence. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE HANDY-BOOK OF OBJECT-LESSONS: FROM A TEACHER'S NOTE-BOOK. By J. Walker. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

FOLK-TALES OF BENGAL. By the Rev. Lal Behari Day, author of "Bengal Peasant-Life." London: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

INSANITY CONSIDERED IN ITS MEDICO-LEGAL RELATIONS. By T. R. Buckham, A. M., M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

ENGLISH TRAITS. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. Being Volume V. of Emerson's Complete Works. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

THE CONDUCT OF LIFE. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. Being Volume VI. of Emerson's Complete Works. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

FEDORA; OR, THE TRAGEDY IN THE RUE DE LA PAIX. Translated from the French of Adolphe Bélot by A. D. H. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

WON FROM THE WAVES; A STORY OF ADVENTURE. By the late W. H. G. Kingston, with Sixteen Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

SERMONS PREACHED IN ENGLISH CHURCHES. By the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

SALAD FOR THE SOLITARY AND THE SOCIAL. By Frederick Saunders. Illustrated with Fifty-two Original Designs by Eminent American Artists. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.

MIDDY AND ENSIGN; OR, THE JUNGLE-STATION: A TALE OF THE MALAY PENINSULA. By G. Manville Fenn. Illustrated by H. Petherick. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

A NEW SCHOOL-DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Prepared upon the Basis of the Latest Edition of the Unabridged Dictionary of Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

OLD MEXICO AND HER LOST PROVINCES: A JOURNEY IN MEXICO, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, AND ARIZONA, BY WAY OF CUBA. By William Henry Bishop. With Illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE LAW OF HEREDITY: A STUDY OF THE CAUSE OF VARIATION AND THE ORIGIN OF LIVING ORGANISMS. By W. K. Brooks, Associate in Biology Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

A NEW INDEX-RERUM FOR STUDENTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN: ARRANGED TO MINIMIZE THE LABOR OF INDEXING, AND TO CLASSIFY ALL INDEXED SUBJECTS. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Joel A. Miner. Full size, $3.25; half size, $1.75.

COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY: CONTAINING SUCCINCT ACCOUNTS OF THE MOST EMINENT PERSONS IN ALL AGES, COUNTRIES, AND PROFESSIONS. By Edward A. Thomas. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

EPOCHS IN CHURCH-HISTORY; AND OTHER ESSAYS. By the late E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New York. Edited by the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector of Zion Church, New York. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

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THE MIDDLE KINGDOM: A SURVEY OF THE GEOGRAPHY, GOVERNMENT, LITERATURE, SOCIAL LIFE, ARTS, AND HISTORY OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE AND ITS INHABITANTS. By S. Wells Williams, LL.D., Professor of the Chinese Language, etc., at Yale College. Revised Edition, with Illustrations and a New Map of the Empire. Two Volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ANOTHER DIGNIFIED AMERICAN.

Life: Will you please state that Miss Anderson is not the only dignified American. I, too, have in my day refused to see the Prince of Wales, although at the time I held three jacks.—*Scheuck.*

SIMPLIFYING OUR SPELING.

A Plan by J. Russell Webb, Author of the Word-Method of Teaching Reading, Etc.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To hav a clear understanding of the plan which I here propose for simplifying our speling, it duz not seem necesary to prefase it by pointing out the complexity of our present speling on account of its many irregularities, nor to dwel on the advantages a more regular speling wud giv. Theze hav so ofn bin set forth and ar so self-evident that few inteligent persons can be found who ar not theoretically in favor of sum change for the better in it.

The experiens of the last forty years quite clearly demonstrates to my mind that a complete reform on the basis of a perfect alfabet (i. e., one letter for a sound and one sound for a letter) cannot be made. In the far past there may have bin a time when it could have bin done, but that time, I think, is not now; and, whatever regrets it may caus the ideal speling reformer, the sooner it is conceded the sooner wil the filanthropic agree upon a partial reform—on one that wil save a large portion of the time now required to learn to read and spel.

The "Partial Corrections of English Speling" lately published by the "Filological Society of Great Britain," and endorst by the "American Filological Society," forms an era in the speling-reform movement. It takes it out of obscurity, givz it dignity, and placez it beyond the reach of ridicule. While the "Corrections" do not claim to be the reform needed, many thousands of words are simplified by it. But, as their simplification is not made in conformity to laws within the reach of children (on hooz account mainly do I desire to see the reform successful), it duz not meet the present want; nor duz it giv us as much as I think could more redily be gained another way.

I do not claim that the plan which I sugjest cannot be improoved; but I claim that its adoption wud accomplish three desirable purposes—viz: It wud make our speling far easier to learn, far easier to remember, far easier to use; and thereby save at least two-thirds of the time now required to lern to read and spel.

THE PLAN.

It seems to me:

1. That we must use our present letters without change—omiting useles letters.
2. That we must aim to simplify within practical limits, and not to try to force on the peple radical inovations which they wil surely reject.
3. That this must be dun by subjecting it largely to law: to laws discoverd, if we can—*made*, if we must.
4. That these laws must be so few and so simple that a child can understand and use them.
5. That the print must be easily red by ordinary readers, and the script easily written as wel as red.

Our language is composed of two clases of sounds, to represent which we hav two clases of letters, caled

VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

The vowels ar a, e, i, o, and u. The other letters ar consonants. Unfortunately, there ar more sounds in each clas than there ar letters to represent them. Just how many more and how best to represent them is the problem of speling-reformers.

THE VOWEL-SOUNDS

I divide into three classes:

1. The first clas, or "short" vowel-sounds ar herd in the words at, et, it, od, up, and ar always represented by the single letters a, e, i, o, u—each sound by its own letter, which is folowd generally by a consonant, as in the words abuv.

2. The second clas, or "long" vowels, ar herd in the words Ate, Ete, Ice, Ode, Use. These ar represented by what I call "e-digrafs"—that is, by the vowel herd folowed by a mute e—thus: ae, ee, ie, oe, ue. They ar seen (united) and herd in the words, Mae, Seo, Seed, Die, Died, Roe, Hoed, Hue, Hues. The proper way to use these digrafs is to regard them as single letters and use them wherever the sounds occur, as in these egzampiz—to use them the same as the short vowels ar used. To illustrate further:

Short vowels.	*Long vowels.*	*Long vowels.*	*Short vowels.*	*Long vowels.*
Hat—hats.	Haet—haets.	Mae.	Mad.	Maed.
Hed—hedz.	Heed—heedz.	See.	Sed.	Seed.
Bit—bits.	Biet—biets.	Mie.	Mil.	Miel.
Not—nots.	Noet—noets.	Roe.	Rod.	Roed.
Cub—cubs.	Cueb—cuebz.	Nue.	Nut.	Nuet.

This manner of using the long-vowel digrafs makes simpl and uniform all inflections of words. Egzample: Pin, pinz, pind—pien, pienz, piend; plae, plaed; Paes, paest; luv, luvd; beleev, beleevd.

As the vowel-sound when ending monosylables is generally long, the e could, in most words, be dropt and not leave the pronunsiashun uncertain. It might also be dropt at the end of most sylables—e. g., Go, He, Buro, Potato, Locomotion. This omission of the e must be regarded simply as a contraction "for economic purposes," and wherever and whenever desirable it should be written in—e. g., Mae and Pae, to distinguish from our present words, Ma and Pa.

If this manner of using the e-digrafs offends the eye in such words as Note, Mate, Bite—that is, in words where a final silent e is now used to denote a long vowel—the offens can be remoovd by using it as now—thus: Note, notes—Pine, pines, pined—Plase, plaset; or (which is better) by *always plasing the e at the end of the word*. This wud giv the folowing spelings:

No (or Noe): Note, notae; Pia (or piae), piaze, piade; Di (or Die), dize, dide; Ho (or hoe), hoze, hode; Lase laste; Plase, plaste—etc.

The very common use of the silent e after a single consonant to mark a long vowel, as in Hate, inclines me to write (for the present) the e of the e-digraf at the end of all words having a long vowel in the last sylable and ending in a consonant-sound, as illustrated in the abuv words. This mode of writing the long vowel wud make the folowing formula:

A KEE FOR USING THE SHORT AND LONG VOWELS.

No (or Noe). Not. Note, Notse, Noeting.

3. The third clas of vowel-sounds embracez all the vowel-sounds not included in the first and second clasez. Tha ar herd in the words, Ar, All, Full, Moon, Oil, Out. And the following combinations, wherever used, represent them (in the order given): aa, au, uu, oo, oi, ou. But these sounds ar not uniformly represented by these combinations:

1. Aa before r (and generally at the end of words)—as in Ma, Pa, Mana—mae be represented by one a—as in Far, Bark; and before other consonants, by o—speling Com for Calm, Som for Psalm.

2. Au before r is represented by o—as in Or, For, Wor, Worm; before ll by a—as in All, Fall, Hall, Crall.

3. Uu, where it wil not be confounded with short u (in bud), mae be represented by one u—as in Wud, Gud; but uu mae be used in all plasez if preferd—as in Cuud, Buuk.

4. Oo. Our words To and Do mae be speld with one o, tho oo mae be used in them, as in other words for this sound.

5, 6, 7. Oi, ou, au mae be represented at the end of silabiz and words by oy, ow, aw—as in Boy, Cow, Law, Boyish, Coward, Lawsute. We mae also spel Boyz, Cowz, Pawz.

ASK—AIR—EARTH.

1. For the vowel-sound in Ask I use a.
2. For the one in Air I use ae, as tho the sound was really long a. The r wil mark the differens.
3. For the vowel-sound in Earth I use e in deferens to the opinions of others, tho I prefer u, to which letter I taink it belongs. Whichever is used should be used in all places. It is herd only before r—as in Her, Wer. I call this er sound the ur sound, and use er for it wherever herd, and so spel Werd, Werk, Werm, Wership, Mermer, Merder, as wel as Her, Wer, Canser, Enter, Senter, Herder, etc. When followed by rr—as in Ferry, Berry—the e is short. Dubling a consonant indicates a short vowel before it.

When the last sound in a word is short i, use y for it—as in Navy; but spel the plural Naviz. Retane the y before i beginning the next silable—as in envying.

[I began this article with few changes in the speling, and made more as I progrest. In the balans of this article I wil spel by the "kee" given abuv and the plans recomended herein.]

THE CONSONANTS,

for our perpus, require no classificashun. Tha are herd (and reprezented bi the italic leterz) in the foloing werdz:

Bat, Cat, Dot, Fed, Get, Hen, Jet, Keg, Leg, Met, Net, Pet, Quit, Rat, Sat, Tan, Van, Wet, Box, Yoke, Zone, Chip, Ship, Whip, Thigh, Thy (speld Th), *Azure* (speld Azher), *Sing.*

The consonant reprezentashun wud be just az complete, and practicaly more simpl, to omit k, q, and x, for it wil be sene that c, k, and q are simbiz for the same sound, and that x iz a clearly markt and ezily separaeted compound ov k and s, and ofn reprezented bi them. To ilustrate: pronouns Tax and Tacks. Stil, I think it best to retane them, and so, for the present at leste, preserv intact our alfabet. I uze theze leterz as foloze:

1. C iz uzde next after short vowelz, and before al vowelz ecsept next before e and i.
2. K iz uzde next before e and i, and after al vowelz ecsept next after the short vowelz.
3. Q iz uzde oenly before u, having the sound ov w—az in Quit.
4. X iz uzde oenly where itz too soundz (k s) cum towether in the same silabl in primitiv werdz—az in Tax, Next, Expres. It iz not uzde for gz—as now in Exist.
5. The ng sound iz reprezented before k, and before g begining the next silabi, bi n—e. g., Ink, Think, Auger, Langwe].

The forgoing iz a sinopsis ov mi plan for simplifieing our speling. I hav trde to make the plan clere and not be tedius. It duz not giv all the advantagez I wud like to se gande. It levze muen for the teecher, speling-buuk, and dicshunary to do. But one thing iz sertane: its adopshun wud make our speling "ezier to lern—ezier to remember—ezier to uze." It wud save too-therdz ov the time now requirde to lern to rede and spel. It wud transfer speling from the parot-gift ov memory to the hier gift ov rezn, which, insted ov being degraeded, weknd thaerbi (az bi our prezent speling it iz), wud be strengthand and disiplind. And so the nu speling wud help fit the childe for the eal dutiz ov life. And besidze—and the American pepl shud appreshiate this—in the saeving ov time and muny in after-life, thare iz "milyunz in it." J. R. W.

AGRICULTURE.

The Condemnation of Diseased Cattle a Matter of Great Importance.

A Lesson in Economy to Be Learned by the Experience of Vermont Farmers.

The Duty of the Government in Relation to the Diseases of Animals.

Systematic and Deep Drainage and What Good Results Will Follow It.

General Items of Interest Concerning Live Stock and Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK.

Condemnation of Diseased Cattle in Market.

For years Chicago has been the centre to which all the West has sent its surplus live stock. Unfortunately there has come, with the very good, much that was atrociously bad. Some months ago THE TRIBUNE published several articles upon this subject, thus arousing public interest to such an extent that the authorities were compelled to adopt measures for suppressing the infamous traffic in diseased animals. In a recent communication a dealer in stock in the Chicago market wrote of cattle showing plain signs of disease, "This class of stock has been in this market for the last quarter of a century, as we will bear witness." In justice it should be said that the dealer is certainly perfectly competent to bear witness on this subject, for he has been well acquainted with the facts in the case for many years. As was natural, there has been a vigorous protest from the dealers—"scalpers" they are very properly called—whose profits are affected by any interference calculated to protect the consumer. To create a feeling of sympathy they protest that the vigorous attacks of the press have been no more than so many attacks on the interests of farmers, thus implying that the farmers generally would be guilty of selling diseased and rotting flesh for food for humanity. The justice of this implication every honest farmer will deny.

The cattle condemned and shot by the inspectors are those which have upon their jaws bunches or lumps. They are commonly known as "lump-jaws." The popular notion has been that these lumps are the result of bites from snakes, but they are really caused by a fungoid growth on the bone, which in time causes an ulcer which, opening, discharges purulent matter containing the germs of the disease. These, falling upon the grass or other food, are taken into the systems of other and healthy animals, there to produce a diseased condition, and to in time infect still others of the herd. Cattle thus affected come from many widely separated parts of the country. Comparatively little attention has as yet been given to this disease, and the popular knowledge of its character and importance is very limited. Farmers have not been informed as to its nature and the reasons which exist for using prompt means for ridding their herds of the affected animals as soon as it shall have been discovered that they are diseased.

The action of the authorities of Chicago will in some measure compel stock-owners to rid their herds of cattle affected in this way. It will be understood that the longer the animals are kept the greater will be the risk of spreading the disease, and the smaller will be the sum obtained when the animal shall be at last offered for sale. So far, at least, the farmer will be directly benefited by the results of the articles which have been published about the sale of diseased cattle in the markets for beeves.

Those who are acquainted with the details of the cattle business of this country realize fully that the action of the Chicago authorities will not necessarily lessen the profits of the farmer. The dealers who buy stock for shipment to market have been very careful to pay no more for animals showing signs of disease than they could safely count upon getting in the market, where the scalper would be sure to demand a large reduction on account of the diseased appearance. No honest man can feel that he has just ground for complaint because animals he has sent to market in a diseased state are condemned as being unfit for human beings to eat.

The United States Government and Contagious Diseases of Animals.

In an article published in the October number of the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery*, Frank S. Billings, V. S., bluntly asserts that not one in fifty of our Congressmen has general education and breadth of mind enough to comprehend the work that should be required of a National Board of Health. "We see it again exemplified," he says, "in their deportment in reference to matters strictly veterinary in their nature. We have before our eyes the farce of two veterinary powers in connection with the Government—one as a Treasury Cattle Commission, the other as a veterinarian attached to the Agricultural Department. Nothing but jealously between the departments, corresponding to that between the Board of Health and the Army Hospital Service, must be the natural results."

Of the work which lies before the veterinarian of the Agricultural Department, Mr. Billings remarks that "what we need to do first is to really know what diseases we have; how much they are extended; what are the climatic, telluric, transport, and other influences which play a part in their generation and extension? What we want at Washington is not only a man, or men, as veterinarians, of education, but having a genius for the organization and planning of work of the very highest order; a man who can not only work himself, but has that rare ability to make work for others, and get it out of them without letting himself be too prominent. No man can tell, and the present Government veterinarians are not trying to find out, the extent to which glanders has extended among our horses; yet it is surely greater than the lung plague among cattle. We do not know anything about the extent of anthrax (or anthracoid diseases) among our animals, yet we read of new diseases continually appearing which ignorance fails to recognize, but old as the history of man. Have we no scab among our sheep? What extent does parasitic mange have among our dogs? How many cases of true rabies take place in a year, and what is the damage caused by rabid dogs as well as by non-rabid dogs among our sheep? To what extent does tuberculosis prevail among our cattle?"

To answer to the arraignment by the writer of the above, it is only necessary to call attention to the results of the labors done under the direction of the Department of Agriculture and by the Cattle Commission. That much remains to be done is too plain to be doubted. That the present head of the Agricultural Department is in earnest in his desire to urge on the work is evidenced by many acts, including that of calling together the leading stockmen of the country for the purpose of consulting with them upon the very topics mentioned by the rather caustic writer quoted. Considering the inadequacy of the means at its disposal and the limited powers given to it, the Cattle Commission has certainly done good work. It should not be forgotten that America is a rather broad country, having many diversified interests and but few educated veterinarians who are able to give to the public their time without a reasonable recompense, which the Government now seems unwilling to pay out of the National Treasury. There is reason to hope that, as the people become awakened to the importance of this matter and as time shall give opportunity, much more good work will be than has been done.

A Lesson in Economy.

Not a few people will be surprised by the statement lately made by a widely-known Vermont paper to the effect that, while Vermont shows better cattle and sheep and better butter and cheese than she did forty years ago, the farmers' horse stock is not as good as it was then; and, further, that it suspects that there are fewer farms and more decayed towns now than there were then in Southern Vermont. One who recently visited the country on each side of the Green Mountains, from the Massachusetts line to Addison, says that the woodland has so encroached upon deserted farms that he is confident there is today more woodland in the mountain towns of Vermont than there has been at any other time within the last forty years. Nature is striving to repair the damages caused by man's careless greed, as she will have to do in the now fertile West unless those who are drawing so heavily upon the stores she through uncounted ages was storing for their use shall profit by the experience of the people of Vermont and restore to the soil at least a part of the elements they take from it.

The cause of the desertion of those mountain farms was largely the continuous cropping which so rapidly exhausts thin soil, and which will in time rob the most fertile land of its riches. It is significant, however, that Vermont now shows better cattle and sheep and better butter and cheese than she could almost half a century ago. The production of these has not seemed to impoverish the land, nor has it driven the land owners to desert their homes in search of some favored spot where they could draw from the soil a sustenance without giving anything in return. They who made butter and cheese, and beef, and pork, and mutton—who, in short, carried out to their legitimate ends their farming operations by putting their grass and grain into the most condensed and most finished forms—have not grown poor, nor have their farms lost their fertility.

It has been truly said that no country can long afford to sell the raw products of its farms. It may not be always desirable that the products of the farm be put into the most condensed form possible; but there is no reason for fearing that so many farmers will feed to their own stock all the grain and grass they can raise; that the markets will not be amply supplied with breadstuffs, even though ample proof should be forced upon their attention showing that they who feed on the farm all their land produces are the only farmers who thrive.

A Remarkable Case of Chicken Cholera.

M. A. Barthelemy reports in the *Bulletin of the Society of Medicine* that he submitted to incubation several eggs laid shortly before its death by a chicken which died of cholera on a farm at Gers, where that disease had been epidemic. These eggs were marked so as to distinguish them from others in the hatch. No difference could be detected between the marked and the unmarked eggs until the circulation of the allantoid began between the eighth and the tenth days of their embryonic development. At this stage the marked eggs ceased to progress. On opening there was found on the surface of the allantoid a lake of black blood having an odor peculiar to the diseased fowl. The blood was filled with bacteria, and the amniotic fluid contained extremely small monads. It is evident that the eggs contained the germs of microbes with which the blood of the mother had been gorged, and that these germs are not developed until the period of aerial respiration, when the allantoid has transmitted to the blood the necessary oxygen for the development of the bacteria. Three chickens were made to swallow the remains of these embyros, and of these two had died at the time of making the report.

The conclusion to be derived from the experiment of M. Barthelemy is that those who intend to buy eggs for the purpose of raising chickens cannot be too careful to ascertain that the flock whence they purpose to buy has not been visited by chicken cholera. It is believed that the germs of this plague will live for many months to spread the scourge whenever favorable circumstances arise. In this, as in all other cases of disease, any attempt to conceal the presence of this disease is a grave error and likely to inflict great injury upon innocent parties. It cannot be doubted that every flock in which cholera appears should be at once quarantined and the most stringent measures adopted to prevent the passage of birds or of eggs from the afflicted flock to other flocks. The matter is one of National importance, and well worthy of the attention of the coming National Convention of poultry breeders.

The National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association is to be held in Cincinnati Dec. 4, 5, and 6, under the auspices of and by special invitation of the Cincinnati Produce Exchange, the Central Ohio Butter, Egg, and Cheese Association, and the officers of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. In his circular of invitation Col. R. M. Littler, Davenport, Ia., says that the meetings of this association have done much during the last ten years to stimulate and develop the industries of the dairy and poultry raising, and to call attention to the magnitude and importance of these great National interests. The influence of these gatherings for good is universally acknowledged. Producers and dealers are mutually interested, since the business of the dealers depends on production, and the producers are dependent for their profits on a ready demand for and prompt sale of their goods. The two interests are equally benefited by whatever promotes production and facilitates the handling of products. By coming together the dealer becomes better acquainted with the facilities and needs of the producer, and the producer familiarizes himself with the demands and wants of the market. Not only is increased production promoted by these annual gatherings, but the quality of dairy products has been greatly improved in the sections where they have been held.

Exhibiters are urgently requested to notify the Secretary forthwith of their intention to exhibit, naming the article or articles to be exhibited and the approximate amount of space required, that proper provisions may be made therefor. The awards on dairy goods will be gold, silver and bronze medals and certificates of merit issued by the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association; and, as they will be made by competent judges, the awards will be of quite as much value in indicating merit as premiums in money would be. All are cordially invited to make exhibits of dairy products or of machinery, implements, and utensils pertaining to the dairy or to the poultry business. Entries free and no charge for admission to the exhibit or to the convention.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Michigan avenue and Monroe street, shows the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	Age.	Hands.	Pounds.	Price.
Bay driver	7	16	1,100	$ 250
Bay driver	6	15	900	125
Bay driver	8	15½	1,000	125
Chestnut driver	8	16¼	1,000	150
Bay driver	5	15½	1,000	250
Draft team	5	16	2,900	450
Draft team	6	16	2,800	450
Draft team	6	16	3,000	450
Bay horse	6	15¾	1,300	175
Bay horse	5	15¾	1,400	200
Gray horse	4	16	1,600	225
Bay horse	6	15¾	1,000	100
Brown horse	9	15	1,000	85
Team workers	10	16	2,300	225
Farm team	9	16	2,300	200

General Items About Live Stock.

It is reported that swine-plague has appeared recently in Indiana.

At a recent sale of Short-Horns in Kentucky thirty-two animals brought $5,650, an average of $176.56.

Fred M. Woods, formerly of Downer's Grove, Ill., reports that his Galloway heifer Queen Raned, dropped March 1, 1883, weighed 517 pounds Sept. 1.

Oct. 18 the Central Spring herd of Short-Horns is to be sold at Delaware, O. At the same time some pure Shropshire Down sheep and Clydesdale mares will be sold.

The Kentucky Short-Horn Breeders' Association has determined to duplicate all the premiums which may be won at the Chicago Fat-Stock Show by Short-Horn cattle shown by Kentucky breeders.

President Arthur, Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin have been invited to address the people at the Fat-Stock Show in Chicago.

At the sale of Jersey cattle at Louisville, Ky., in the early part of October, the four heifers sold by the Rev. A. J. Fish brought $1,560, an average of $385. The cattle sold by Mr. Hamilton averaged $290, and those of R. C. R. Dye brought an average of $280. The highest figure obtained for any one animal was $570, for Alphea Signal 17,467, a yearling heifer owned by Mr. Fish.

A few weeks ago a large consignment of frozen mutton was received at Manchester, England, in fresh, wholesome condition. The sailing vessel which brought this consignment from South America had in her cargo 17,165 carcasses of mutton.

S. L. Hoover states that his Jersey cow Royal Sister 12,451 made fourteen pounds eleven ounces in the first seven days of September. Her feed during the time mentioned consisted of two quarts of cotton-seed meal and four quarts of wheat-bran per day.

Application has been made for space in the Exposition Building in Chicago for the exhibition of seventy imported Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, and Galloway cattle owned by the Hon. M. H. Cochran. They will add largely to the attractions of the coming Fat-Stock Show.

Vol. II. of the American Hereford Record is a great improvement upon the first volume and one of the most convenient of herd-books, as it is one of the simplest and most easily understood. The entries are numbered from 2,916 to 6,415, inclusive. Both males and females are recorded together instead of appearing in separate parts of the volume, as in most other herd-books. There are some thirty illustrations, full and convenient indexes, and other valuable matter, the compiling and arrangement of which reflects great credit upon the editor.

Indorsing the call issued by the Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, for a National convention of stockmen to be held in Chicago next month, a circular has been sent out bearing the signatures of John Landrigan, President of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture; J. H. Pickrell, President of the American and of the Illinois State Short-Horn Breeders' Association; C. M. Culbertson, President of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association; Thomas B. Wales Jr., Secretary of the Holstein Breeders' Association of America; and by J. H. Sanders, Secretary of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission. They "desire to impress upon the breeders and feeders of live stock the importance of having a large and fully representative attendance of those interested in all classes of live stock, but especially those engaged in breeding cattle," at the proposed convention.

The Department of Agriculture has issued its report for 1883 upon contagious diseases of domesticated animals. This is one of the most valuable and complete of all the reports yet issued upon this important subject. The volume under consideration contains reports of Dr. Salmon upon Southern cattle fever, and upon fowl cholera; of Dr. H. J. Detmers on Southern cattle fever, and on diseases among sheep in Texas; of Edwin J. Moffat, of London, on foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain; of William B. E. Miller and of W. H. Rose, veterinary surgeons, on contagious pleuro-pneumonia; with matter relating to disease among cattle in Illinois, charbon among cattle in Missouri, and outbreaks of disease in Virginia. A map is given showing the area in which Texas fever is prevalent in Virginia, and numerous illustrations shows the results of microscopic studies made by the several gentlemen employed in the work of investigating the diseases of our domesticated animals, and their causes.

The London *Graphic* says that a close guess as to the health of animals may be often made by feeling their pulse. In the horse a good and strong but quiet pulse beats forty times a minute, in an ox fifty to fifty-five, in sheep and pigs not less than seventy or more than eighty for ordinary health. It may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone. In the horse it is generally felt on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye; and in cattle over the middle of the first rib. In sheep it is, perhaps, easier to place the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt. A rapid, hard, and full pulse in stock points to inflammation and high fever, a rapid, small, and weak pulse also to fever, but to fever accompanied by a poor and weak state of the subject. A very slow pulse in stock will often be found to indicate brain disease, while a jumping and irregular pulse shows something wrong with the heart.

In the Southern States the cow-pea has long been recognized as one of the most valuable of forage plants, but in the North comparatively little attention has been paid to it. Recent experiments have shown that it makes most valuable ensilage. While it may not ripen its seed in this latitude, it may make valuable hay, and is therefore worthy a more general trial than has yet been given to it in the Middle and Western States. One objection to its use as hay lies in the tendency of the leaves to drop off when the plant is dried; but this objection is, of course, removed when the plant is used as ensilage. The *American Agriculturist* says of the cow-pea: "This pea, which is a great blessing to Southern agriculture, presents a large number of varieties. A few days ago we, through the aid of some friends in Georgia, made a collection of all the different kinds we could procure. We received peas under nearly forty different names, but found that only about twenty of these were really distinct, so far as we could judge by the appearance of the seeds. A share of the varieties are cultivated in the Southern States for the sake of the seed, but the majority are regarded as forage plants. We notice that some New York seedsmen offer the seeds of 'Whirlpool' and others which are esteemed in the Southern States as forage plants. We know no plant more worthy of a careful test by those who practice ensilage than the 'Southern Cow-Pea.' Like other beans—for it is much nearer a bean than a pea—it should not be sown until the soil is well warmed and all danger of late frosts is over."

HUSBANDRY.

How to Ditch and Drain Property.

The work of drainmaking should be done thoroughly and systematically. It is not a bad idea to look the farm carefully over with a view to determining where ditches are most needed, where is the best place to locate the main drains, and what number of laterals is necessary to complete the system required to properly drain a given area. Then a chart should be made showing the precise location of all the drains on the farm. This will be found serviceable when it is desired to find any drain which may need attention. The main drains should be made large enough to freely carry off all the water which the system of laterals may take to them. Too often the mistake is made of making drains too small, when imperfect drainage or the double expense of taking them up are the inevitable results. Among the first things to be looked to is a good and sufficient outlet. Under the drainage laws now in force in perhaps nine-tenths of the States in the Union this may be secured without difficulty, so far as getting through adjoining lands is concerned. Having secured the outlet the next thing is to have a regular fall for all drains. This is necessary to keep the tile from filling up and always in good working order. In short, it pays to take all needful precautions at the proper time; it is expensive enough to put in drains the first time without having to do the work over.

Perhaps a mistake made oftener than any other in draining lies in not laying the tile deep enough. It has been estimated that an average depth of the tile-drains of the country does not exceed twenty inches. It is now generally conceded that to be fully effective tile should be laid at least twice this depth. In a recent address delivered before the Tile and Drainage Association of Ohio Mr. J. G. Wagner claims for deep drainage that it gives access to a much larger amount of plant food—three feet in depth giving access to three times as much as one foot in depth will allow the roots to reach; that it will give three times as much moisture to draw from in dry seasons, and even more, as the top is the part dried out by the sun; also that air deposits moisture on cold surfaces, as may be noticed in cellars or ice-boxes. Hence the pores in well-drained land receive a deposit of moisture in hot weather which is of great assistance in raising good crops—a result which could not be accomplished by shallow drainage.

There is still another advantage in deep drains, and that is, tile deeply laid is not so liable to become filled by roots forcing their way between the joints of the tiles. It is claimed that the deeper the drains the earlier in the spring plowing can be begun. Also, that land deeply drained will not be damaged by sudden or by heavy rains to the extent that such rains affect shallow-drained soil.

About Marketing Apples.

Complaint is frequently heard concerning the quality of apples sold in city markets, and even by the best dealers. The trouble arises from the fact that the grading is not done at the right time nor at the proper place. Not one farmer in five knows or probably cares what constitutes a first-class, marketable apple. The fault lies with the farmer and with the country dealer. Apples are gathered up largely by buyers who go through the country with teams, in many instances barreling the fruit in the orchards as it is gathered, and thence sending it directly to the market. Every fall a class of men, generally sharp, shrewd fellows, who have always by them a little ready cash, go into the apple business with active energy. The point is to make money and to make it quickly. Their plan of operation is to start buyers out over the country and to also have a depot or wareroom in the county-seat. There a man is stationed to take care of what is brought in by the farmers themselves. Some attempt is made at sorting, so far as relates to keeping different varieties separate, but no attention, at most not sufficient attention, is paid to other details of far more importance.

In first-class apples uniformity of size is desirable; in the next place, soundness. If an apple be wormy, if the worm-hole is red and discolored, or if the fruit is bruised, no matter how slightly, then it is second-class fruit, and should be classed as such. Windfall apples or those which have been shaken from the trees should never be put with fruit which has been carefully picked. Apples may appear to be perfectly sound and yet have lain so long under the trees as to be scarcely rated as second-class fruit. Small fruit is apt to be hard and green, as well as knotty and wormy, while very large apples are just as likely to be overripe, soft, and utterly unfit for long keeping. No light, spongy apples nor those in the least specked should be packed with first-class fruit. A leading horticulturist has well said that if farmers and fruit-growers were to throw all small and inferior grades away and not use them at all the increased price their good fruit would command would more than pay them for the loss. This is true; but it is well known that it is not necessary to throw these grades away. They need not be lost; they have a use, and can be turned to profit, but not by mixing them in with that which is branded and sold as a first-class article. These grades are valuable for cider and vinegar making, and should be so used. But it seems that short-sighted greed impels some farmers and fruit-growers to put inferior fruit into barrels with the good fruit, and delude themselves with the idea that they are making money by the operation. If the entire crop of an orchard is second-class, it will pay to grade it as such. If out of a yield of 500 bushels 100 are first-class, carefully grade them as such and let the rest go for what they will bring as second-class fruit. Sober thought will convince the farmer that his own interests will be advanced by following at least some of the advice here given. With the demand which exists for good cider vinegar, and with the prices he can obtain for first-class or even second-class fruit, by careful management the orchard can be made to pay in the future far better than it has in the past.

Plenty of Fine Grapes.

New York *Sun:* Grape-dealers say that the crop is phenomenal in both quantity and quality. The yield of Concord grapes in the Hudson Valley vineyards is variously estimated at from one-third to one-half greater than in the year preceding, and a like increase is promised in the supply of Delawares and Catawbas. At present the receipts in the city amount to more than 500 tons a day, and at least that much may be expected daily for three weeks to come. But that by no means exhausts the enormous yield from the river counties between Saugerties and Cornwall on the west and Germantown and Fishkill on the east side of the Hudson, for vast quantities are being shipped direct by rail to New England, and put away in cold storages for future use. Most of these cold storages are comparatively small, but there is one at Highland Village owned by Charles N. Snyder, of New York, which will hold 300 tons, and in which he has already 200 tons stored. This is said to be the largest establishment of its kind in the world outside of the big cities. Mr. Snyder said: "The grapes in it will keep for at least two months in perfect condition, and I intend to fill it with Concord grapes." The cold air in which they are kept is perfectly dry. The greatest grape harvest in that part of the country is composed of Concords. From the western part of the State, up about Cayyuga and Seneca Lakes, come large quantities of Catawbas and a very considerable amount of Delawares, but not very many Concords, as most of the latter produced there go into the manufacture of wine in a season of great abundance like this. Concord grapes are now worth at wholesale in this market three and four cents a pound; Delawares, nine and ten cents. Dianas are not yet in the market. Some Isabellas were received today from Fishkill Landing, the first of this season, and sold for three cents. They are good grapes for shipping, as they have stout skins and do not mash so easily as the Concords, but they are not so good as the latter for eating, and never command as good a price. There are no Catawbas of any account in yet, but they will come in next week. When they come in they set the prices of the market. Marthas, small and rather pleasantly flavored white grapes, are worth seven cents per pound. They come from about Hammondsport and all along the Hudson, in small quantities. Agawams, rather larger than Concords, red and sweet, richly flavored red grape, not generally known, are worth 10 cents.

Messrs. Dudley, Clapp & Doe, the principal receivers here of California grapes, said: "All the California grapes that we have yet received are the Flaming Tokay and Muscat, which sell now for $5 and $6 per case of forty pounds, according to their condition. That is $1 to $2 less than their usual price at this season. Of course, their value is materially affected by the great plenty and fine quality of the native crop this year, and the demand is even more affected than the price. The receipts here from California at this time do not amount to more than seventy-five or 100 cases a day, but a little later that will be trebled."

A Good Wash for Fruit-Trees.

A Duchess County, New York, fruit-grower has a quince orchard of over 200 trees, and has had much trouble with the borers. As he had tried various remedies with no success and was in a fair way to lose his trees he set to work himself to devise a preventive. In June, 1882, he made a mixture of one gallon of soap, two of water, and one gill of crude carbolic acid, stirring in the latter as the suds were boiling. He then applied the mixture to his trees, and as the season was dry it remained on the bark long enough without a second application to prevent the millers from depositing their eggs. The experiment was a success, for a careful examination made in August showed the trees to be comparatively free from the pests.

This year he tried the same mixture again at about the same time of the year and in the same manner; but, owing to frequent rains, as he now concludes, one application was insufficient, and the result is that he has over a thousand borers to cut out and destroy. He does not doubt, in the light of his experience in the first instance, that had he made several applications between the middle of May and to Aug. 10 there would have been but few if any of the pests. There is no doubt but that in the mixture used the carbolic acid is the ingredient which has done the work. The virtue of this acid in destroying the insects alive or in the egg or germ state is becoming better understood by farmers and fruit-growers, and is no doubt destined to be a valuable agent in ridding the country of the innumerable pests with which the orchard and garden are annually infested.

Manuring Fruit-Trees.

In manuring fruit-trees or grapevines the manure should not, as it is too frequently, be piled in a heap immediately round the base of the tree. Here is where it will do the least good, as the roots near the trunk of the tree are large. The roots which will take up the fertilizing matter and carry it into the tree are the small, fibrous ones, really the feeders, and situated farthest from the trunk. As these roots extend, as a rule, under an area of ground equal to that covered by the top of the tree, the manure should be spread over at least an equal surface. In order to have the better effect it should be thoroughly spaded in. If sickly and apparently dying trees be given this treatment it will rarely fail to restore them to new life and vigor. Trees need a liberal supply of food, and unless it is given to them they cannot be expected to grow and bear, either in quantity or quality, such fruit as will an orchard which receives proper attention.

The Lombard Plum.

The Lombard plum, says the *Country Gentleman*, is the most productive sort known to cultivators: "We received lately by express two shoots of this plum which exceeded in bearing any which we have elsewhere seen. The two twigs measured respectively fifteen and seventeen inches in length, and they had on an even peck of well-grown and well-ripened fruit compactly borne along their whole length. Two years ago we examined a young orchard of this plum, the trees of which were then in the third year of growth after setting out. They were heavily loaded with ripening fruit, many of them estimated as bearing half a bushel each, the central branches being literally hid with the dense mass of brilliant violet-red plums. We learned subsequently that the product that year of the ninety trees which we saw in bearing was forty-six bushels! Two years later the crop was estimated at seventy-five bushels. He wrote us a few weeks since as follows: 'My plum orchard is outdoing itself again for the fourth consecutive year. I think I shall have 300 bushels from my ninety trees.' It is hardly necessary to add that this orchard has the best cultivation, and when the black knot is seen it is instantly and thoroughly removed by excision."

Odds and Ends.

Fowls and the garden do not thrive well together.

Beligum raises annually over 5,000,000 ducks which are sold at $1 per pair.

While a young orchard is "coming on" small fruits may be cultivated between the rows to good advantage.

The farmers of Hartford County, Maryland, have $1,000,000 invested in canning factories, and the business is still growing.

Sulphuric acid diluted with water is said to be an excellent disinfectant for use in poultry yards which have been visited with cholera.

Maryland and Virginia are winning first place as peach-growing States. One farm in Maryland, the largest in the country, has on it 125,000 bearing trees.

Pumpkins are excellent food for milch cows, but care should be taken to remove the seeds, as by their action on the kidneys they reduce the flow of milk.

The grape crop of Rhode Island was so plentiful this year that Concords have sold as low as two cents per pound. The potato crop of the State is also said to be the best for years.

A Ripon (Wis.) man claims that all the cream in a can of milk can be raised to the surface in forty minutes by filling one-fourth of the depth of the can with ice and pouring the milk over it.

In laying out an orchard the trees should not be planted less than two rods apart each way. Fruit-growers whose experience makes their opinions valuable say that forty feet apart is still better than two rods.

The best time for root-pruning fruit-trees is in the latter part of August and the beginning of September. Trees which have been sterile for years have been made to produce bounteous crops of fruit by judicious root-pruning.

The yield of wheat throughout Western Europe is annually decreasing and more rapidly than the yield of the same crop increases in this country. Therefore no fears need be entertained of a lessening in the foreign demand for American wheat.

A subscriber asks for information about hatching chickens by steam. The stock of information at hand on that subject just at present is indeed limited. It is suggested, however, that perhaps the best way would be to stick to the old hens yet awhile.

Mr. Jones, of Ontario, Canada, is the owner of what is perhaps the largest bee-farm in the world. As this has been a good honey year in that country, he expects to take not less than 70,000 pounds of honey, the net value of which will reach nearly $10,000.

One hundred million dollars annually go to other countries for sugars to supply the demand for that article at home. With the present encouraging prospects for making sugar from sorghum the chances are that in the near future the sum thus spent will be greatly diminished.

Few have a just idea of the amount of grain ofttimes wasted in thrashing. Where a machine is fed by inexperienced feeders, or when there is undue haste to finish the job, and amid the rush and bustle which always accompanies thrashing-time, much of the grain is left in the straw.

Sickly plants in pots may be restored to health and vigor by the use of hot water. It should be heated to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit; stir the soil in the pots, taking care not to disturb the roots, then pour on the water until it runs freely from the pots. After this treatment keep the plants warm.

The *Farm Journal* says that all fruits ripen better in the dark than in the sunlight. It should have said, all fruits plucked before ripening on the tree will ripen better in a cool, dark place than if exposed to a strong sunlight. Surely it would not say that fruits on the vine or tree ripen better without sunshine than with it.

The Wilson strawberry is likely to long remain a favorit with growers of the fruit, on account of its hardy character. Although of not near so fine a flavor as many other varieties, yet, owing to the fact that it can be shipped long distances and yet reach the market in good condition, it is the berry for horticulturists to raise.

Kane County, Illinois, last year marketed 816,822 pounds of butter, 676,000 pounds of cheese, 10,053,565 gallons of milk, and nearly a million gallons of cream. Commenting upon this remarkable array of dairy products, the Peoria *Transcript* says: "And be it remembered that this took nothing from the land as the same value of grain crops sold off the land would have done. The more sold of this kind of product the richer becomes the soil that raises it."

An Ohio farmer, who lately took pains to carefully watch the movements of a large flock of blackbirds at work in his cornfields, discovered that instead of eating the corn the birds were industriously hunting for the corn-worm. In every case where be examined an ear on which a blackbird had worked he found marks of the worm, but no worm. This he concluded was strong circumstantial evidence that the birds were doing him almost invaluable service instead of an injury.

An Indiana farmer writes that his method of gathering seed corn is to go into the field as soon as the husk becomes a little yellow and gather the largest and ripest ears, leaving enough husk on to tie two ears together. He then hangs them in the corn-crib, barn, or any other convenient place, on poles or scantlings. When dry enough to shell easily it is taken down and the ears piled, cordwood fashion, on a plank suspended by means of wire, so that the corn will be a foot or more from the ceiling or rafters. In case the rats or mice get to the corn before it is dry and taken from the poles, he stops them by laying plank lenthwise along on the poles. He says he never has had any trouble with rats and mice, and that since he has adopted the above method of gathering seed corn he has had very little replanting to do.

The poultry-breeders of a little New England village have declared that the Langshans are the best fowls for general purposes. They give them this place of honor over such old and favorit breeds as the Brahmas, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, and Houdans. It would seem that they are saying a good deal for the Langshans, or indeed for any one breed to claim that the Langshans are the best for general purposes. Where there is or can be any great difference between the Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahmas it is not easy to see. The latter breed is especially a most valuable one, the birds being large and well formed, maturing early, are good layers and setters, and beyond any doubt have no superior for the table. It is to be hoped that, notwithstanding this verdict has gone forth from Hammonton, a few breeders will continue to raise Wyandottes, Brahmas, and Plymouth Rocks.

LEFT!

A summer-evening—
 A low, square room,
One-half moon-lighted
 And half in gloom.

From out the stillness
 A girl's voice floats,
And charms my soul
 With its sad, sweet notes.

The music draws me,
 With witchery sweet,
To lay my heart
 At the singer's feet.

I pause a moment,
 And, while I wait,
I hear the latch
 Of the garden-gate.

A shadow darkens
 The moonlit square;
A touch falls soft
 On the girl's bright hair.

A sudden silence—
 A startled cry—
And they are happy!
 . . . . .
 But where am I?

—*Puck.*

Dandruff Is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine,

And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

THE MIMIC WORLD.

Views of a Retired Performer on the Actors and the Stage of Today.

The Short-Cut Way Produces a Crop of "Cup-and-Saucer" Artists.

A Few Observations on the Way Rural Beats Secure Free Admission.

"The stage has great attractions for young people, has it not?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of Mr. John W. Blaisdell, who has settled down in this city to train aspirants for histrionic honors.

"Yes, I find many who are anxious to learn the business of the stage, and considerable crude talent is brought to my notice."

"Do all the young men want to play Hamlet and the girls to star as Juliet?"

"No; as a general rule, my pupils expect to learn their art in the proper way—beginning at the bottom of the ladder, and trusting to their merits to make the ascent."

Mr. Blaisdell, who is not unknown to Chicago theater-goers, formerly played at the old Museum, and during the last few years has managed companies in different parts of the country. Things are changed now, according to his account, from the time when there was no royal road to theatrical greatness, and when every one had to serve a long apprenticeship to his art. He played at the Boston Athenæum many years ago when E. L. Davenport was starring in a company which included Lawrence Barrett, John McCullough and others who have since found their way to fame. McCullough first distinguished himself one night in Boston when Davenport was indisposed, and when McCullough volunteered to assume his rôle. In those days young men who aspired to be actors began at a princely salary of 25 cents a night, and their duties consisted of acting the part of a messenger or some such modest character in a play. Mr. Blaisdell threw up a salary of $18 a week to begin this hard apprenticeship, but he found a training which was thorough, although it was exacting. One day would be set apart for the young men to learn how to handle the foils, another for taking lessons in dancing, a third for learning other technicalities of the profession, and all this constituted their initiation before they were ushered into the solemn sanctuary of the legitimate drama.

THE SYSTEM OF TODAY.

"By the way," said Mr. Blaisdell, "considering the large number of actors on the stage today it is strange that there are so few who can take an engagement to play legitimate parts. Brooks & Dickson, I understand, are about to put a legitimate company on the road, and they are at their wits' end to find talent. The country is full of what we call 'pantaloon' or 'cup-and-saucer' actors, but the men who know anything about the legitimate drama are scarce. Leaving out the four or five companies that are engaged to support stars, you could not, out of all the theatrical companies that visit this city, select enough trained actors and actresses to form two legitimate companies. The New York managers take young men, put them through a course of training in the society drama, teach them how to lean over a lady's chair, dangle a watch-chain, hold a cup and saucer, etc., but when these young men find themselves cast for one of Shakspeare's plays they are entirely at sea. The failure of the George Edgar syndicate is an instance in point. Most of the members were 'pantaloon' actors, and the result was that they could not grapple with the legitimate. The elocutionists in this city who advertise to prepare persons for the stage are, with the exception of Mr. Hobkirk, ignorant of the commonest details of stage business. Instead of training their pupils they make them stilted and pedantic. I don't believe that one of them could tell the pupil the difference between a 'gridiron' and a 'return piece,' or between a 'cut drop' and a 'vampire.'"

For those who are anxious to enrich their store of knowledge by learning the meaning of these technical terms it may be explained that a "gridiron" is the topmost floor, above the "flies," where the ropes are fastened; a "cut drop" is an illuminated scene with spaces cut for the moon, stars or lights, as the piece may require; a "return piece," is the slanting descent from a stage bridge, and a "vampire," notwithstanding its hideous suggestiveness, is merely the trap in the rear of the stage where Mephistopheles, or any other demoniac character, is made to disappear in a blaze of red fire.

ON THE ROAD.

The experiences of a traveling company, according to Mr. Blaisdell's accounts, cannot be on the whole in the nature of a prolonged picnic or an Aldermanic excursion. To drag car-loads of scenery from town to town, to subsist on all sorts of eccentric country cookery, to bear the insolence of office and the spurns that patient merit of the unworthy takes—is a prospect which will dazzle no one with its glittering attractiveness. "When I was managing a company in Ottumwa," said Mr. Blaisdell, "a man who had obtained two passes for showing a lithograph in his shop window sold them, and then obtained two more, representing that he had never received the first. When the performance came off I was at the door, and the two passes which had been sold I declared void. The man who had been tricked struck the enterprising merchant who had palmed off worthless tickets on him, and the result was a row which called for the interference of officers. Both men were arrested, and I was taken along as a witness."

"How was the trouble settled?"

"Very satisfactory to all concerned, except myself. The men who created the disturbance were let off and I was fined $25 for inciting a riot."

Speaking of the ingenuous methods of country deadheads, Mr. Blaisdell said: "In another town, while I was at the door, a fellow in his shirt-sleeves came along with a gas-turner in his hand. He snuffed the air, declared the gas was escaping, and, pushing the people aside, made his way into the hall. I found out from the owner of the hall that he had employed no such person, and I finally found my friend of the gas-burner in the audience. He had his coat on, having obtained it from some confederate after entering. His assurance somewhat staggered me, so I approached him and remarked in the most courteous manner, 'Sir, that seat is not good enough for you; there are one or two reserved seats left in front.' 'Thank you,' said the talented beat, and he went down in front and took a chair."

QUIPS.

Could the pitcher of a base-ball team be spoken of as "the power behind the thrown?"

The thief who stole a watch at a public meeting excused himself on the plea that he was only taking minutes of the affair.

If those who make up theatre parties were real polite they would allow the persons on the stage to do the talking.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A young lady, who has probably had reason to doubt the veracity of the male biped, says batches of lies are only equaled by the lies of batches.

Mrs. Malaprop says that the increase of morality from Egyptian cholera is so great that it is high time for the doctors to find an anecdote against it.

Native (to visitor from the South): "Ah, you've donned the kilt! Quite killing, I declare! But why do you wear the Macdonald tartan when your name is Thompson?" Little T. (who has been getting a good deal of chaff): "F'r a very good reason—'cause I paid for it." [Retires in a huff.]—*Punch.*

"Who held the pass of Thermopylæ against the Persian host?" demanded the teacher. And the editor's boy at the foot of the class spoke up and said: "Father, I reckon; he holds an annual on every road in the country that runs a passenger train." He went up head—after the rest of the class went home.

"Does a goose lay eggs?" inquired Rollo, one brisk morning in breezy March. And Rollo's father, sitting behind the stove, eating quinine with a spoon, and trying to shake his whole skeleton out of his pockets, made reply: "Yes, my son, ague slays everything. It has slain your father."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

"O Grannie, Grannie!" exclaimed a Brooklyn boy, glancing up from the paper which he was reading. "Java has been visited by a shower of fire." "Dear me," returned the old lady, not exactly catching the full import of the communication, "dear me, you don't tell me so? Well, I thought the coffee this morning tasted a little burnt."

"What makes you think your father was crazy at the time of executing his last testament?" asked the Judge of a witness in a contested-will case. "Because," answered the young man promptly, "my father was a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and he was always talking about the necessity of running the 'old ticket' again."—*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)*

Health Is Wealth

Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

False and True.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD,

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

THE GAL[...]

Ellis Craft Launche[...] at Grayson, [...] Yesterd[...]

The Murder He Exp[...] Most Atrocious [...] Annal[...]

Execution of John Ra[...] Ohio, for the [...] His Wi[...]

Frederick Man Hang[...] Canada, for the [...] Four Per[...]

The Earthly Career of [...] Colored, Legally T[...] Monticello, [...]

ELLIS C[...]

THE KENTUCK[...]

GRAYSON, Ky., Oct. 1[...] spent a good night, sle[...] morning was spent in re[...] farewells. To ministers [...]ly averred his innocence [...] drawn from the jail t[...] a strong guard. Thous[...] the scaffold, the upper [...] fully visible from the s[...] He made a fifteen minu[...]ing his innocence, blam[...] Abe Campbell, and Jo[...] death, but forgiving all, [...] peace with God. Thank[...] and kindness, and sayin[...] to meet all in Heaven. [...] and prayed. Amid the [...] and called on God to r[...] drop fell at 1:20 and he [...]gle. The body was pr[...] over to his relatives. [...]mense and contained m[...]dren.

THE CR[...]

The crime for whic[...] hanged was perpetrated [...] 24, 1881, and from its p[...] been termed the Ashla[...] name it is still known. [...] history of the State, it w[...] to find a like affair in th[...] this or any other countr[...] crime is laid in Ashland[...]facturing town on the [...] River in the northeas[...] State. In the eastern [...] lived a family named G[...] J. M. Gibbons and wife [...] Robbie, a cripple, Fann[...] 17, 15, and 11. Fannie w[...] developed girl, and re[...] of attention. The at[...] Mr. Gibbons was [...] Mrs. Gibbons went to [...] Thomas, and requested [...] daughter Emma to sta[...] the following day, as sh[...]ton (five miles distant) [...] daughters who resided [...] consented, and at 6 o[...] Emma went over to G[...] after she arrived Robb[...] The night was cold [...] around. Nothing unus[...] 6 o'clock in the mor[...] arising, looked in the d[...] residence, and, to her h[...]suing from a window. [...] ran over to the place, [...] locked, entered an o[...] smoke and flames preve[...]ing but one room, and [...] outside.

DISCOVERY OF T[...]

Two neighbors had [...] and forced an entrance [...]dow by which Robbie s[...] filled with smoke, and n[...] except the lounge near [...] the room was unoccupi[...] went to the room wher[...] broke in the window. [...] and lifted from the flo[...] disfigured, and carried [...] where willing hands as[...] short distance from the [...] be the body of Emma [...] returned into the room [...] the smoke, found a sec[...] and carried this also to [...] Fannie Gibbons, and sh[...] side the corpse of Emm[...] the flames were fiercer, [...] room denser, he return[...] first over a coal-oil can [...] body of Robbie, which [...] the porch and then sa[...] The body of the c[...] along with the ot[...] given to Mr. Hous[...] vived. The flames [...] gained great headway [...] could be done. It was [...]dren had met their dea[...] but the morning light [...] rible tale. Blood was f[...] their clothing that was [...] skull of each had bee[...] blunt instrument. A[...] found by the discovery [...] crowbar with blood and [...] it. Terrible though th[...] the children had been [...] was not told until a me[...] been made, which show[...] they been murdered bu[...] outraged.

SEARCH FOR THE [...]

Who the perpetrators [...] question, and all means [...] cover them, but to no [...] suspended in the town [...]neral, and then a com[...] to raise funds. De[...]nett, John T. Norris[...] were employed. N[...] first theory which was a[...] that J. W. Gibbons, the [...] Robbie, was the guilty o[...] found Gibbons in West [...]sponsible parties there[...] clearly there could be n[...]cence.

THE HORRIBL[...]

Ten days afterward t[...] a laborer in a brick-yard [...] George Ellis created [...] Heflin took him to a r[...] questioned him. There [...] and confessed the terrib[...] William Neal, an em[...] Iron-Works, and Ellis [...] the same place. Ellis' [...] details was as follows[...] Craft and Neal came to [...] out, and said: 'Come, [...] going to Gibbons' to h[...] heard them say previou[...] to have intercourse wit[...] Fanny Gibbons, I [...] Craft drew a pisto[...] go with them. Ar[...] they found an ax and [...] I turned to go, but the[...] go in. Passing throug[...] second room we saw t[...] the bed and Robbie c[...] and Craft went on eith[...] began taking indecent [...] when Robbie arose and [...]ter stay away from the[...] near him and struck R[...] it. The boy fell forwa[...] not again move.

"The girls screame[...] Fannie Gibbons, who s[...] you here for.' He ma[...] Emma Thomas start[...] grasped her and togeth[...] to the floor. He then [...] and I did so, holding [...] while he outraged her[...] think you would do th[...] out the door, but N[...] floor with a cro[...] with him. Craft [...] help him with F[...] when he released he[...] poll of the ax. Pointi[...] made me get the coal-[...] the bodies. He then s[...]

alth Is Wealth
alth of Body Is Wealth of Mind.
DR. RADWAY'S
aparillian Resolvent
The Great Blood Purifier.
ood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a ... If you would have your flesh firm, your ... nd, without caries, and your complexion ... RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLV...
GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.
False and True.
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... Druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.
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...rgative, Soothing Aperient, Act ... Pain, Always Reliable and ... Natural in Operation.
...LE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
... "False and True."
...D THE PUBLIC:

THE GALLOWS.

Ellis Craft Launched into Eternity at Grayson, Kentucky, Yesterday.

The Murder He Expiated One of the Most Atrocious in Criminal Annals.

Execution of John Radford at Fremont, Ohio, for the Killing of His Wife.

Frederick Man Hanged at L'Original, Canada, for the Murder of Four Persons.

The Earthly Career of William Johnson, Colored, Legally Terminated at Monticello, Ark.

ELLIS CRAFT.

THE KENTUCKY FIEND.

GRAYSON, Ky., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Craft spent a good night, sleeping soundly. The morning was spent in religious exercises and farewells. To ministers and others he stoutly averred his innocence. At 12:30 he was drawn from the jail to the scaffold amid a strong guard. Thousands thronged round the scaffold, the upper part of which was fully visible from the surrounding hillsides. He made a fifteen minutes' speech protesting his innocence, blaming Marshal Heflin, Abe Campbell, and John Russell for his death, but forgiving all, knowing he was at peace with God. Thanking all for their order and kindness, and saying good-by, he hoped to meet all in Heaven. He then sang a hymn and prayed. Amid the preparations he wept and called on God to receive his soul. The drop fell at 1:20 and he died without a struggle. The body was prepared for handing over to his relatives. The crowd was immense and contained many women and children.

THE CRIME.

The crime for which Ellis Craft was hanged was perpetrated the morning of Dec. 24, 1881, and from its peculiar atrocity has been termed the Ashland horror, by which name it is still known. Unparalleled in the history of the State, it would also be difficult to find a like affair in the criminal history of this or any other country. The scene of the crime is laid in Ashland, Ky., a small manufacturing town on the banks of the Ohio River in the northeastern portion of the State. In the eastern portion of the town lived a family named Gibbons, consisting of J. M. Gibbons and wife and their children—Robbie, a cripple, Fannie, and Sterling, aged 17, 15, and 11. Fannie was a handsome, well-developed girl, and received a good deal of attention. The afternoon of Dec. 23 Mr. Gibbons was away in Virginia. Mrs. Gibbons went to a neighbor's, Mrs. Thomas, and requested her to permit her daughter Emma to stay with Fannie until the following day, as she was going to Ironton (five miles distant) to visit one of her daughters who resided there. Mrs. Thomas consented, and at 6 o'clock that evening Emma went over to Gibbons, and shortly after she arrived Robbie Gibbons came in. The night was cold and but few were around. Nothing unusual happened. About 6 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Thomas, arising, looked in the direction of Gibbons' residence, and, to her horror, saw flames issuing from a window. Giving the alarm, she ran over to the place, and, the door being locked, entered an open window. The smoke and flames prevented her from entering but one room, and she returned to the outside.

DISCOVERY OF THE MURDERS.

Two neighbors had by this time arrived and forced an entrance through another window by which Robbie slept. The room was filled with smoke, and nothing could be seen except the lounge near the window and that the room was unoccupied. A Mr. Faulkner went to the room where the girls slept and broke in the window. Mr. House entered and lifted from the floor a body charred and disfigured, and carried it to the window, where willing hands assisted in carrying it a short distance from the house. It proved to be the body of Emma Thomas. Mr. House returned into the room and, groping through the smoke, found a second body on the bed, and carried this also to the window. It was Fannie Gibbons, and she was placed alongside the corpse of Emma Thomas. Although the flames were fiercer, and the smoke in the room denser, he returned again, stumbling first over a coal-oil can and then against the body of Robbie, which he dragged out on the porch and then sank down exhausted. The body of the cripple was placed along with the others and attention given to Mr. House, who soon revived. The flames had by this time gained great headway, and nothing more could be done. It was thought that the children had met their death from suffocation, but the morning light told a far more terrible tale. Blood was found on the parts of their clothing that was not burned, and the skull of each had been crushed by some blunt instrument. Additional proof was found by the discovery of a bloody ax and a crowbar with blood and hair still clinging to it. Terrible though the discovery was that the children had been murdered, the worst was not told until a medical examination had been made, which showed that not only had they been murdered but the girls had been outraged.

SEARCH FOR THE PERPETRATORS.

Who the perpetrators were was the only question, and all means were used to discover them, but to no avail. Business was suspended in the town until after the funeral, and then a committee was appointed to raise funds. Detectives Alf Burnett, John T. Norris, and James Heflin were employed. Norris made the first theory which was absurd in the extreme, that J. W. Gibbons, the father of Fannie and Robbie, was the guilty one. Detective Heflin found Gibbons in West Virginia, and by responsible parties there proved an alibi so clearly there could be no doubt of his innocence.

THE HORRIBLE DETAILS.

Ten days afterward the strange actions of a laborer in a brick-yard at Ashland named George Ellis created some suspicion, and Heflin took him to a room in the hotel and questioned him. There Ellis broke down and confessed the terrible crime, implicating William Neal, an employé of the Norton Iron-Works, and Ellis Craft, a teamster at the same place. Ellis' story in its horrible details was as follows: "About midnight Craft and Neal came to my house, called me out, and said: 'Come, go with us; we are going to Gibbons' to have some fun.' As I heard them say previously they had intended to have intercourse with Emma Thomas and Fanny Gibbons, I refused to go; but Craft drew a pistol and made me go with them. Arriving at Gibbons' they found an ax and pried open a window. I turned to go, but they again forced me to go in. Passing through the first into the second room we saw the two girls laying on the bed and Robbie on the lounge. Neal and Craft went on either side of the bed and began taking indecent liberties with the girls when Robbie arose and said: 'You had better stay away from there.' Craft had the ax near him and struck Robbie on the head with it. The boy fell forward on his face and did not again move.

"The girls screamed, and Craft caught Fannie Gibbons, who said: 'Craft, what are you here for.' He made her hush, and then Emma Thomas started to get up. Neal grasped her and together they fell struggling to the floor. He then called me to help him, and I did so, holding her by the shoulders while he outraged her. She said: 'I did not think you would do this,' and started to go out the door, but Neal felled her to the floor with a crowbar he brought with him. Craft then made me help him with Fanny Gibbons, and when he released her struck her with the poll of the ax. Pointing the pistol at me he made me get the coal-oil can and pour it on the bodies. He then struck a match and set fire to their clothing. We then left the house, and Craft threatened to kill me if I disclosed the fact."

Ellis was afterwards put in the same cell with Craft and Neal, who intimidated him to such an extent that he tried to recant his confession, saying Neal and Craft were innocent, but being separated from them adhered to his story.

At the examining trial at Cattlettsburg, the county-seat, an excursion train was run down from Ashland, and Judge Brown, hearing it was a mob, ordered the prisoners to be taken on board the steamer Mountain Girl. The train came in before the boat had steam up, so the prisoners were hustled on the ferry-boat. A number of the crowd took possession of the Mountain Girl, which pursued the ferry-boat, but failed to catch her before she transferred the prisoners to another boat, the Mountain Boy, which outstripped her pursuers. The prisoners were taken to Maysville, a special term of court was arranged for, and the prisoners sent back under escort of Maj. John R. Allen with three companies of State Guards.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

The trials of Neal and Craft took up the entire special term, and both were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. Both maintained their innocence. Ellis' trial was set for three months later, at the regular May term. The trio were then brought to Lexington and placed in jail. While they were here a blood-stained coat was found a short distance from the scene of the tragedy, and this was proven to be Neal's. In May Ellis was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, the 12th. That night a mob of masked men came to the jail and forced the jailer to deliver up Ellis. They then returned to Ashland on the train which they came on, and arriving there marched the doomed man within a short distance, and in sight of the ruins, of the Gibbons residence. Throwing one end of a rope over the limb of a tree they placed the noosed end around his neck. They asked him if he had anything to say, and he said "No." They pulled him up, but let him down again and put the same question to him. He said he had nothing to say, and begged that they would let him hang this time. They pulled him up again, and left him there swinging to and fro within speaking distance of the home he had helped to ruin.

In October Neal and Craft, having secured a new trial through the Court of Appeals, were taken up to Cattlettsburg for trial. Five companies of State guards accompanied them. The cases called, the prisoners asked for a change of venue to Carter County. This was granted. Fearing that the prisoners would escape their vengeance the mob demanded them of Maj. Allen, who refused. They threatened to bring cannon and force him, but he was still obdurate. The soldiers retreated to a steamer in waiting, the Granite State, which, on receiving its freight, steamed down the river. A telegram was received at Ashland that guards and prisoners had taken the Granite State, and would soon pass Ashland. A large number of people assembled on the bank, and before the steamer came in sight the train arrived. A ferry-boat lay at the wharf and a number of men took possession of it and made the foolhardy attempt to capture the Granite State or scare the soldiers. As they moved out several shots were fired from the ferry-boat and the bank, to which the soldiers replied, wounding twenty and killing four—Col. Reppert, Mr. Keener, Alexander Harris, and Willie Serey, the last-named a 14-year-old boy. The guards and prisoners went to Maysville and from there to Lexington.

Craft was again taken for trial to Carter County, but no demonstration of any kind was made and the trial was concluded. Craft being again found guilty for the third time and sentenced to hang.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERER.

A description of Craft would show him to be rather a good-looking man, well-knit frame, and of medium hight. He does not seem to be the criminal he is represented, yet a physiognomist would at once pronounce him to be a dangerous man, who, if aroused, would be at once vindictive and fierce. A large forehead, small brown eyes with heavy lashes and eyebrows, straight nose, the mouth denoting firmness rather than sensuality, square massive chin, and heavy jaws. A long brown mustache and dark short beard complete the picture. His birthplace is near Cannonsburg, Boyd County, where his father and mother still live. Craft has three brothers and four sisters, all of whom are much thought of and respected. His father is a Baptist missionary preacher, and Craft was brought up under Christian teaching, but failed to appreciate it. He worked as a deck-hand on the river and later worked in the Norton iron-works. He was always wild and reckless, and several times got into trouble for the seduction of young girls. Of this crime he claimed to be innocent, and always said it would sooner or later be established and that the real perpetrators of the crime would some day be discovered.

JOHN RADFORD.

A BRUTAL WIFE-MURDERER.

FREMONT, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—John Radford, the Bellevue wife-murderer, met his punishment for the deed today on the scaffold. Last night was spent by the prisoner in singing and talking, and without sleep, and this morning he ate no breakfast, supporting himself on wine. From early morning until 10 o'clock he spent with company in jail, talking and jesting in an unconcerned manner. At this hour his spiritual advisers entered his cell and he spent the remaining hours of his life in company with them. Promptly at 12 all things were ready, and Sheriff Pohlmann read to the doomed man his death warrant and then led him to the scaffold for execution.

Everything had gone along smoothly until this time, and Radford stood on the scaffold with composure, the noose had been adjusted, but the cap not, when he saw among the spectators his father-in-law, and this so enraged him that he broke out in profuse profanity, cursing and swearing until his father-in-law was removed. It was with difficulty the Sheriff could quiet him, but he at last succeeded, and in a second Radford had dropped six feet and his soul was passing beyond. He hung for fourteen minutes, when the doctors in attendance pronounced him dead. His body was then taken down, and after being put into a coffin it was placed in the front yard of the Sheriff's residence, where it was guarded by Company I, Sixteenth O. N. G. It was viewed by hundreds of people, and afterwards taken in a hearse to Bellevue for interment.

The scene of the hanging was most horrible, and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The family has been offered $500 for his body, but it has not been accepted. Before the execution Radford deeded his property to his two daughters, aged 7 and 3 years. We doubt if there ever has been any man hung who has had fewer friends than Radford.

John Radford, the wife-murderer, who this day expiated his crime on the gallows in the corridors of the Sandusky County Jail, was a well-built, heavy-set Englishman, known among his familiars as "Handsome Jack." He was about 35 years of age, and a carpenter contractor by profession. Up to the day of the murder he had borne the reputation of being a peaceful citizen, a man of fair business qualifications, but of headstrong passions, reckless bearing, and selfish disposition. His case, as stated by the Judge in the gallows' sermon when pronouncing sentence, "was one of the most bloody, cruel, and relentless crimes of criminal annals." It was that of a man in sound mind, after deliberate premeditation, shooting down, without cause and in broad daylight, his wife of nine years and the mother of his children, and then coolly leaving the scene with no words to the dying woman, with no thought but that of escape from lynch law.

While a resident of Bellevue, this county, about ten years ago, he married Anna Greenslade, a beautiful young woman of well-to-do and respected family of that place. Two children were the result of this marriage. Until within a month preceeding the commission of the crime, Radford lived with his family in a house on the same street and directly opposit to that of his father-in-law.

Since 1879 Radford's treatment of his wife was of such a character as to entitle her to a divorce in any court. This conduct on his part arose from pure meanness. It culminated in his wife leaving him and going to her father's Oct. 10, 1882. The immediate cause of the separation was his drawing a revolver on her for some fancied neglect. Several days before the murder Radford had formed the intent, had purchased the revolver, and to several witnesses, as elicited the day of the trial, had openly expressed his intention to take her life. One witness also swore to a conversation which he had held with Radford three years previous to the crime in which the latter had said that if his wife left he would kill her. Nov. 3 a summons for divorce and an injunction restraining him from disposing of any of his property were served upon him in Bellevue. He came to this city the following day to consult a lawyer in regard to his cases, but apparently without success, as is shown by his subsequent course. Boarding a gravel-train eastward bound he got off at Bellevue and went directly to his house, which was then occupied by tenants. There he discovered that his wife, with her mother and sister, had a few hours previous removed some furniture, which she claimed as her own, from the house. The discovery of this action undoubtedly hastened the commission of the contemplated crime.

THE KILLING.

With the hastily-formed intention of making Mook, his half-witted tenant, whom he could mold to his wishes, a witness in his favor, he went with him to Mr. Greenslade's house. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The three women were alone in the house, and noticing his approach, and apprehensive of bodily harm, they locked the outer doors and hastened up-stairs. Radford, finding the bolts shoved against him, immediately kicked in a panel of the kitchen-door, and, thrusting his hand through, run them back. Mook did not enter with him. He went upstairs, passing his mother-in-law on the stairs without deigning to speak to her. His wife was in one of the upper rooms with her sister, who attempted to separate them, but Radford shoved her aside and caught his wife by the arm. They came down-stairs together, the sister following, who testified that all the conversation passing between the couple was this question from Radford:

"Annie, aren't you afraid of me?" and the answer: "No, John, why should I be afraid of you?"

The three persons passed out on a rear porch. Then, without a word, Radford knocked his meek and innoffensive wife to the ground, and drawing his revolver demanded Mary Greenslade, the sister, to go back into the house or he would shoot her. She obeyed him, hearing as she passed through the rooms two revolver shots ringing in quick succession.

Mrs. Greenslade was the only witness of the murder. She came out on the porch as her daughter rushed in and just in time to see Radford standing with revolver in hand over his wife, who lay on the ground at his feet. As she lay there he fired twice, the second time holding the revolver so close to his victim's head that her face was burned and blackened by the powder. He then threatened Mrs. Greenslade's life if she did not go indoors and stop screaming. He then pocketed his pistol and turned and walked away.

ARREST, TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

He was arrested a few miles out of town. When taken he asked this question, "Is she dead?" When informed that she was he replied, "Well, I gave her two good ones." He was brought here and lodged in jail. There was an attempt made by the defense to show through the murderer's and Mook's testimony that there had been a struggle on the back steps between Radford and the two women, one of them, Mrs. Greenslade, being armed with an iron rake, and that the act of shooting was done in a moment of passion, thereby softening the crime to murder in the second degree. This fell flat. Radford's testimony was a bundle of contradictory statements, and his manner steeled the hearts of the jury against any sympathy for him. Mook broke down completely on cross-examination, and in this shape the case went to the jury, which, after hanging fire for forty-eight hours with one cranky juror, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. June 15 Radford was sentenced to be hanged. A strong effort both for a new trial and for Gubernatorial intervention was made without effect. Throughout the trial and up to the day of the execution the doomed man maintained a bravado air, and appeared in no wise affected by hearing any of the details of the crime, the verdict of the jury, or the sentence of the court. In jail he conducted himself well, with the exception of one ineffectual attempt to escape in August.

FREDERICK MANN.

THE LITTLE RIDEAU BUTCHER.

L'ORIGINAL, Can., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Mann, who murdered the Cooke family, was hanged here at 8 o'clock this morning. Shortly before that hour a solemn procession, headed by Sheriff Merrick and the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Mann's spiritual adviser, marched through the court-yard to the gallows. Mann preserved calmness of demeanor and ascended the steps with a strength of purpose and nerve rarely shown by a mortal in passing through such an ordeal. He stepped upon the fatal trap-door with firmness, carefully inspecting the pinioning of his legs, wore a cheerful smile, said good-by to his attendants, nodded to the newspaper correspondents, and, after an impressive prayer had been offered by an Anglican minister, Mann dropped into eternity. The executioner did his work coolly, and nine and a half minutes after he had touched the fatal spring the pulsations of the murderer's heart ceased. Mann died apparently without a struggle. He is credited with having said: "It's only a hop, step, and leap from this sinful world into an eternity of love." This morning he joined heartily in devotional exercises, singing with great zeal a tenor to the hymn, "Abide with Me." About 8:30 the body was cut down. Fifty persons were witnesses of the execution.

MANN'S CRIME.

The tragedy at Little Rideau, near Montreal, last winter, in which four members of the Cooke family were murdered by Frederick Mann, an English boy, will be remembered. He assaulted the eldest daughter in the storehouse, upon whose resistance he strangled her. Her mother entering the place to look for her daughter, the fiend strangled her also with the same rope. He next killed the aged father with an ax, and afterward chopped up one of the boys in bed. He was trying to kill another when the two sisters of the butchered boy came upon the scene, and though both were wounded they succeeded in driving him off after a desperate struggle.

That the murder was premeditated there is little room for doubt. The manner of committing it was so ingeniously devised, and the hour selected for it was so favorable to its successful accomplishment, that no question can arise on that point. It was early morning, and the family was separated. Mr. Cooke was in the barn, Mrs. Cooke in the shed near the house, Emma Cooke was in a distant granary, and George Cooke was in bed. With the victims so far apart, any of them on being attacked would have little opportunity of alarming the others. The fiend, therefore, went about his dreadful work in comparative safety.

In the first place he butchered Mr. Cooke with an ax, and then he proceeded to dispose of his other victims at leisure. The only check he received was when his attacks upon George Cooke attracted the attention of the remaining and now surviving members of the family. These, however, were unable to save their brother's life and narrowly escaped losing their own. The remainder of the story can be briefly told. Panic-stricken, Mann fled from the scene of his barbarities and endeavored, happily without success, to escape from justice. Meanwhile the four mutilated victims were removed from the desolate and blood-bespattered home and buried by their heartbroken relatives.

When arrested Mann assumed an attitude of indifference. He declared himself an atheist, intimated that he did not wish to see a clergyman, and professed to be careless on the subject of his future in this world and in the next. At the Spring Assizes, when he should have been tried, the defense asked for a postponement of the trial in order that important witnesses might be secured in his behalf. It was the intention then to plead insanity, and to endeavor to secure a mitigation of his punishment on that score. But that plea had to be abandoned, as evidence of his insanity was not forthcoming. Thus it happened that a confession of guilt was entered, and sentence was pronounced without a formality—for it would have been but a formality, as his guilt was so easy of proof—of a trial.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

EXECUTED AT MONTICELLO, ARK.

MONTICELLO, Ark., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—At 5 o'clock this evening William Johnson was executed for the murder of Calvin Williams in the autumn of 1880. He was escorted to the gallows by a heavy armed force, and in the train followed about 4,000 negroes. The sentenced man ascended the gallows with a firm tread, a part of the audience singing "When Shall I See Jesus."

He confessed his guilt, but exonerated his accomplice, Cæsar Pitts, and said that Aleck Johnson, himself, and wife were the authors of the horrible deed. He threw from the gallows several bits of silver to a negro woman, and requested her to give the same to his children. He regretted the deed, and enjoined on his race to abstain from the commission of murder and all other crimes known to the law. He was calm and self-possessed throughout the proceedings, and met his fate with courage. He was habited in a handsome black suit and white gloves, the gift of Sheriff Hallock.

At 1 minute past 5 the black cap was adjusted, and his arms pinioned, and feet tied, and immediately the spring was touched and the soul of the murderer was launched into eternity. One or two turns of the body and slight contortions and all was over. In twenty-three minutes after the fall his body was lowered and life was proclaimed extinct by the physicians.

STORY OF HIS CRIME.

The scene of this remarkable crime was a plantation in Drew County, on a section of which lived Calvin Williams. His home was a rude log cabin, and he earned a living for himself and wife by cultivating adjacent ground. Mrs. Williams was many years younger than her husband, and being rather comely, was something of a favorit in the neighborhood. She liked company, and consequently the hut was the centre of hospitality. Among the colored men who congregated there William Johnson was one destined to play an important part in a future bloody drama. He was a desperado, but dashing and audacious, and was more feared than admired in the community. No man, white or black, cared to quarrel with Bill Johnson. He ruled by virtue of prowess and the dread which his presence inspired. He became infatuated with Mrs. Williams, and she, completely in his power, did not long remain faithful to her marriage vows. Fearing the liaison might be discovered or get them into trouble, Johnson easily persuaded the faithless wife that their only safety lay in disposing of her husband. The two discussed one murderous plan after another, some of which were unsuccessful owing to the very stupidity of the unsuspecting victim. At last Williams suddenly disappeared. No trace of him could be found. His wife asserted he had deserted her, and the assertion was generally credited, for the fact remained that he had vanished as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him up.

A GHASTLY FIND.

Last spring a strip of woodland in the vicinity of Williams' cabin was cleared up and prepared for cultivation. A negro was plowing the land when he unearthed the skeleton of a man, with the shoes yet on the fleshless feet and with pieces of clothing still hanging to the white, glistening bones. He fled with a cry of terror and spread the news of the ghastly discovery far and near. A crowd gathered, and investigation disclosed the fact that it was the body of Calvin Williams. The identity was clearly established. Some years since Williams had had his left leg broken and when cured the limb was several inches shorter than the other; the bits of clothing, the shoes, and a clay pipe were proven to be the property of the murdered man. Thus, after the lapse of three years, accident brought to light

A HIDEOUS MURDER.

With such clues as had been obtained officers began work, and shortly all the guilty parties were under arreft. The trial, conviction, and sentence of the murderers followed in rapid succession, and today witnessed the final expiation of the crime as far as human justice is concerned. THE TRIBUNE correspondent interviewed the condemned before the execution. Johnson was composed, and paced his cell with a firm step. He talked calmly of the crime, giving minutest details of it. His story in substance, and stripped of verbiage and all the peculiarities of the negro dialect, was this:

"I killed Williams. I don't deny it: in fact I care very little about it now one way or the other. What was my motive? Well, I had several; one was I loved his wife and wanted to get him out of the way altogether, and another was that we had quarreled about her, and my blood was up against him, and I decided in my mind that he should die. How did we kill him? Why he, like the fool he was, went, not dreaming of danger, with Cæsar Pitts and myself to the woods near his cabin. Let me see, the time was three years ago last October. It was after dark. We made Williams believe we went to kill a hog. A fire was kindled, and as he stooped down to blow the flame I hit him on the back of the head with an ax, crushing his skull and

KILLING HIM INSTANTLY!

"Pitts and I dragged him out of the fire, and we dug a hole in the ground, and, burying him, hurried back to the house. I thought everything secure. I married Mrs. Williams, thinking to make everything safe, because that closed her mouth against me, and she knew I could have her neck broken any time I saw fit. But it was no use. Here I am ready for the scaffold, and I don't care. I am tired of living anyhow. I want the newspapers to say that William Johnson died game to the last!"

CARL BACH.

AT BOWLING GREEN, O.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 12.—Carl Bach was hanged at Bowling Green, O., today for the murder of his wife in October, 1881. The family lived on a farm near Weston, O., and Bach and wife indulged in frequent quarrels, during one of which he attacked and killed her with a corn-cutter. At the ensuing term of court Bach was convicted and sentenced to death, but was granted a new trial on a writ of error by the Supreme Court and a second time convicted.

Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning Bach was informed that his hour had arrived. He declared that he was ready, and walked firmly through the lower corridor of the jail and up the stairs to the scaffold. He spoke briefly, attributing his death to the persistent efforts of Prosecuting-Attorney Troup, whom he said he forgave. A priest kept up prayers in German, Bach responding. Bach showed no signs of fear until the noose was adjusted, and when the black cap was drawn over his face he trembled violently. The drop fell at 11:05; his neck was broken, and there was no struggle. Twenty minutes later the body was placed in a coffin and removed from the temporary structure in which the scaffold had been erected to the jail. The execution was private.

LYNCHED.

TWO NEGROES HANGED IN KENTUCKY BY A MOB.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—Wednesday night, near Russellville, this State, two drunken negroes wantonly shot and killed Dick Winlock, a white man, who was also under the influence of liquor. The negroes were arrested and boasted of the crime. Last night a mob took the negroes, who were named Nelson Cooper and Sam Daily, from the jail and hanged them to a tree near town. The mob is alleged to have been composed of good citizens.

A COLORED BOY RIDDLED WITH BULLETS BY MASKED MEN.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—At Bainbridge, near Spring Creek, Decatur County, Henry Kyle, an 18-year-old negro boy, attempted to outrage the 5-year-old child of Matthew Alday, but was apprehended before he fully accomplished his purpose and turned over to a couple of bailiffs for safe-keeping. When the officers reached a ferry a few miles below Spring Creek a band of mounted masked men overtook them on a gallop, and demanded that Kyle be turned over to them. The bailiffs refused to accede to the demand, but a short and decisive battle, during which several shots were fired but no mortal wounds inflicted, resulted in the prisoner's rescue. Nothing was known of his fate, however, until this morning, when his lifeless body was found lying in the creek riddled with bullets from head to foot and disgustingly mutilated by a swarm of vultures, which were feasting on it when discovered. No steps to make any arrests have been taken and none are anticpated.

NOMINATIONS.

WILL HANG NEXT WEEK.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—A Columbus dispatch says James Stanley, colored, convicted of murdering Robert Strickland in the river bottom a year ago, will be hanged the 19th. To his spiritual adviser, the Rev. H. McKenna, colored, Stanley has made a full confession of the crime, and the motives actuating him. He was prompted to commit the deed to secure money, and was influenced in the robbery by a negro girl named Sarah Waler, with whom he was to flee to Mexico. He hit Striakland twice in the head with an ax. The boy never uttered a word, but groaned at the first stroke. Stanley threw the ax and the key to the store in a pond near by, secured all the money in the house, and left. The confession makes eight or ten pages, and was written down by Parson McKenna in good style. The condemned man has sold his body to Dr. James Byars for dissection after execution. The consideration was $30.

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—The Governor signed the death-warrant of George Davidson, who murdered Alexander McCoy in Franklin Parish. The execution will take place Nov. 23.

APPEALS TAKEN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 12.—Appeals have been taken in the cases of persons sentenced to be hanged here; hence no executions today.

JOHN TENNIEL.

The Illustrator of "Punch."

London *Truth*: *Punch* was very much spoiled by an admiring public in the early days of its career. Intoxicated with success, it gave vent to its exuberant animal spirits without much regard to decency or good taste. It laid about it right and left with a recklesness and freedom which no journal of the present day would venture to imitate. But it stood so high in popular favor that its most extravagant sallies were laughed at and encouraged. Of recent years, however, good feeling and a proper sense of its importance as a social reformer have caused *Punch* to sober down into a model of propriety and decorum.

Two-and-thirty years ago there was a great outcry in this country against the so-called Papal aggression. *Punch* took the popular side of the question, and made a good deal of fun at the expense of the Pope. This led to the retirement from the staff of Richard Doyle, who, as a devout member of the Romish Church, could not countenance such proceedings. The event was a serious blow, for Doyle had been connected with the paper from its birth. The illustrated cover was designed by him, and his artistic and humorous caricatures had become an important feature. The genuine regret which his retirement caused was intensified by dismal apprehensions as to the possibility of finding a worthy successor.

Fortunately, however, Douglas Jerrold had been struck by the force and originality of the illustrations to a new edition of Æsop's Fables from the pencil of a young artist named Tenniel. At his suggestion Mark Lemon invited Mr. Tenniel to do some drawings for *Punch*, and, though the early efforts of the new contributor were confined to initials, vignets, and small cuts, he was soon promoted to more important work. John Leech found social subjects more congenial to his lively vein than political disquisitions, which often required to be treated seriously. There was a dignity and grace about the style of Mr. Tenniel which rendered him an effective substitute, and Leech readily gave him opportunities of developing his natural aptitude. After a while they dropped into the habit of doing the cartoons alternately week by week, until by degrees Mr. Tenniel almost monopolized that department. At Leech's death he assumed, as of right, the leading position on the paper, which he has since occupied. He is now the *doyen* of the *Punch* artists, and, with the single exception of Mr. Percival Leigh, who is one of the original literary contributors, he is the oldest member of the staff. Mr. Tenniel's contributions to *Punch* have been as varied in character as they have been uniformly excellent. He is equally at home in pathos and tragedy, in playfulness and satire; but underlying all his work is a spirit of grave earnestness which proceeds from conscientious zeal. He always honestly strives to make the best of his subjects, however uncongenial, and his remarkable skill in composition is often put to severe tests. It is an open secret that the subjects for the weekly cartoons in *Punch* are selected and discussed at the weekly dinner of the staff, held every Wednesday; and the artist must often find his imaginative powers rather handicapped and circumscribed by the political exigencies of the hour.

The subject for the following week's picture having been selected for him, or perhaps suggested by himself, he takes a day to turn it over in his mind, and on the morrow formulates his ideas on paper. He makes his drawing in pencil on the wood, and rarely fails to complete it at a single sitting. It is finished by the afternoon of the day on which he commences it, and it is sent off to the engraver's the same evening. He dispenses altogether with models, relying on his own intuitive knowledge and skill. He is of necessity a rapid worker, for it is never safe to tackle his subject till the last moment. A single day may change the political situation and upset the plans of the artist. The hardship of working at high pressure is that Mr. Tenniel's cartoons always run the risk of being spoilt in the process of engraving. The technical skill of the engraver leaves nothing to be desired, but the time at his disposal is barely sufficient to do justice to the drawings under ordinary circumstances; and if Mr. Tenniel's work is delayed by a few hours, or even if it is more elaborate than usual in its details, parts of it have to be omitted or cut away, to the great detriment of the original design. Another result of the system is that Mr. Tenniel can never enjoy the relaxation of a regular holiday; for with the exception of a week or two some years ago his drawings have appeared regularly week after week without intermission since 1851.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Claim that the Improvements for Protecting the Water-Front at Alexandria, La., Are Rendering the Red River Unnavigable.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—A rule issued yesterday from the District Court of the Parish of Rapides at Alexandria ordering Mr. Dougherty, the contractor engaged by Capt. Miller, United States Engineer in charge of the improvements for protecting the river-front of Alexandria, to show cause why the work he is doing under his contracts should not be stopped by injunction. The petition for the injunction is made by Capt. Boardman, of the Red River & Coast-Line Transportation Company. The complaint alleges that the filling up of the present narrow channel at the lower falls before providing another passageway for the boats through the falls is inflicting upon the steamboat business an irreparable injury. The writ was served on Contractor Dougherty, but when counsel for plaintiffs found out that the dam was being constructed by Engineer Beman and not Dougherty he served papers on him. Beman asked that the trial be postponed until today so that he could communicate with and obtain instructions from his superior officers. This was readily granted. Mayor McGernsey, of Alexandria, joins issue and furnishes able attorneys. Engineer Beman gives as his reasons for putting a wing dam on the Alexandria side of the old Bailey Dam that he is obliged to partially throw the current to the other side in order to protect the breakwater which he intends building at the point just below the mouth of Bayou Rapides, or it would otherwise wash away. The program is one laid down by the Mississippi River Commission, which has meantime, by neglect of that point, allowed the mouth of Red River to become unnavigable. The point is made that the Constitutional Convention of 1879, fearing some mischievous experiments with waterways, granted to the Federal Government authority to make surveys and improvements in the Mississippi River only.

A MYSTERY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The discovery of the body of a newly-born infant in a wood in the suburbs of this city and the information that the corpse was interred by two well-dressed gentlemen from Baltimore has created considerable excitement here. The appearance of the corpse, which has been exhumed, proves that the child lived some time after its birth. The two men drove out of Baltimore in a buggy with the remains concealed under the seat. They borrowed a spade from a blacksmith-shop on the Liberty road, three miles from town, and interred the dead body on the estate of John S. Gittings, a wealthy banker. The graves were discovered through the action of an intelligent dog, and the remains exhumed. The body was inclosed in a pasteboard box, tied around with a stout piece of twine. When the men returned the spade to the blacksmith's wife she noticed they had broken it, and they paid her for the damage. The Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict to the effect that the child was born alive, and it is supposed was killed by unknown parties.

LAKE MARINE.

Grain Freights Present a Gloomy Outlook for Vessel-Men Who Are Short on Earnings.

Ugly Rumors Concerning the Wrecked Davidson—Building the Breakwater—Around the Lakes.

Lake Freights and Charters.

That shippers have full sway over the freight market there can be no doubt, and, what is more, it is quite evident that they intend to keep it until the close of navigation. It is not quite certain that they will be able to do so, for there are pretty good chances that a good many carriers will take their vessels to other ports and leave Chicago shippers in the lurch. That only three charters were made yesterday was not due to any scarcity of tonnage or to any deficiency of cargoes, but simply because shippers and carriers could not agree on rates. The former were only bidding 3 cents on corn and 3¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo, while the latter wanted a quarter of a cent better. These rates are 1½ cents lower than were paid a month ago, and about one cent under last week's quotations, but compared with rates at the corresponding period last year they are three-quarters of a cent higher. Regarding the prospective condition of freights during the remainder of the season a well-known vessel-agent says: "I am not at all sanguine that anything like profitable rates will be obtained during the next six weeks. The grain market here is altogether too stiff for Eastern buyers, and there is evidently a strong determination on the part of speculators to hold the grain for a higher market. If such should be the case there is a gloomy outlook for vessel-owners so far as this port is concerned. If the vast quantity of wheat in store should commence to move it would result in a complete revulsion of the present state of affairs, and rates would go higher than has been paid here in years."

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Tacoma, wheat, corn	70,000
Schooner J. I. Case, corn	52,000
Schooner Charles Foster, rye	66,000
Total	188,000

How Did the Davidson Get Ashore?

There are some ugly rumors floating around the docks and marine-insurance offices regarding the wreck and total loss of the steamship Davidson. It is stated that the night on which the steamer stranded was clear and cloudless, and therefore no excuse can be offered that the accident, if such it was, occurred during the prevalence of a fog. It is also inexplicable how the Davidson came to be nearly two miles out of her course and so near the reef. Thunder Bay Island has a white flash light visible fourteen miles. There is also a steam fog whistle, and in the event of that being out of repair a fog-bell, struck by machinery, is sounded every few seconds. If there had been a fog the signals could have been heard, but as there was none the light ought to have warned the Master of the Davidson of her dangerous position. Despite these facts the vessel seems to have been run on a bee-line for the island, and then swung directly on the reef. To add to the mystery of this complicated affair, Capt. McQueen is spoken of by those who know him as a careful navigator and a man of temperate habits. He is at present stripping the wreck of everything that can be saved. He will arrive here next week, and when his protest has been filed it will perhaps explain how the accident happened.

Mates, All of Them.

The schooner Annie M. Peterson arrived in port Wednesday, says the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, and in the afternoon the Captain left the vessel, leaving a full crew on board. The jolly skipper met many friends and formed a number of new acquaintances during the afternoon, including several parties in quest of employment. Before nightfall he had engaged three mates and two cooks, sending each aboard the schooner. The result was that upon the return of the commander in the evening the vessel had five mates and three cooks. A conflict of authority followed, which at one time bade fair to terminate seriously. Upon the appearance of the Captain the anxious candidates excitedly exclaimed in chorus, "Who is to be mate?" "We are all mates, my lads," replied the skipper; "I couldn't spare any of you." The attention of a policeman was called to the matter, and the officer repaired to the scene with the idea that trouble would ensue, but the utmost good nature prevailed. Yesterday the Captain paid each of the five extra men one day's wages, $3, and they departed for shore well satisfied with the result of the Captain's queer whim.

The New Exterior Breakwater.

Two more cribs for the new exterior breakwater are ready to be sunk as soon as the weather will permit. After this work has been performed no more cribs will be sunk until next spring. So far this season the structure has been extended 800 feet, and Maj. Benyuard expects to continue it 350 feet further before the end of the season. There is also considerable work to be done on erecting the superstructure on cribs already sunk, and as soon as this is accomplished the workmen will discontinue work on the outside, and build cribs, there being enough timber on hand to complete seven. They will have at least four cribs ready to sink when spring opens, so that work can be pushed forward without delay, provided an appropriation for that purpose is granted by Congress. The dredges will work as late as practicable, dredging out the harbor to a uniform depth of sixteen feet.

Another River Collision.

Yesterday afternoon the steam-barge George Dunbar ran into a canal-boat which was in tow of the tug Albatros, and stove a large hole in her side. The Dunbar also struck the tug Tom Brown and smashed her wearing-piece. The collision occurred near Eighteenth street bridge, and was the result of running too fast. The canal-boat was nearly filled with water, and would have sunk had not the hole been stopped up by the crew. The Dunbar was uninjured.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Passed up—Kate Buteronia and consort, 9:30; Annie Smith, J. C. King, 11:20; Masters, Montana, H. O. Coffinburry and consorts, 3; Alcona and consort, 6:10; R. P. Ranny and consort, 7; Allegheny and consorts Moore, Montigh, Bob Anderson, William Home, 8; Bob Hackett, New Dominion, 9:30; Arctic, 9:40; Benton and barges, 11; H. E. Packer, 1; P. H. Birckhead and barges, 2:40; Arabia, 3:10; Flora, 6; Onoka, 6; City of Cleveland, 7:20.

Down—Missouri and barges, 8:10; Lycoming, 9; Rhoda Stuart and barges, 9; Hardy Boy and consort, 9:30; Lady Dufferin, 10; James Reed and barges, 10; John Owen, Thomas P. Sheldon, 10:30; Starucca, 12:30; Cleveland and barges, 5:15; Montana, 6; City of Rome, 6:40; A. A. Turner and barges, 10:20; Tempest and barges, 11; Salina and barges, 1; George King and barges, 3; Atlantic, 6:20. Wind west, fresh.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Conestoga, corn; Conemaugh, corn, oats; New York, corn, flour, etc.; Cumberland, corn; schooner Niagara, corn. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Portage, coal; Chicago, sundries; Cumberland, coal; Conestoga, salt. For Milwaukee—Propeller Conemaugh, coal. For Green Bay—Schooner Columbian, coal.

Coal freights were firm at 80 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee and $1 to Duluth. Engagements for Chicago—Steamers Juniata, Cumberland, Jay Gould, schooners W. S. Crosthwaite, Niagara, coal at 80 cents. For Milwaukee—Steamer Conemaugh, schooner Marengo, coal at 80 cents. For Green Bay—Schooner W. H. Rounds, coal at 85 cents. For Kenosha—Schooner Cheney Ames, coal at 80 cents.

Canal freights were weak and lower. This depression is partly attributable to the persistent circulation of reports that the Erie Canal is not in fit condition for traffic. This has had the effect of reducing to some extent grain shipments from Chicago to this port. James Shanahan, Superintendent of Public Works, who has charge of the canal, has been here for two days, and this morning was on 'Change. He says that he has received many inquiries from above as to whether the canal is in safe shape for the transportation of grain. He states emphatically that it is in fully as good condition as it has been in late years, and that efforts are being made to improve it. There is no danger whatever in navigating it, and Western shippers should not believe the damaging stories which are being spread for political purposes. Fair-minded boatmen confirm the statements of the Superintendent. The ruling rates today were 5½ cents on wheat and 5 cents on corn to New York.

The boilers of the steamer Fred Mercur having been repaired she left for Chicago last night.

S. A. Murphy, of Detroit, and Capt. Rardon yesterday afternoon made an examination of the schooner John Wesley, ore laden, ashore on Windmill Point. They report finding her in pretty good shape, being slightly bumped abreast the main-mast. She heads southwest, with nine feet of water at her bow and six feet at her stern, and rests easily on a large flat rock. Capt. Murphy made an offer to release her, but it was not accepted by Crosby & Dimick, who hold most of the insurance.

The schooner Marengo, with 47,300 bushels of barley from Chicago, arrived this morning at 9 o'clock. She went under the terminal elevator. At noon she was unloaded. At 1 o'clock she began loading coal at the Lackawanna shutes, and at 4 o'clock she had in nearly 1,330 tons of coal. Thus in seven hours after she reached the elevator she was ready to sail again. The cargo of the schooner W. H. Rounds, 22,700 bushels of wheat, was elevated at this house in one and a quarter hours.

The Commercial Line propeller Russia, loaded for Chicago, has been attached under new proceedings by Mrs. Hamilton. It looks as if affairs would ere long come to a crisis in this case.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propellers Avon, Chicago, merchandise, Chicago; schooner John B. Merrill, Lafrinier, coal, Milwaukee. The tug Fannie Tuthill has just completed a rebuild, costing $2,000.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Entered—Propeller Clarion, Chicago, merchandise and grain. Cleared—William Graves, Milwaukee, coal; schooners Galatea, Chicago, light; Erastus Corning, Milwaukee, coal.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Capacity was taken today for 95,000 bushels of wheat, making about 200,000 bushels capacity which has been taken this week. This would indicate that the long looked for movement of the wheat which has been in the elevators here all season had begun and that some heavy shipments could be looked for before the close of the season. One shipper today purchased 125,000 bushels of wheat for which he will probably take capacity tomorrow. The engagements today were the steam-barge C. J. Kershaw for 53,000 bushels of wheat and the propeller Cuba for 45,000 bushels, both to Buffalo on a through rate.

The scow Milon, which was ashore at Jacksonport, arrived here today in tow of the tug Thomas Spear. She will be placed in the dock as soon as unloaded.

The northerly wind today brought in a big fleet of vessels. The scows Venture and Success, bound for Chicago, which were windbound, got away this afternoon. The schooner Sligo, which left last night, ran back this afternoon. She has a cargo of provisions for a Lake Superior port, and left Chicago Monday last.

Lake Huron.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The cargo of the James Davidson, ashore on Thunder Bay Island, which consisted of 1,500 tons of coal, was sold by the underwriters' agent today to S. H. Davis, of this city, for $75. Arrived—Tug Oswego with consort. Wind northwest, light; dark and raining.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Departed—Schooner Naiad, propeller Idaho. Arrived—Tug Crusader, schooners Maxwell, Higgie. Easterly wind, stiff, with rain; weather cold and foggy.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers W. L. Wetmore, Monohansett; schooners Brunette, Merrimac. Sailed—Schooner Delaware. Wind north, fresh.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—After a month's hard work and after many failures the wreckers have succeeded in delivering the tug A. W. Colton at the Springwell Dry-Dock. The tug will require a new bow before she will be ready for work.

The propeller Lycoming is aground near Peache Island, at the lower end of Lake St. Clair. She is being lightered off.

The quarterly report of the marine clerk in the custom-house shows five steamers to have been completed here during the quarter and their aggregate tonnage to be 3,230 tons.

Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived from Buffalo—Japan, barge George F. Hope schooners F. W. Parker, Middlesex. Departed for Chicago—Propeller City of Duluth. For Buffalo—Arizona, barge Iron Chief, schooner David Dow.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Tug Gladiator, with W. A. Sherman, J. Mills, Hungerford: tug Goodnow, with Kate Winston, John O'Neill; Forest City, with H. H. Brown; Savana, with Helena. Cleared—Tug Goodnow, with O'Neil, Winslow. Passed up—J. L. Hurd.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooner W. I. Preston, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Up—Schooner Grimsby, St. Catherines to Chicago, light; Clyde, St. Catherines to Chicago, light; steam-barge Clinton, St. Catherines to Chicago, light.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooner Granger, Chicago, grain. Sailed—Schooner Loretta, Chicago, light.

CHARLOTTE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Sailed—Schooners Samana, Chicago, coal; Margaret A. Muir, Chicago, coal.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners G. M. Neelson, Kingston to Cheboygan, light; R. Benson, Kingston to Cheboygan, light; D. J. Fort, Oswego to Chicago, coal; propeller Acadia, Montreal to Port Arthur, general cargo.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Depere, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Saginaw Valley, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Nellie Tarrant, Manistee, lumber.
Prop James A. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber.
Prop D. M. Wilson, Ashtabula, coal.
Prop George Burnham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop John Otis, Charlevoix, pig-iron.
Prop H. B. Pereine, Charlevoix, lumber.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Ida M. Tarrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. R. Colburne, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Alice E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Edna, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr H. Savidge, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Fearless, Ogontz Bay, lumber.
Schr Sandy Morrison, Portage Bay, bark.
Schr George Steele, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Otter, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr C. B. Jones, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Manitowoc, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Adriatic, Pine Lake, bark.
Schr E. J. McVed, Ford River, lumqer.
Schr J. W. Wright, Sag Bay, fish.
Schr Dan I. Davis, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Moses Gage, Green Bay, railway ties.
Schr Radical, Pine Lake, bark.
Schr Mystic, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Pilot, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Beaver Isle, railway ties.
Schr A. B. C. F. M., Menominee, lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, Horn's Pier, railway ties.
Schr Mary B. Hall, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Emeline, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Jacksonport, lumber.
Schr J. W. Brown, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Sturgeon Bay, bark.
Schr Saveland, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River, lumber.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Phenix, Menekaunee, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr R. B. Hayes, Cleveland, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Skylark, Kingston, 21,3?3 bu corn.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop H. B. Perene, White Lake, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop James H. Shrigley, Manistee, light.
Schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Midland, 29,725 bu corn.
Prop Oceanica, Buffalo, 40,000 bu flaxseed and 3,000 bu corn.
Schr Two Fannies, Sarnia, 38,145 bu oats.
Schr Ogarita, Erie, light.
Prop T. W. Palmer, Erie, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Prop Milwaukee, Muskegon, light.
Prop Delaware, Erie, 42,000 bu flaxseed, 7,000 sacks silver ore, and sundries.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, 20,116 bu corn, 5,250 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, light.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, light.
Prop Fayette Manistee.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, 35,054 bu wheat, 16,739 bu corn.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop I. M. Tarrent, Muskegon, light.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Chas. Luling, Ludington, light.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Ludington, light.
Schr Hattie Earl, Grand Haven, light.
Schr L. . Forest, Charbooix, light.
Schr W. O. Goodman, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Ostrich, Suamico, light.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, light.
Schr White Cloud, Manistee, light.
Schr Adirondac, Marinette, light.
Schr Mars, Ludington sundries.
Schr Stark, Thompson, sundries.
Schr B. Barnes, Escanaba, sundries.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River, sundries.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lucy Ludington, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Lavinda, White Lake, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr City of Chicago, Collingwood, 21,431 bu corn.
Schr John Miner, Midland, 19,877 bu corn.
Schr Saveland, Buffalo, 46,000 bu flax.
Schr Mary B. Hall, Menominee, light.
Schr S. J. Luff, Menominee, light.
Schr M. Thompson, Montague, light.
Schr A. M. Beers, White Hall, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, light.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, light.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Duncan City, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. F. Morse, Muskegon, light.
Schr Condor, Muskegon, light.
Schr Norman, Muskegon, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, light.
Schr Emeline, Manistee, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Emma E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 3,945 brls flour, 15,000 bu corn, sundries.
Prop James Fisk Jr., Buffalo, 4,221 brls flour, 11,000 bu rye, 13,500 bu corn.
Prop H. A. Seymour, Manistee, light.
Prop Nellie Tarrent, Manistee, light.
Prop W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg, 20,000 bu oats, 33,000 bu corn.

A MARTYR TO A CRIMINAL THEORY.

London *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 22: A well-known anti-vaccinator in South London, Mr. William Escott, a master boot and shoe manufacturer of 298 Southwark Park Road, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his wash-house. Some months ago an outbreak of small-pox occurred in Mr. Escott's house, by which he lost his wife and three children, and it was alleged at the time that not only was this terrible loss due to his anti-vaccination principles, but that by his careless behavior several persons caught the infection, and one young man died through lending Mr. Escott a suit of black in which to go to the funeral of his wife and children.

CALIFORNIA CORNERED.

How the Central Pacific Takes for Itself the Middle Slice of Every Melon.

Charging What the Traffic Will Bear—$1 for the Farmer and $3 for the Railroad.

A Road That Nets More Money Per Mile than the New York Central.

A Fair Statement of the Views of Its Friends and Its Enemies.

Futile Efforts to Regulate the Road by the State—Predictions of Trouble Ahead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—When a farmer in, say, the San Joaquin Valley above the head of navigation goes to the railroad to ship vegetables or fruit to San Francisco he is put through a catechising which runs something like this:

"What are these worth here?"

"How much do you expect to get for them in San Francisco?"

"The difference, then, out of which you can pay us for taking them to market is so much?"

"Well, call tomorrow and we will let you know what we will take them for."

The road then makes its own inquiries to verify the statements of the shipper, and when he comes around the next day he finds the freight rate nicely calculated at a figure which will give the railroad the middle slice out of the price he expects to get in San Francisco, and gives him what is left. This practice is not peculiar to California, though it is applied there with a symmetrical thoroughness that is possible in few other parts of the country where some shreds of competition survive between the railroads and between them and the water carriers. It is called "charging what the traffic will bear." The same "principle" is applied to the charges on the transportation of ores, the freights on which rise or fall with the value of the ore. Col. Gray, of the Freight Department of the Central Pacific, defends this method of making up the charges on ores on the ground that it was done at the request of the shippers themselves. They were thus enabled to ship the low grade ores with a profit which would have been denied if they had to pay on them the high freight of high-grade ores.

CHARGING ALL IT WILL STAND.

"What do you think of this plan of making the freight depend on the value of what is shipped?" I asked a gentleman who is not connected with the Central Pacific, but is largely engaged on his own account in a collateral branch of the transportation business.

"It is a principle that holds good in all branches of trade," was his reply. "For instance, the other day when the Queen of the Pacific, that was bringing the Villard party from San Francisco, got aground on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia, the tugs that were called to her assistance, and which were ordinarily worth about $150 per day, demanded a fee of $50,000 for getting her off, and that after the vessel had lightened itself by throwing over $100,000 worth of its cargo."

Commissioner Fink declares that the only practicable way of regulating railroad charges is to base them on what the traffic will bear. The roads, according to him, by charging more for carrying silks and spices are enabled to take the wheat and corn of the West to market for less than the cost of transportation. The conviction is widespread in California that this "principle" is put into practice by their railroad kings in such a way as to cut out the heart of every watermelon in the State for their own tables.

WHY ORANGES ARE NOT CHEAPER IN CHICAGO.

A citizen who has held high place in Los Angeles for many years tells how on visiting a friend in August he noticed that last year's oranges were still hanging on the trees. He asked why it was so. "Freight rates are so high," his friend said, "that there is no money in picking and shipping them. So I have let them stay on the trees in the hopes that rates may be reduced, so that it will pay me to take them off. They will not decay, as you know, but I begin to believe that they will wither before the railroad relents. So there last winter's oranges remain on the trees waiting for the permission of the Central Pacific to be picked and sent East to moisten your lips.

The freight charge on a car of table grapes to Boston is $800. The car contains eight tons of grapes, worth $30 to $50 a ton. The farmer who raises the grapes gets $240. The railroads that carry them to market get $800. With all that the grape-producer is able to make for himself, such is the fruitfulness of his land, $250 a car. He is better off than he would be without the railroads; but he points to the tremendous fortunes heaped up by the railroad managers out of his industry, and says, with irresistible point, that it seems as if they were getting somehow more than their share.

ONE DOLLAR FOR THE MERCHANT, FIFTEEN FOR THE ROAD.

A man in the White Pine district of Nevada told me that he sent $2.50 to a friend in San Francisco to buy him some fruit and vegetables. When they reached him the transportation charges were $38 on the $2.50 worth of "sass." On the other hand, another shipper told how, in order to encourage the shipment of California fruit eastward, the road had put its rates for carrying it by special car in a passenger train down from six cents a pound to one-half, or three cents a pound. Which only goes to show that the railroad is willing to put its rates to a point that will keep its traffic alive.

It would be wearisome to quote the figures that could be given to prove how high the Central's rates are. "Commissioner Foote, of the Railway Board, sums up the whole matter in these conclusions, based on the study of the statistics:

IT PAYS BETTER THAN THE VANDERBILT ROADS.

"The Central Pacific charges nearly twice as much upon both passengers and freight as is exacted by Eastern roads for similar services. As a consequence it has been enabled to earn more clear money per mile upon a limited amount of traffic than any one of six great Eastern lines operating through a densely-settled country."

Mr. Foote adopts as his own the statements made in 1879—substantially true today—by Mr. Cohen, a prominent lawyer, "The Central Pacific," he said, "earned in 1877 more net money per mile than the New York Central and Michigan combined, more net per mile than the Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern combined, and more net per mile than the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central combined."

WHAT THE RAILROAD MEN SAY FOR THEMSELVES.

"We are reducing our rates all the time," Mr. Crocker says. "We have been putting them down ever since we opened our road. We have never put them up. We shall put them still lower. We do not have things all our own way. We have to meet water competition at many points. We bring iron from Pittsburg at 65 cents a hundred pounds. The other day we offered to carry wheat over our new road, the Southern Pacific, to the Gulf of Mexico for $8 a ton. That is 40 cents a hundred for 2,500 miles, and is considerably cheaper than the 25 cents a hundred which you have to pay your Eastern roads for taking wheat 900 miles from Chicago to New York. Even at that low rate we did not get the stuff. Perhaps we shall put our bid still lower. We have built the Southern Pacific not to do business with, and we mean to prove that it can do it. A negotiation has been going on for a long time between us and Mr. Flood for the transportation of the brown-stone for his new house on the hill from Vermont. We finally said we would bring it for him that 3,000 miles for $15 a ton, but we did not get it, for he has finally arranged to take it round the Horn for something like $9 a ton. It is absurd to say that we can monopolize transportation or oppress the people here or put down their industry. Any attempt to do these things would be sure to recoil upon ourselves."

THE COMMISSIONER'S ANSWER.

"When the fact is known," says Commissioner Foote, "that the owners of the Central Pacific system now possess and control railroad property worth more than $300,000,000 and have private fortunes aggregating $100,000,000, all accumulated within a few years, and mainly by oppressing the people of this coast, the propriety of putting some curb on their rapacity certainly seems apparent." This remark illustrates fairly the spirit in which a majority of the people of the Pacific coast would reply to the words quoted above from Mr. Crocker. But more tolerant views are by no means wanting. "Let me introduce you, now that I have stated the case against the railroads so strongly, to a gentleman who will give you the other side. Though their friend, he is a conservative man, on whose fairness and accuracy you may rely absolutely." With this I was presented to one of the leading lawyers of the interior of the State.

A FRIENDLY VIEW OF THE RAILROADS.

"The railroad system of this State," he said, "has grown up like a gourd. The men who undertook the work were ridiculed as visionaries. Cartoons and caricatures were poured out in floods to show how absurd was the idea that the Great American Desert and the mountains could be traversed by the locomotive. They have been successful, and their triumph has been enormously profitable to them. That was the chance they took, and which others might have taken. Of course great mistakes have been made. That is what happens in everything human. No man or set of men could grow as fast as the railroad system here has grown. These men recognize this, and are trying to straighten things out as rapidly as practicable. They are not bad men. They have, with all their mistakes, done more for California than any others of its citizens. Their vineyards, stock-farms, hotels, and other enterprises have developed the resources of the State, and shown the outside world what could be done in California. They built the California and Market street cable roads in San Francisco, and not only did them better than anything of the kind had ever been done before, but at once and voluntarily reduced the fares, which had been 10 cents for a single ride and 6¼ cents when a package of tickets was bought, to a uniform rate of 5 cents. They are liberal in their contributions to public objects. An art gallery or something of the kind was turned down the other day in San Francisco. Ten thousand dollars were wanted to rebuild it. A thorough canvass among our business men obtained only $4,000. "Gentlemen," Mr. Crocker said, "you may draw on me for the money to rebuild that gallery." Leland Stanford is a noble, generous fellow, whose great ambition is to develop California to the utmost by covering the State with railroads. These men have great estates, but they are certain to be broken up. In my professional capacity I am continually assisting at the division of these enormous properties according to the death of the owners. In another generation hardly a trace of them will be left. What is called the "railroad problem" will grow into a satisfactory settlement. The more mutual forbearance there is, the more demands there are displayed the quicker and the better the final solution will be. I know it is the desire of the managers of the Central Pacific to meet the people on a better footing than heretofore. For instance, I know that it has been under consideration to test tax cases which are now being contested in the courts should be decided in their favor for the representatives of the road to say to the officials acting for the people: Here are the taxes which the courts have said we need not pay. We do not want to escape the payment of our fair share of the public burdens, but we fought you in the courts because we felt that your methods were unfair. Now, after this be more just with us. The apprehensions which are expressed that the policy of the roads will drive the merchants and other shippers not to use the sea route will end in the extermination of the water carriers and the complete capture of the whole transportation interest by the railroads are groundless. By the use of the telegraph, for instance, for exchanging New Orleans, New York, London, Liverpool, Havre, or any other port can be started towards San Francisco at any time and in any number. So many railroads are built part of the way across to San Francisco that it is certain there will be no combination for many years. The Burlington & Quincy is at Denver; the Union Pacific is building its Oregon Short Line, and will never be satisfied until it has its own track into San Francisco; the Denver & Rio Grande are now making surveys to find a practicable route to this city. But though I am, as you see, thus friendly to the roads, I am perfectly willing to say that I believe that the courts will assert and exercise the right to give redress to the people in all cases of extortionate and unjust charges or oppressive restrictions on trade. In resisting this I think the roads are making a mistake, and I cannot at all sympathize with the tone of Mr. Stanford's letter to the New York Chamber of Commerce denying that the railroads were subject to regulation or supervision."

TWO OUT OF THREE ALWAYS FOR SALE.

The regulation of the railroads of California has been lodged by the Constitution of the State in a board of three Commissioners, of extraordinary powers, who are elected by the people, and two of whom are invariably in the side of the road. All of them when making their canvass for election are anti-railroad; when elected two of them always flop, and their change of heart is universally ascribed to metallic influences. The State is thoroughly agitated at present over the last failure to obtempt to obtain a reduction of rates from the Commissioners. As usual, two of the Commissioners, although they pledged themselves solemnly before the election to the "absolute removal of all the grievances of which the people now complain," have changed front, and refuse to take a step towards fulfilling their pledges. Mass-meetings in all parts of the State have called upon them to resign. The same meetings have called on Gov. Stoneman to convene the Legislature, so that the Commissioners might be impeached. But it appears that Gov. Stoneman, who was supported by the reformers, is also a railroad man, and the discovery is made too late that the railroad worked hard for his election. Before election-day the Governor used to tell with fearful vehemence wrath how his nails pierced the flesh of his hands clinched in indignation at the course of the roads. That was the language of the candidate. The Governor is a more conservative man and sees nothing to call for his interference. In consequence of all this, feeling runs very high, and every one knows the intensity of the emotional nature of the Californian.

QUOTH THE RAVEN.

"This thing will end in a row," a prominent citizen of Los Angeles predicted to me. "If I were the two Railroad Commissioners who have been asked to resign, I would, understanding as I do the character of the people of this coast, get out at once and without any back talk. We are the mildest people in the world, but when we do move we move for good, as our record shows. We can't elect a Governor, we can't remove a Senator, or a Railroad Commissioner who won't sell out to the railroad. There was Beerstecher, the Railroad Commissioner. He went into office worth not a cent, and now he owns in the county where I live ranches and other property valued at not less than $300,000. These railroad men have got the country and they mean to keep it. They would rather squeeze all they can out of it for themselves than to allow it to be developed by having any other roads admitted. We looked for relief from the Texas Pacific, but they captured that. Then the Atlantic & Pacific was chartered to give the coast competition, but they have stopped that by meeting it with a line of their own before it entered the State. Last of all the Northern Pacific has been headed off by the arrangement that the Central Pacific are to build the California & Oregon Road to meet the line now being built by Mr. Villard into California from Oregon.

ANYTHING TO KEEP VILLARD OUT.

"So afraid are the Central Pacific of competition that to keep Villard out of California they have offered to give him 15 per cent outright of all their receipts from their through business on condition that he would agree not to continue his line to San Francisco. No matter whether he carries a pound of it or not they will hand over to him nearly one-seventh of all they get from their through traffic as a bribe to him to leave them in the undisturbed possession of their monopoly of this State. This is a painful subject, sir—so painful that many of us do not feel like talking about it any more. If these men were running a mere private enterprise the situation would be different. But they built their roads with our money. Our Town of Los Angeles gave them a subsidy of $1,000,000. We presented them with the San Pedro Road, which cost us $750,000, for fear they would go to one side of us. Out of personal pique they left the Town of Stockton six miles to one side of their track. My own contribution to the scoundrels was $650, besides the increase in my yearly taxes. They begged subsidies from the poorest counties in Nevada. Then there are the bonds and land-grants given them by the National Government. We have to pay the interest on those bonds. Every coal I buy, every pound of iron, every barrel of sugar pays something, costs something extra, because we have to be taxed for that interest. The feeling of our people about this thing is such that if it goes much longer as it is now it will surely end in trouble. Somebody will get hanged."

H. D. L.

THE GATHERED GRAIN.

Estimates of the Agricultural Department Regarding the Yield of Cereals.

Effect of the Recent Frosts on Corn—The Drouth in the South.

The Greatest Average of Wheat and Oats Per Acre Raised in Kansas—Tobacco.

Crop Statistics from the Secretary of State of Michigan—A Fairly Good Showing.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

CORN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The October corn report of the Department of Agriculture fully sustains the telegraphic summary of Sept. 10 as to the injuries by the frosts of the 8th, 9th, and 10th. There were light frosts later, the most noticeable being that of the 16th in the Northwest. State averages of condition show the extent of the injury, which was greatest in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and New York. There was also severe loss in Minnesota and Dakota, and some damage in the elevated portions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, in the northern counties of Indiana and Illinois, and in the least advanced fields of Iowa, but scarcely any in Nebraska, and none in Kansas is reported. Except a few places in Northern Kentucky and Missouri there is no mention of frost in any States south of Pennsylvania.

The reduction of the State average is: Michigan, from 60 to 45; Wisconsin, from 76 to 50; Ohio, from 82 to 63; New York, from 77 to 57. The reduction is seven points in Illinois and five in Indiana. The high September figures have been materially reduced by the frosts. The loss of condition from drouth has been more apparent, causing slight reductions in the September estimates of many Southern States. The general average condition is 78, six points less than Sept. 1—four from frosts in the North and two from drouth on the Atlantic seaboard and south of the frosted areas. It is five points below the October average of 83, while there is 4 per cent increase in area. In seventy-one points lower than the October average of the census crop. The product of the year will be close to 1,600,000,000 bushels, with more soft corn than last year, mostly in the regions that consume their entire crop.

WHEAT.

The returns of the yield of wheat per acre indicate a production of about two and a fourth bushels per acre less than the crop of last year. It is but nine and a half bushels per acre in Ohio, ten in Illinois, and but a fraction above ten in Indiana. It is above twelve in Michigan and thirteen in Minnesota, Iowa, and California. The Missouri average is twelve bushels; Dakota and Nebraska exceed sixteen, and Kansas averages about seventeen. These averages in the several States are based on systematically-recorded results of thrashing. While a revision of the records of the season may cause slight local changes, a total grain crop of 420,000,000 bushels will not differ much from eleven and three-tenths bushels per acre. The aggregate will exceed 400,000,000 bushels, and may reach 430,000,000. The quality is not up to the average yield.

OATS.

Oats are a full average of a series of years, or about twenty-eight bushels for the whole country.

The range of State averages in the West is from thirty in Missouri to forty-one in Kansas, about thirty-three in the Ohio Valley, and thirty-six in the Northwest.

Nebraska and Kansas have the largest yields. The crop will aggregate about 500,000,000 bushels and the quality is high, averaging 98, 100 being the standard.

BARLEY.

The barley crop average is between one and two bushels per acre more than last year, approximating 50,000,000 bushels. California, New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa contribute three-fourths of the whole product.

POTATOES.

The potato crop is in better condition than any year since 1875. The average is 93, while the October averages of 1882 and 1878 were each 90. The prospect is favorable for a crop above the medium.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco crop will be below the average. The average condition in Kentucky is 77; Virginia, 64. The Maryland crop will be good. The averages of the seed-leaf States is low. The general average condition is 82.

MICHIGAN.

STATISTICS FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE—WHEAT.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The number of acres of wheat reported thrashed in the southern four tiers of counties is 261,421; number of bushels, 3,852,618, an average per acre of 14.74 bushels. Acres reported thrashed in the northern counties, 37,365; bushels, 413,796, an average of 11.77 bushels per acre. These figures, together with the acreage in May, as returned by the Supervisors, indicate an aggregate product in the State of 23,147,195 bushels.

The foregoing statistics of wheat thrashed are from records kept by thrashers. In addition, correspondents have made a canvass and report from the southern four tiers of counties 113,654 acres thrashed, from which the yield was 1,670,423 bushels, an average of 14.70 bushels per acre, and from the northern counties 13,886 acres, from which the yield was 163,378 bushels, an average of 11.77 bushels per acre. In the southern counties the average per acre, as shown by the correspondents' canvass, is four-hundredths of a bushel less, and in the northern counties two-thirds of a bushel more than the average, as shown by the thrashers' records. This is the final estimate of the wheat crop the present year. A very large amount was not thrashed when the reports for October were mailed to this office, but it is not probable that later and additional returns would materially change the figures given. Of the whole number of answers received in September and October to the question which variety of wheat has given the highest yield per acre 218 correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties answer Clawson, 198 Fultz, 111 Egyptian, and 50 Lancaster.

To the question which has given the second highest yield 224 answer Clawson, 188 Fultz, 83 Egyptian, and 57 Lancaster.

To the question which variety is third in order of yield 170 answer Clawson, 114 Fultz, 63 Egyptian, and 59 Lancaster.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of September at 273 elevators and mills. Of these 236 are in the southern four tiers of counties which is 47 per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties.

The total number of bushels reported marketed is 1,234,410, of which 281,534 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 632,347 bushels in the second tier, 208,536 bushels in the third tier, 227,170 bushels in the fourth tier, and 84,923 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At twenty-seven elevators and mills, or 11 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in August and September is 2,327,295.

OATS.

The number of acres of oats thrashed in the southern four tiers of counties as shown by thrashers' records is 74,005; yield, 2,317,-694; average per acre, 31.429 bushels. Acres thrashed in the northern counties, 13,733; yield, 356,234; average per acre, 25.94 bushels. The canvass made by correspondents shows an average of 33.11 bushels per acre in the northern counties.

Had the weather during the fall been exceptionably favorable, the corn crop would not have exceeded one-half of an average crop. Inquiries made since the severe frosts of Sept. 8 and 9, have elicited the following information: In the southern tier of counties possibly 14 per cent, and in the second, third, and fourth tiers 10 or 12 per cent of the crop has fully ripened. In the first, second, and third tiers of counties only one-fifth to one third, and in the fourth tier about one-eighth of the crop may be safely cribbed. In the northern counties possibly 3 per cent of the crop has fully ripened and 10 per cent of it will do to crib. In the first tier 10 per cent, in the second 5, in the third 15, and in the fourth tier and counties north about 30 per cent of the acreage planted has been plowed up or abandoned.

OTHER CROPS.

Partial returns indicate that, on a reduced acreage, potatoes in the southern tiers of counties will yield 76 per cent, and in the northern counties 53 per cent of the yield in 1882.

Winter apples promise in the northwestern part of the State 36 per cent; in the northeastern, 28 per cent; in the central, 23 per cent; in the southwestern, 17 per cent; and in the southeastern part, 17 per cent of an average crop.

Late peaches promise in the northwestern part of the State 43 per cent; in the northeastern, 30 per cent; in the central, 31 per cent; in the southwestern, 40 per cent; and in the southeastern, 13 per cent of an average crop.

LIVE STOCK.

The number of each class of live stock 6 months old and over in the State at the time the assessment was taken in the spring is as follows: Horses, 323,075; milch cows, 515,625; cattle other than milch cows, 322,081; hogs, 477,472; sheep, 2,566,304.

WISCONSIN.

WEATHER, FALL WORK, AND CROP MOVEMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The week just closing has been marked by changeable weather throughout the State—opening warm and closing cooler with some rain and severe local storms.

Good progress has been made with the fall plowing during the week, and though the dry weather in the earlier part of the season made corn-work late the season promises to close with a good, fair sowing of winter wheat and with the ground in satisfactory condition.

The movement in winter wheat has lessened somewhat throughout the State during the week, but the decrease is not rapid, and receipts are still considerable, especially in view of the early movement. Spring wheat supplies remain practically unchanged, and the indications all point to a rather moderate movement considering the fact of a good crop on hand. The outward movement of wheat shows no increase in activity, and the quantity of grain immediately available continues to grow larger.

Corn is coming in here freely of late, and the recent rains are regarded as likely to check the movement and make the receipts somewhat less for the next week or two. The shipping demand is steady and large, and prevents any accumulation of stock in store.

Oats have continued to move slowly during the week, and receipts are not nearly equal to what had been expected from the heavy crop. Receipts in the Milwaukee market are especially small, and the whole situation proves the correctness of the opinion expressed in these dispatches some weeks ago—that the loss of the corn crop would lead to greater local demand and consumption of oats by the farmer at home.

Barley has moved more freely during the week, and receipts in Milwaukee have averaged 53,000 bushels per day, the largest movement being during the early part of the week, with a decrease during the last few days. Indications are that the supplies have been running about as large as they are likely to be at any time during the present season, though they will be well maintained for some time yet. The present supplies are going into consumption. Only a small supply of No. 3 and extra No. 3 barley have accumulated in the Milwaukee market.

There is no improvement in the supply of rye, and the market is bare of stock.

IN GENERAL.

ILLINOIS.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—Wheat sown since Sept. 25 is coming up finely; that sown earlier is scattering, much of the seed having failed to grow for want of moisture. The area planted in wheat is smaller than usual. Corn is not drying out satisfactorily because of continued rains, but pastures are better than since the fore part of July. Broom-corn is an average crop, and of better quality than last year.

HENRY, Ill., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—From the best information obtainable the yield of merchantable corn through this section will be about twenty bushels per acre, with the addition of perhaps fifteen bushels per acre that will do for immediate feeding, making an average of thirty-five bushels for the entire crop. Illinois farmers have learned by costly experience to plant no corn brought from a lower latitude. The loss on Kansas and Nebraska seed-corn is the heaviest item by far in the crop of 1883. Potatoes are plenty and unusually fine. Apples, about enough for home use.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12.—The winter set in here Wednesday by a heavy snow-storm, covering the ground to the depth of several inches, making good sleighing. There was more snow last night.

The statement telegraphed from Winnipeg to Montreal by a prominent miller, and since disseminated by the Associated Press, to the effect that one-half of the Manitoba wheat crop has been ruined by frost, is a gross exaggeration, manifestly for the purpose of affecting values. Reports of over 300 correspondents, each residing in different townships and representing every section of the province, as published in the bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, prove that, while no doubt material damage has been done, the extent is far below the exaggerated statement referred to. In only two towns, perhaps, has 20 per cent damage been reported, while in many as low as 2½ is mentioned.

WISCONSIN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The farmers in this section are greatly encouraged over the appearance of the winter wheat, and the present condition of the crop is reassuring that it will be able to pass the winter in good shape. It has already made a strong, healthy-looking stand, showing a good color, and the fields are growing finely under the influence of the favorable weather of late. The acreage, although somewhat smaller than last year, is quite large.

LOUSIANA RICE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 12.—Reports received from Louisiana say the rice crop is now being thrashed, and that the yield will be fully up to the average. The drouth in some parishes cut the plant short, but planters generally report a fair yield. The grain berry is large, plump, and sound. One planter says: "The drouth in the early part of the season withered the growing rice and threatened to kill it entirely, but subsequent rains brought it forward, and I shall gather as much as 500 bushels, against 875 for the season of 1882. There have been no pests to injure the crop, and but for the dry weather it would have been exceedingly large."

WHOLESALE POISONING.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—At a birthday party given at the residence of Charles L. Tabor, of this place, some fifteen persons were poisoned, as is supposed, from eating canned beef, which was one of the dishes on the bill of fare. The victims were taken severely ill, the poisoning being manifested by attacks of vomiting and purging. One of the ladies was at the point of death, but is now reported as being comfortable. Several other persons are quite sick yet. Poisoning material used in soldering is supposed to be the cause of the trouble.

THE GLOSSOGRAPH.

Pall Mall Gazette: One of the most interesting exhibits at the Vienna Electrical Exhibition is Gentilli's glossograph, a little instrument by which speech is automatically reproduced as soon as it is uttered. A small apparatus is placed in the mouth of the speaker—in contact with the roof of his mouth, his tongue, and lips—and on being connected with an electro-magnetic registering apparatus the sounds are committed to paper. It is constructed in such a manner as not to cause any inconvenience to the speaker; neither is it necessary that the voice should be raised, as it reproduces a whisper as exactly as a shout; the only condition is correct and distinct articulation. According to the inventor's calculation, it will be possible to write four or five times as fast by means of the glossograph as has hitherto been possible even by the quickest writer. At first sight it appears as if this invention were but an improvement upon Edison's phonograph; it is, however, of a much older date. It rests, unlike the former, on an acoustic principle, and does not produce the sounds in a microscopic form. The chief obstacle to the introduction of the glossograph will be the difficulty in deciphering the characters, but it is not impossible that with the help of a second automatic apparatus the characters produced by the glossograph may be translated into our common typewriting. The orthography would doubtless appear strange, but in these days of fonetic spelling this might not long be a hindrance.

NEW BOOKS.

Some Prominent Doctors on Medical Ethics and Etiquet.

A Selection of "Prose Master-Pieces" from Modern Essayists.

Churlish Ruskin and Genial Lamb—"Elia" in Luxurious Shape.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's Forthcoming Sketch of Margaret Fuller.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Special Correspondence.]—The question of medical ethics and medical etiquet has been one that has been discussed in a general way at the meetings of the medical societies here; but, so far as I know, none of the most distinguished among the physicians in this State have put their views on this subject into writing. The Messrs. Putnam, who are generally the publishers of any interesting medical matters, and who have a very important medical department in their publishing house, will bring out Saturday a small volume giving the views of Drs. Post, Vanderpoel, Hun, Ordrinaux, Agnew, Hopkins, Ely, Pilcher, Weir, Roosa, and Jacobi, on this subject. The collection of papers in this volume had its origin in a suggestion made by the publishers to a member of the Society for the Prevention of the Reënactment in the State of New York of the Present Code of Ethics of the American Medical Association. It was suggested to this member that, inasmuch as the distinguished President of that association had written a volume on Medical Ethics and Etiquet, apparently with a view to defend the old code and to assist in its reënactment in this State, it would be expedient for some of the representative members of the profession in the State of New York to state why they consider Dr. Flint's arguments insufficient, and why they believe the reënactment of the old code would be injurious to the interests of the profession and of the community which it is the duty of the profession to serve. The action of the Medical Society of the State of New York in modifying its code of ethics has led to warm discussion and criticism, some of which, it is thought, has been unfavorable because the critics have not always been in a fair position to judge of the reasons why the change was desirable. The views given in this book, are from the more advanced ranks of the physicians who have not a blind veneration for the "code of the fathers." The writer of the preface thinks that it is only a question of time as to the abolition of the code; and, when that time arrives, "The profession of medicine will be rid of one of the greatest obstacles to a proper reform in medical matters."

Dr. Albert C. Post, President of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of the City of New York, opens the ball and gives his reasons for preferring larger liberty in consultations than that which is allowed by the code of ethics of the American Medical Association. Dr. Post is satisfied that the true dignity of the medical profession, and its greatest usefulness to the community, can be best maintained by allowing to the members of the profession a larger liberty than the over-zealous advocates of the old code are disposed to grant them.

Dr. William S. Ely, Physician to the Rochester State Hospital, discusses the questionable features of the code. Dr. Ely says that, when he asks his professional friends who have never been subject to a code, for a point to one whom they are forced to admit they would not trust with a code, it is much better, he thinks, that the real status of such men should be known; and, if they are only held in quasi-respectability by the code, they should be permitted to drop to the level of quacks and impostors, where they properly belong. It will be "a healthy process for the body of the profession, the atmosphere will be clearer and lighter for it, and the truly respectable physicians will rise to a higher plane than that which they now occupy."

Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Emeritus Professor in the Albany Medical College, discusses the futility of a formal code of ethics. Dr. Vanderpoel believes that formal codes will be abolished. There are regularly constituted ethical organizations in most of the States, which can at all times determine what constitutes gentlemanly conduct, and which will zealously uphold professional dignity.

Dr. Thomas Hun, of the Albany Medical College, puts in a plea for toleration.

Dr. Angew belives that the interest of truth and humanity will not suffer if the average doctor possessed of the current title to practice his art is allowed to keep his own account with his conscience. In his paper he puts in a special plea for donations to medical schools, which, he says, are behind other parts of the university system in plant and the facilities for teaching.

Dr. Jacobi is the most belligerent in his paper; and he is very amusing on the subject of homeopathy. He brands the homeopathic doctors into these classes:

First, the Hahnemanians—a small number, honest in their idiocy; if you wish to treat them courteously, call them fossils. Second class, those who practice on the ignorance and fanaticism of the spiritter persuasion. Third, those who have been educated as Hahnemanians, and have worked themselves out of their doctrines by study and intelligence, and those who have been and are pupils of the latter. Certainly we do not mean to ostracise them; for the greatest joy should be ever over the sinners who return, and the brother misses the fossils and the frauds. We have raised them into the dignified place of real adversaries from whom we deem it proper to protect ourselves, as if they were our equals. We have thrown up barriers between them and us, and thus give them a standing. In the matter of consultations, there is no compulsion. You cannot, nor do not, care to consult with a fossil. You do not wish to consult with a fraud, no matter on what side of the fence you find him. In fact, nobody compels you to consult with the fraud around the corner—no more so than to bow to the old family-nurse's teething diagnosis in a case of meningitis or pneumonia; or who sustain the fashionable malarial diagnosis of high and low, rich and poor, and the still more fashionable sewer-gas etiology, in all cases diagnosable—and why? Because it is the diagnosis and the etiology of their—what do you call them?—patrons.

The Messrs. Putnam publish this week a volume of "Prose Masterpieces," which consists of selections from the modern essayists, "with the intention of bringing together such productions of the great modern writers of English prose as should not only present good specimens of English style, but should also be fairly characteristic of the methods of thought and manner of expression of the several writers." Mr. G. Haven Putnam, the senior member of the firm, has edited these selections himself; and, as he is a man of extended reading and fine literary taste, the work has been done particularly well. He has grouped together as far as practicable the authors with the closest intellectual kinship. Thus the writer has an opportunity of comparing the thoughts of Irving and Leigh Hunt on literature, and of Lamb and De Quincy on social intercourse. He can also consider together the different theories of history and historical methods of three such authorities as Carlyle, Morley, and Froude. He can note the suggestions of Emerson and Thacker ay upon life, and can give due weight to theories of Arnold, Morley, and Helps concerning culture. He will also find associated together counsels as to good work from two such capable workers as Kingsley and Ruskin, while he can study the different points of view concerning race-sympathies of Freeman and Gladstone. This collection has one great advantage over Charles Knight's popular "Half-Hours with the Best Authors"; for, instead of being made up of fragments, it consists solely of complete essays. While Mr. Putnam was in London this last summer he obtained special permission from the living English writers whose essays he has chosen to print their work in his book. All consented cheerfully but Mr. Ruskin, who, after considerable delay, expressed his general displeasure with American publishers, and declined to give his permission for the essay from his pen which Mr. Putnam had chosen. Mr. Putnam has written again to Mr. Ruskin, and made excellent points in his own favor; but I fancy Mr. Ruskin is a man who cannot be convinced against his will. He does not like to have his writings published except under his own eye; and he wants to change them whenever he feels like it. No publisher could undertake to publish his books on the conditions that he imposes. Messrs. John Wiley & Sons, who publish his works in this country, have done everything in their power to get his permission, and to have him accept pay for what they have sold; but he declines to have any communication on the matter. Though he professes to be such a friend of the workingman, he holds his books at such a price that no workingman in England could afford to buy one. In this country the complete set is sold by Mr. Wiley for one one-hundredth part of what one volume of the English edition sometimes brings. Mr. Ruskin is a curious creature, and is never happy unless he is flying to the extreme in gush, or growling.

A very different disposition had Charles Lamb, whose essays are to be brought out by the Messrs. Putnam this fall as their holiday-book. There is no end of the library-editions of the essays of Elia; but there has been no luxurious edition, and it is one of this sort that the Messrs. Putnam have in the press. They will bring out two editions from the same plates—one on heavy linen paper, a large quarto, and the other of ordinary size. The quarto edition will be limited to 250 copies. Both editions are illustrated with etchings made for the purpose. Mr. R. Swain Gifford illustrates "Capt. Jackson's Cottage on the Bath Road" and "Blakesmoor in H. Dashshire"; Mr. James D. Smillie illustrates "Det ached Thoughts on Books" and "The Sun-Dial"; Mr. F. S. Church illustrates the dissertation upon "Roast Pig"; and Mr. Charles Platt —who, by the way, is one of our youngest and one of our best etchers—illustrates the essays on "Westminster Abbey," on "Oxford," and on "In a Temple Lane." Dear old Lamb, I wonder how he would like to see himself gotten up in this gorgeous style? He would no doubt think it very fine, and be pleased with his smart appearance; but a little pocket edition of his essays would probably be more to his own taste.

The next volume in the "Famous-Women" series that Messrs. Roberts Bros. are publishing will be "Margaret Fuller," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. There have been lives of Margaret Fuller before this, and by distinguished writers. Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Freeman Clark, and William H. Channing set themselves to work, some thirty or more years ago, at the task of preserving for posterity their personal impressions of her character and influence. What does Mrs. Howe think—it may be asked—have such biographers left for others to do? To surpass their work is not to be thought of; but the growing interest felt in Margaret Fuller and her work seems to demand a later word about her, which, while it cannot hope to be better or wiser than the words already made public, may borrow from the inspiration of a new study and presentment. Who of us has not read Margaret Fuller's autobiography? And who of us, having done so, is not interested in every line and scrap that has been written of her since? Of all the writers that Mr. Greeley introduced to the readers of the New York *Tribune*, there was probably no one that did more to help the reputation of Margaret Fuller. Mr. Greeley had been for a long time a reader of the *Dial*, and had remarked the strength and vigor of the articles written by Margaret Fuller. She not only wrote for the *Tribune*, but she lived in the Greeley home, then a spacious, old-fashioned house on the banks of the East River. Mrs. Greeley had discovered, almost as soon as her husband, the ability of Margaret Fuller. Mrs. Greeley herself was a woman of curious theories; and it is probable that Margaret in her new surroundings found herself obliged in a certain degree to represent the conventional side of life, which her host and hostess were inclined to disregard. The work on a daily newspaper was somewhat irksome to Margaret Fuller. She was accustomed, indeed, to labor in season and out of season, and, in so doing, to struggle with pain and weariness; but to take up the pen at the word of command, without the interior bidding of the divine afflatus, was a new necessity, and one to which she found it difficult to submit. Mrs. Howe gives a well-written story; and, while she shows undoubted admiration and respect for Margaret Fuller, she gives a quiet and dispassionate opinion of her work and ability.

ALDINE.

THE COURTS.

Items.

The habeas corpus case of James Cavanaugh came up before Judge Rogers yesterday morning, but the Judge refused to hear it on account of want of time, and set it for Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Judge Williamson is hearing the case of Peter Nowak, administrator of John Nowak, deceased, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, to recover $5,000 damages for the death of John, who was killed April 17, 1880, while driving home from school when crossing the tracks near Blackhawk street.

Andrew J. Pomeroy, one of the members of the old firm of Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, commenced a suit against Louis Merki, yesterday, claiming $5,000 damages. He says that he was arrested the 7th of August charged, in conjunction with the other members of the firm, with converting to their own use a piano, the property of Miss L. Silva. The case was heard before Justice Foote and Pomeroy discharged, and he now wants smart-money. He also began a similar suit against Myron F. Tarbie, who had him arrested on a charge of converting to his own use a piano.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Orders.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—U. S. Mortgage Co. vs. Leman; ord. that Master close proofs on Receiver's rep. by Oct. 26.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Knowlton vs. City of Chicago; ord. that Master close proofs in cross-bill, int. pets., R. D. Wood et al., ruled to file good bond for costs, and same filed.—877. Doherty vs. Steam Tug Protection; ord. that Master take proofs.—17,119. Robb vs. Gould; order extdg. time and ref. to Bennett, Master.

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THE PANAMA CANAL.

The French Subscribing More Money —Optimistic Reports of Soft and Easy Work.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—[Special to London *Times*.]—M. de Lesseps is about to make a fresh trial of his strength by a large issue of Panama Canal bonds. He has against him in this case a considerable section of the Bourse, and even the leading bankers complain, it is said, of not having been called in to assist. M. de Lesseps is twitted, and, I think, rightly, with offering the subscribers too favorable conditions, with a view to favoring the existing shareholders, to whom half the issue is reserved. The bonds, in fact, bear 5½ per cent interest, for they are issued at 385 francs and yield 15 francs interest, besides being redeemable at 500 francs.

An enterprise like the Panama Canal ought not seemingly to pay such high interest, but should be able to raise money at 4 per cent at most. It cannot be supposed that the bonds of such a company will not be regularly met, in which case people are justified in saying that M. de Lesseps has been too liberal to the share and bond holders, which is necessarily at the expense of the enterprise itself.

The matter, however, has now no practical interest, for it is affirmed that the bonds are already taken up, though the public subscription has not yet opened; and considering M. de Lesseps' wonderful popularity, the money with which Frenchmen have already intrusted him, and the success of his undertakings, the news is not surprising. The following information will be read with interest.

Here, then, is the state of the works and prospects of the canal:

M. Dingler, Director-General of the work and a civil engineer of good standing, recently arrived in Paris to submit his plan of campaign for the season of 1883–'84. The amount of cubic mètres to be removed, as estimated in the original surveys, is exceeded in the definitive program based on soundings and experiments by machines and manual labor. Eighty millions of cubic mètres had been calculated on, whereas there will be 100 millions. These, however, it is calculated will cost less than the eighty millions would have done. In the original specifications three-fourths of the isthmus to be cut through were reckoned as very hard rock. It is now affirmed that only very hard rock does not exist, and even the hard rock is much less thick than a survey had indicated. There are geological explanations of this phenomenon. The soil being thus much less refractory than was originally supposed the mode of cutting has been changed. The embankments of the canal, which in the rocky part would have been almost like vertical walls, will be flatter, involving the removal of more cubic mètres. This accounts for the total of 100 million mètres instead of 80. But the first excavations, according to the engineers, would have cost 10 francs a mètre, whereas the new work will only cost on an average a third of this sum. The 100 millions of cubic mètres to be removed, with the necessary labor, machinery and administration—in short, with everything included, may be expected to cost in all 500,000,000 francs. With 100,000,000 francs for meeting the unforseen, a total of 600,000,000 francs is the expenditure indicated by M. de Lesseps for the completion of the canal, provided, of course, there is no new miscalculation. There is another very important point. It was believed at the outset that the canal might be ready in 1888—viz.: five years. Last year this calculation became a certainty. According to the new plan of campaign about to be submitted to the Consultative Commission, composed of Admirals and the chief engineering authorities, the completion of the canal in 1888 is no longer doubtful, but if the Directorate of the company wished, by increasing the machines and opening new workyards, a thing acknowledged to be easily practicable, the date of completion might, it is said, be accelerated by some months, perhaps by a year. The unexpected fact is reported that at some yards, whither machines had been brought to perform the excavations, the negro workmen hired in great numbers merely as bodmen, asked to be allowed to do the excavating themselves, and have, in fact, succeeded in doing it cheaper. The machines were, therefore, conveyed to another yard. It appears from reports of travelers that M. de Lesseps' popularity in the isthmus is as great as here. The workmen are astonished at the care with which they are treated, and the regularity with which their wages are paid. Recent incidents in England have produced much sensation. Lord Granville's statement that her Majesty's Government could never have two different policies, one at home and another at Panama, produced a lively impression in the United States of Columbia, and another impression—an impression of "attentive supervision" at Washington. A New York paper has said that the Government of the United States had a good preceptor who cost it nothing—viz.: the English Government. By doing in the future at Panama exactly what the English Government would do at Suez it would be sure of not going wrong.

It may be added that M. de Lesseps has very dexterously confided the execution of the two entrances of the canal to leading American contractors, and as all American travelers and their numerous friends (numerous) are received in the most cordial manner public opinion at New York and Washington has become very favorable to the enterprise. M. de Lesseps is not the man to miss such an opportunity. He therefore wishes to hurry on the works as fast as possible in order that the canal may be finished while the fever lasts, and there is no doubt that after the new issue operations will be resumed with renewed vigor. At M. de Lesseps' age it is natural for him not to wish to delay the moment when a second apotheosis will take place, for few enjoy it even but once.

AUTUMN-LIFE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Lie the sheerest clouds of Heaven
Over vales and lakelands, dreaming;
In the treetops lights are gleaming;
Fainter are the shadows showing;
Nearer, nearer, comes the going!
Thought and I in unison,
See the grain-fields changing, glooming—
Golden-rod and vervain blooming—
Summer, Autumn, close in strife:
It is like the last of life!

Through the hectic noontide-phases,
Broken-winged, are frail things roaming;
Early, coldly, creeps the gloaming;
Breezes thistle-wraiths are mowing—
(Soon, O soon, must come the knowing!)
Aged meadows, trodden daisies,
Empty forests—whispers only—
Birds—they're crying, "Lonely! lonely!"
While together Thought and I
Live and wish the dead days by.

One day, Thought to come will fall—
Thought, the trusty, willful rover!
All the longing, dreaming over:
With'ring silence when we've spoken;
Dust, and fandom-webs unbroken.
Then at last a sore-worn and pale,
Lay me down when day is leaving.
'Mid the lost leaves drifting, seething—
Leave the dust were so fill'd with sighing,
Laughing, straying, yearning, crying—
Ne'er to reek of unwon strife,
Or grieve that 'twas the last of life!

C. A. ALLEN.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SILK UMBRELLA, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and where lost. Address G 76, Tribune office.

FOUND—HORSE AND BUGGY. OWNER please call and prove property. W. C. ASHTON, Lead-Works, Fifteenth and State-sts.

LOST—SEPT. 15, ON WABASH-AV., corner of Harmon-court, a red Irish Gordon setter dog, having a light spot between the eyes. A liberal reward will be given for his return to 1736 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

A—GRATE BARS—NO CLEANING OR clinkering of fires with any kind of coal. Rocking Grate Bar Co., 44 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 30, ONE 40, AND ONE 60 horse power tubular boilers, second hand, in No. 1 condition. Great Western Boiler Works, 139 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—3, 4, 5, AND 6 horse-power upright boilers, radiators, coils, and wrought-iron pipe, all new. SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 193 Lake-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION obtains patents, caveats, etc. Little book on patents free. Office 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

SMALLEY & BURNS,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
Room 23, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROCHE double shawl; new; cost $300; will be sold absolutely at any price. Address G A, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL SILVER TERrier, cheap. Address O M 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CLEVEland Non-Explosive Safety Lamps—say 150—brass finish, with shades and brackets; a few with standards; will sell very cheap. Inquire of Cashier, Tribune Counting-Room.

ACCOUNTANT.

AN A1 ACCOUNTANT WHO HAS some leisure time would like a small set of books to keep. G 61, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., southeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

THE "HOUSE AND LOT" MONTHLY, containing plats and descriptions of new subdivisions, new residence property in all parts of the city and suburbs, and choice miscellaneous items, sent on application free.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
southeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE — ALL who wish to purchase for investment or speculation, either in the city or suburbs, are invited to call or address us, as we have special advantages of reaching the owners, and very many of the best bargains are not advertised. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS BLOCK TO investors, paying over 10 per cent; will pay 15 per cent if entirely improved; a splendid investment. KINNEY & KIMBALL,
86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS property paying $6,000 over all expenses; will sell for $55,000 and take in part payment about $25,000 in other property; balance small cash payment and long time at 6 per cent. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL BUSIness corner, $34,000; rents $3,600. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, between Eighteenth and Twenty-first-sts; $15,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed brick house, near Twenty-third-st., brick barn; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Pressed brick house, near Twenty-sixth-st., finished in hardwood; fine dining-room on parlor floor; front and back stairs; brick barn; $23,000.
DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, with 50-foot corner lot, in vicinity of Twenty-second-st. and east of Wabash-av.: cost $40,000; will sell for $28,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—First-class stone-front house and 50-foot lot; $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50-foot lot; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $15,000.

FOR SALE—5 NEW HOUSES, SOUTH Side, near cars; modern improvements, gas fixtures, furnace, bath-room, speaking tubes, etc. Price $5,000; in payments. Address F 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROVELAND-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st.—A gentleman breaking up housekeeping desires to sell his elegantly furnished stone-front house, with barn and 30-foot lot at a sacrifice. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—400X500 FEET OF DOCK property on South Branch occupied now by a first-class timber firm, lease expiring May next. This property can be bought on favorable terms. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS — AT $132,000, a block of six 4-story and 1 basement brick buildings, on a good business south side; now renting for $15,500 per annum. Also, a first-class residence, cost $45,000, on one of the best avenues, at a great bargain. S. D. WARD, 115 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON THIRD-AV., north of Taylor-st., at $16 per foot less than market price. WEBER & SCHMID, 44 North Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—125X125, SOUTHEAST COR. Twelfth-st. and California-av., fronting Douglas Park, for $6,000.

87½x243 on West Twelfth-st., near Western-av., for $1,350.

Southeast corner Twelfth-st. and Hoyne-av., 48x124, for $3,000.

Three lots on Twelfth-st., near Hoyne, $950 each, 24x124. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR $6,500—NORTHWEST corner Lincoln and Hubbard, 65-foot lot, with a very substantial building that may be used as a flat or house and lot; will sell for one-half cash, balance time to suit. This is a great sacrifice, but must be sold.
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF THREE 3-story brick stores on the West Side. Rent, $3,000 per year. Price $25,000. Easy terms. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—60X189 FEET ON MADison-st., east of Halsted.

50x145 corner Clinton and Madison-sts.

Several pieces of improved on West Madison-st. $7,200 to $15,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER Van Buren and Throop-sts., two lots with a good 15-room house for $11,000. This is valuable property; will sell on easy payments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—412 TO 422 LEAVITT-ST. Everybody come and see them today.
The parlor floor is beautiful.
The walls are frescoed.
The ceilings are hand-painted.
Price $4,000. Terms to suit.
CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—
For $7,500, a 14-room brick house, 50-foot lot, on South Green-st., near Monroe. This is a great section, but must be sold. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—100 feet on West Jackson-st. Address G, 82 Tribune.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st., first-class one and a half-story brick cottage corner Robey and Superior-sts.; double floors, gas fitted, bath, lot, all for $2,650.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park; 60-foot lot; price $30,000. MEAD & CO., 149 La Salle.

FOR SALE—75X200 ON WEST JACKson-st., near Halsted, $210 per foot.
100x200 on West Monroe-st., near Halsted, for $300 per foot.
150x100 on Halsted-st., corner Monroe, $300 per foot
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
On South Peoria-st., 2-story frame house and barn, near Jackson-st., for $4,750.
Two-story and basement brick, near Van Buren-st., for $5,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR $12,500 50 FEET BY 200 on Monroe-st., near Aberdeen, with a good brick house. The lot is worth the money.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—TWO SINGLE STONEfront stores on North Clark-st., well rented; good investment. For particulars call on J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; cheapest lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools; the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $10 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 20 trains a day. Also, cheap lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. C. A. BROWN, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—LOTS ON easiest of easy payments. Money furnished parties desiring nice houses built. Ten per cent discount made to all who close contract this month to build. Now is your time to secure choice lots and have your own home to move into May 1 or sooner. F. W. GREEN, 99 Randolph-st., Room 42; at home on Woodlawn-av., near Sixty-fourth-st., till 9 a. m. each day.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF Wellington-st. and Evanston-av., Lake View; 80x156 to alley; convenient to Lincoln Park, Lake Shore drive, and street-cars; a fine corner cheap.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—GLENCOE—A beautiful house newly fitted up inside and out; furnace, etc., with barn and carriage-house, and about two acres of land; east of the depot; only $5,500; on easy terms, at 6 per cent; this is a rare chance on the lake shore.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Rooms 15 and 17, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON — 2-STORY residence, within two minutes' walk of depot; lot 60x160, east front; upon our recommendation price has been reduced to $6,000 for quick sale; small cash payment, balance to suit.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—GOOD TWOstory house, $50 less from me a bargain.
O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OAK PARK—new 10-room house, near depot.
O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Olds Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK, CHIcago's healthiest suburb, well-built houses, with fine grounds, very cheap, on small payment down and monthly payments to suit purchaser; have one house built for early spring, and avoid high rents and taxes; property shown any day.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A beautiful twelve-room house in best part of town, overlooking the lake; large maple-trees in front, nice barn, stone walks; water-pipes being put in the street; lot 102x178, to 30-foot alley; or will sell fifty feet with improvements. Must be sold: make me an offer. ISAAC DRAKE, 155 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—92X160 feet on northeast corner of Ashland and Sunnyside-avs.; the finest unimproved residence property in Ravenswood; neighborhood handsomely improved; shade trees on the lots; will sell below value. Apply to V. M. MOORE, Ravenswood, or at 165 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH OR ON long time—100x165 at Irving Park; a fine corner diagonally opposite the church; only six miles out on C. & N.-W. R. R. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND South Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades, KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st. Room 36. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—OWNER LEAVING CITY, offers fine 9-room house and lot, 40x180; for $4,000, at Englewood. If you want a bargain see this. W. STORRS, 182 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ORANGE GROVE WITH 80 acres of land near the City of Jacksonville, Fla. Address G 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD ILLINOIS FARM, 122 acres; price, $55 per acre; 60 miles from city; will trade same for city improved. 36 Washington-st., Room 11.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARM—SITuated 1½ miles from Wabash, Ind., contains 62 acres; 7 acres in timber, 200 fruit-bearing trees, besides small fruits; a substantial 2-story brick house, large barn, sheds, corn-cribs, etc., and a bountiful supply of running water. Facilities and location make is the most desirable dairy farm in Indiana. Price $6,000, on easy terms. Address
THE H. C. UNDERWOOD COMPANY,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR CASH, ONE or or two sections of land in Northwestern Kansas or Southwestern Nebraska. Give location and price and address GEO. DUCKER, Harvard, Ill.

WANTED — AN EVANSTON LOT, worth $1,000, for one-fourth section Wisconsin farm land. Address G 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—AT ONCE FOR cash customers, property on Clark-st., north of Polk-st.; owners desiring to sell, call on BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANOS Are conceded to be equal to to the finest pianos made in this country or Europe. Unlimited guarantee given. Buy from first hands and save 25 per cent dealers' profit. Warerooms, 199 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE PIAnos. 3 cabinet grand uprights, price each $225
2 cabinet grand uprights, price each 165
1 upright 7-octave, price 145
2 square grands, price each 250
1 beautiful tone square, price 150
6 uprights, latest improved, price each 185
Every piano fully warranted.
Terms cash or monthly payments. Don't fail to call and examine these instruments at warerooms.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.
Open evenings. A. SCHAAF & CO.

LITTLE GIANT STECK UPRIGHT piano; the smallest and most powerful 7¼-octave in existence. 308 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
SOLD
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS
AT
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

ROOT & SON'S MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs; some second-hand pianos of standard makes for sale cheap for cash or on time; new pianos of the best makes at lowest prices for cash or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 State-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city, for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine pianos.

200 UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIOUS Eastern makes for sale very low on monthly installments. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. Pianos rented, tuned, and repaired at factory prices. ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.,
199 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LADY BROKER DESIRES GENTLEman with $1,000 as partner in commission business. Only responsible parties answer. Good business guaranteed. G 55, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—A NICE RE spectable boy about 18, who has a musical talent and prefers a business of several instruments to do musical acts with boy of same age. G 17, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTIES HAVing from $5,000 to $25,000 to invest, and desiring to find paying enterprise, may learn of us. For interviews address G 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN IN one of the nicest stores in the south side; must have $3,000; owner has cleared $6,000 since last May; press of business necessitates a partner. Room 25, 177 Clark-st.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000; legitimate business; large profits. Address F 62, Tribune office.

WANTED — BY TWO FIRST-CLASS Eastern church-organ builders—A partner to furnish capital for manufacturing church organs in Chicago. For particulars address G 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO engage in manufacturing a patented article for general use, or will sell the right. Apply to GEO. FINCK, 3305 Lake-av.

WANTED—A PARTY, LADY OR GENtleman, with a few hundred dollars, to take interest in dyeing and curling feathers by a party who has been in the business for twenty years. Address G 79, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DRY-GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE, with large means, will make favorable arrangements on salary or division of profits with any dry-goods men who can influence large consignments of goods under liberal advancements. Address, with references, G 58, Tribune office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE money will be given to men of financial responsibility who can sell goods and manage canvassers. Must be able to invest money. Call at 87 Lakeside Building.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING done, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. R. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 40.

BUILDINGS ERECTED, FIRST-CLASS, by quick work and lowest figures. NICHOLSON, contractor and builder, 45 and 46 Crosby-st.

COMMISSION AGENT DESIRES THE agency for a Western firm to sell goods on commission in New York. Address G 73, Tribune.

FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats at $5, vests $1.50, pants $1.50; first-class fit, good workmanship guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors and dealers in cloth, 151 West Randolph-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; pleasant and cheap; by MRS. MULLER, doctress and midwife. 653 West Monroe.

WANTED—A LADY ROOMMATE BY a young lady who has a pleasant room near the centre of the city. Must be of undoubted respectability; teacher or portland reporter preferred. Address, with references, G 70, Tribune.

WANTED — ONE INK AND TWO water-color artists. E 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOARD OF TRADE membership and a Stock Exchange membership. Reply giving bottom prices. F 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—ORDERS FOR TREES BY the Michigan-av. Tree-Planter. Send me postal. F. CHAMBERS, Hyde Park.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of Celia, wife of Wm. Y. Townsend. Address Box 118, Post Town, Butler County, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — KATHLEEN: LETTER received. Replied through P.-O. WILL.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—PROF. J. C. CARRERA, mining engineer and managing partner of Gov. H. A. W. Tabor's mining in ernests in Mexico, is at the Palmer House. Prof. Carrera leaves in a few days for the West and Southwest on a professional trip, and any parties desiring reports or information upon mining properties located in those sections can consult with him at Room 130 Palmer House during the current week.

REFERENCES:
Senators Tabor and Weston, of Colorado; Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; the Bank of Santa Eulalia, of Chihuahua, Mexico; the Nestor Mining Company, and the Iron Hill Coal Mining Company, Room 11 Portland Block, Chicago.

PERSONAL DETECTIVE SERVICES. The largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate.
MOONEY & BOLAND,
133 and 134 Broadway, NEW YORK. 151 and 153 Monroe-st., CHICAGO.

PERSONAL—MERCHANTS' PROTECtive Association, Law, Collection, and Detective Agency, 239 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL—TRADERSHIP AT FORT Meade, Dakota, vacant. Applications received until the 25th. Applicants must appear in person before that time.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL THE FINE FURNITURE, INcluding an elegant parlor a Lund upright piano, carpets, gas-fixtures, etc., at 2230 Cottage Grove-av., are now, on account of sickness, offered at private sale. Call any time.

FOR SALE — FURNITURE, INCLUDsold cheap; also a piano. Call at 1825 Barry-av., Lake View.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE VOYage of the Jeannette. The ship and ice journals of Lieutenant-Commander Geo. W. De Long, U. S. N. Illustrated. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., 59 Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNty for useful article; easily sold to all classes. J. J. O'NEIL, 69 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, within a block and a half of steam-cars and only a short distance from Cottage Grove-av. grips room rent very cheap for location. Inquire of BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st., or at the house, 1126 Forty-first-st.

TO RENT-THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR Indiana-av., two-story and basement house, arranged for one or two families; low rent. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT MODERN houses—3and Indiana-av., 2-story and basement of 14 rooms, new, with all improvements, 2057 Vincennes-av., 12-room marble front.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.
3023 Prairie-av.; brick; 15 rooms; barn.
465 Thirty-third-st.; frame; 6 rooms; $15.
4230 State-st.; cottage; frame; 6 rooms.

TO RENT—10-ROOM DWELLING, 2424 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CONTAINING 7 rooms, in fine order; part of furniture for sale. 2323 Cottage Grove-av. Rent $25 per month.

TO RENT—NO. 1923 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement octagon stone front, 12 rooms; very desirable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ONLY ONE HOUSE LEFT of the three new 2-story and basement houses, on Congress-st., between Marshfield-av. and Paulina-st., fronting south, just finished; three stories and high cellar, fronting south; 8 rooms besides laundry and bath-room; these houses are thoroughly well built and well finished, with the best plumbing and sewerage, every precaution being taken to insure the best sanitary condition; they are unusually compact, conveniently arranged, and economical to heat and to furnish; tastefully papered throughout, with woodwork finished the natural color; possession can be given immediately; will be rented for three or five years to first-class tenants only; rent $50 per month. BRYAN LATHROP,
115 Monroe-st., Room 56.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES WEST SIDE —908 to 920 West Adams-st., new and elegant stone fronts, 9 rooms each; $45. 306 and 308 West Monroe-st., two fine stone-fronts, three flats each 9 rooms; 1035, 1037, and 1039 West Adams-st., new, with two flats of 6 rooms each—no better in the city for conveniences; 326 and 328 West Randolph-st., two new bricks in flats of 6 rooms each; 641 and 643 West Harrison-st., two elegant stone-fronts, and in flats of 7 and 8 rooms; 455 West Harrison-st., new brick in three flats, and others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
402 South Wood-st.; brick; 10 rooms; $20.
420 Loomis-place; brick cottage; 6 rooms; $15.
780 Walnut-st.; brick; 10 rooms; $25.
903 North Leavitt-st.; brick; new; $20.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 576 FULTON-ST., near Paulina; 7 rooms, 4 closets, and pantry, all on one floor; very conveniently arranged and in complete order, painted and calcimined this week; rent low to a good party. Inquire of H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — ASHLAND-AV., FRONTing Union Park, new 10-room houses, $50; also other houses and cottages. HULL, 614 West Lake.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.—Those elegant new 2-story and basement brick houses, east front, on Hoyne-av., just north of Jackson-park, 7 rooms, gas-fixtures, everything convenient; $45 per month.

TO RENT—441 CARROLL-AV., TWOstory and basement stone-front house; pleasant location. R. W. HYAM & CO.,
181 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 227 ONTARIO-ST. Apply to J. A. & J. GRIFFIN, 240 Erie-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—FINE TWO-story and basement stone-front dwelling, No. 525 Dearborn-av., corner of Schiller-st.; also first-class flat, 13 Scott-st. Inquire at 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—287 ONTARIO-ST., 8-STORY and basement stone, 13 rooms; rent $65.33.
PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—AT BILOXI, MISS., The Southern Newspaper—The "Carlow" and "Leiuster" cottages, furnished complete for housekeeping; suitable for Western families to spend a winter in the sunny South. For rates and particulars apply to H. H. TILTON, 239 State-st., Chicago, or J. O. DONOHOE, Biloxi, Miss.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, GROVE lot; desirable location; Oak Park.
O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
FLATS—NORTH SIDE.
Corner Class-st. and Chicago-av., second flat, seven rooms, bath, etc.; pleasant location.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF 8 rooms each, finished in natural woods; gas fixtures, steam heat; all conveniences, including separate store, coal, and laundry rooms; in the new apartment building, Nos. 1 to 7 Belleview-pl., Division street near the Lake Shore Drive. Prices very reasonable. Apply to
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FINE 7-ROOM FLAT AT 398 Erie-st.; every convenience and janitor.
W. M. LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT-THE SECOND APARTMENT, 7 rooms, in the new apartment-house No. 734 North Leavitt-st., at the intersection of Clark, opposite Lincoln Park. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—THE FINE AND LIBERally apportioned first-story flat in the new apartment-house No. 302 Hoyne-st., first door east of Harborn-av. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—368 OAK-ST., CORNER OF Rush—Octagon-front brick house; ten rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—9-ROOM FLAT ELEGANTly finished, in new marble-front building, No. 52 Wisconsin-st., one block south of main entrance of Lincoln Park. Apply to G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., near main entrance of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 5 ROOMS AT No. 44 State-st. Inquire at 19 Rush-st.
MARTIN MCNULTY.

TO RENT—633 TO 641 LARRABEE-ST., corner Centre, near Lincoln Park, fine new flats; 6 to 8 rooms; modern improvements; $25 to $30 per month. D. J. HUBBARD or H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
FLATS—SOUTH SIDE.
45 and 47 Thirty-third-st.; 2 suites of 5 rooms each.
3535 and 3537 Prairie-av., brick, new, 6 rooms each; bath, etc.; low rent to good tenants.
4212 Cottage Grove-av., new flats of 5 rooms each.
Corner State and Thirty-third-st., very pleasant 3 and 4 room flats in new 3-story brick building just completed.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BEAURIVAGE, 194 MICHIgan-av., choice sunny room newly furnished; every convenience; business gentlemen preferred. Flat 4.

TO RENT—3125 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICEly-furnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS—SECOND-FLOOR, 119 Fifth-st.; light business; if printing part pay in book-composition. J. L. BATCHELDOR.

TO RENT—AT CONGRESS HOUSE, 322 State-st.—Rooms at all prices to gentlemen.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished room, suitable for two; $30 per month; single room $12; all conveniences. 1224 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., one block from Exposition, handsomely-furnished single and double rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS—2138 MICHIGAN-av. Room 14, 70 Madison.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A LARGE HANDSOMELYfurnished room in a private family, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 165 South Robey-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a front alcove suite and connecting room; modern improvements; day-board in house or near by. Inquire at 31 North Throop-st.

TO RENT—IN NEW BRICK—2 FLOORS of 16 rooms; must rent both floors to one party; good location for boarding-house and furnished rooms; cheap.
COLE & CO.,
138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—NEW STORES, 637, 639, AND 641 Larrabee-st., near Centre; fine location for new business, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc. Any one desiring to go into business will find a good opportunity. D. J. HUBBARD or H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—WE HAVE A NEW brick, finest location in the city for dry goods or groceries, size 20x70 feet, with basement; 302 West Van Buren-st.; cheap to good party.
COLE & CO., 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT — WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-fourth-st., 10-room stone front; fine condition. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORE 836 WEST Madison-st., plate-glass and everything complete. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—STORES AND 3-ROOM flats to small families; State-st., near Thirty-seventh. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF 178 State-st. 20x175, suitable for jewelry or jobbing trade. MR. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — A FIRST-CLASS STORE and basement, No. 2110 Wabash-av. J. W. VAUGHAN, 92 Reaper Block.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN TOBEY BUILDing, 241 and 243 State-st.; splendid location; perfect light and ventilation; steam heat, elevators, vaults, and every convenience; also suites elegantly furnished and unfurnished, in all parts of the city. B. J. DOWNEY, Room 17.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE OR desk-room in First National Bank Building. Address F 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID SUITE OF 3 corner offices and large vault on the 2d floor in Major Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.; will rent with furniture if desired. MEAD & CO.

BUSINESS.

The Bears in New York Using Reports of Rate-Cutting.

Government Bonds Advancing—Eastern Exchange Firm—Foreign Trade of New York City.

The Produce Markets Generally Stronger and Less Active—Provisions Rather Dull.

Breadstuffs Higher—A Good Export Demand for Corn and Some Wheat Moving.

FINANCIAL.

The interesting point in the money market yesterday was Eastern exchange, which was still firm. This is true in the Western cities generally. There were sales by dealers in this city yesterday to parties in Cincinnati at 25c premium per $1,000. The market may be quoted, buyers par and sellers 25c premium. There were sales at par, but as purchasers can just as well make their remittances Saturday as Friday to be available in New York Monday they refused to pay a premium. There was a moderate demand for currency from the country. The rates for loans were unchanged. The exchanges at the Clearing-House footed up $8,329,000.

The supply of foreign exchange was small and the market weaker. Continental bills were unchanged. The large dealers report the posted rate of bankers' sterling 482 and 485 for sixty days and demand respectively. Actual transactions were at 481@481¼ for sixty days and 484¼@484½ for sight; commercial, 479½@479¾.

Government bonds were active at advancing prices, doubtless on account of the talk of another call by the Secretary of the Treasury. Purchases of $10,000 4s at 120⅝-16 and $10,000 at 120¾ and sales of $20,000 at 121 were made at one bank, and there were a number of transactions at about the same figures at other banks. There was something doing in District of Columbia 3.65s, upon which really a good deal of attention is concentrated as a possible factor in the currency problem. One bank bought $25,000 of these bonds at 110¾. At present prices these securities not the buyer less than ever before, but in view of the small amount of them afloat and their possible importance in the future higher figures yet would not be surprising. It will be noticed that the sales of Government 4s at the Chicago Stock Exchange were at advancing rates, the rise for the day being half of 1 per cent on transactions of $60,000. Other securities dealt in here as investments were quiet.

The sales of shares at the New York Stock Exchange were 330,225. Stocks offered strong resistance to attack, but the Gould shares, Northern Pacific, Oregon, and Denver were raided. A drive was made at Lake Shore on a rumor of rate-cutting, and it closed at 87¾. In the afternoon a statement was set afloat that the Pennsylvania Road had announced a reduction in rates from points in Pennsylvania to points in New York on the line of the West Shore Road. This gave operators for a decline another opportunity, and the market closed feverish. It is claimed that the trouble in the Howe Scale Company, which was reported to have failed Thursday, was due to a quarrel in the management, and that the company has now reorganized with plenty of resources.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad increased $135,455 for the first week of October, the earnings of the Omaha $17,630.

There is very likely some competition among our railroad magnates for possession of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo bonds, but some of the recent purchases have been for foreign account. This is exceptional, however. There is little foreign demand for our securities, and the movement this way is apparently not over.

A "favorable condition" of the bond list, as the expression goes, is at the present time only evidence of the dullness of trade. The banks in this country and Western Europe are now exceptionally strong—that is, their surpluses are large. Of the $24,730,000 increase in the bullion of the Bank of England from May 9 to Sept. 26, $2892,000 was drawn from the domestic circulation of the country, which the London *Economist* considers indicative of the extreme dullness of trade in England. Everywhere the banks have prepared for an active money market this fall, but it has not come. In the United States the knowledge by the public that the supply is so great, as well as the small volume of transactions, is a cause of low rates.

New York City has just sold $50,000 Croton water bonds, bearing interest at 3 per cent and exempt from city and county taxation, at 101¼.

The total of exports of merchandise from New York in September was the smallest since 1876, being $27,682,415, against $32,354,047 for the corresponding month of 1882, $33,548,709 in 1881, and $37,477,001 in 1880. This makes the aggregate for the nine months from Jan. 1 $264,486,436, against $253,940,523 in 1882 and $286,497,386 in 1881. The exports of specie and bullion for the nine months was $15,686,460 in 1883, $45,211,520 in 1882, and $9,341,483 in 1881. For September the movements of specie and bullion out and in about balanced each other. There was a large falling off in imports of merchandise in September, the total being $33,294,325, against $40,080,325 in 1882, $36,724,509 in 1881, and $34,801,046 in 1880. The stock of goods in bond has decreased over $4,500,000, and the respective of goods free of duty have declined nearly $1,000,000, chiefly in tea and coffee. The imports for the nine months foot up $331,797,888 against $281,408,227 in 1882 and $274,444,339 in 1881. These figures are in a general way an index of the foreign trade of the whole country as it is customary to reckon on New York for about two-thirds of the imports and 46 per cent of the exports, though there has been considerable variation from these proportions of late.

There have been more auction sales of large lots of goods this year than for many years past, indicating an excessive supply and a necessity on the part of dealers to realize. This is especially true of dry goods and woolens. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., of New York, announce for Oct. 17 a sale of several thousand cases of blankets for account of a number of Eastern mills and dealers. The tendency now is to force surplus goods on the market rather than let the stocks continue to accumulate.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* will today publish reports from fifty-five railroads showing gross earnings of $27,882,082 in September against $25,839,087 the corresponding month of last year, an increase of $2,012,208. But meanwhile the mileage of these roads has increased from 47,259 to 51,730. The earnings of fifty-one roads from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 were $208,633,828, a gain of $17,772,191 over the corresponding period of last year.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Natnl Bank	125
Con. Natnl Bank	130
First National Bank	160
Hide & L. Nat. Bank	150
Hilmer Banking Co.	140
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	177
International Bank	90
Merchants' Nat. Bk.	140
Mer. L. & T. Co.	190
Natnl Bank of Amer.	141
Natnl Bank of Illinois	135
Traders' Bank	155
Union Natnl Bank	120
Chicago City 7s, 1883	100
Chicago City 7s, 1884	101¼
Chicago City 7s, 1885	102
†Chicago City 7s, 1886	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	107½
Mining, State 6½s, 1902	114
Chicago City 7s, 1902	118
Chicago City 7s, 1894	116
†Chicago City 7s, 1895	121½

Chicago City 6½s, 1900	105
Chicago City 5s, 1901	102½
Chicago City 5s, 1902	102
Chicago C. Ry. 5-20 6s	105½
Cook County 7s, 1885	102
Cook County 7s, 1886	102
Cook County 7s, 1890	110½
Cook County 7s, 1902	112½
Cook County 5s, 1903	110
Cook County 6½s, 1903	105½
Lincoln Park 7s, 1893	105
N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s, 1901	104½
N. Chi. C. Ry. 1st m. 6s	104
N. Chi. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	104½
W. Div. R. con. 5-20 6s	103
W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	105½
West Town 8s, 1893	102½
Miss. State 6½s, 1917	85
Mu. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	85½
†Peoria Tel. Co. 6s, 1911	40
Chi. R. of T. 10-50 5s	97½

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

2000 CM&StPRW Div	93¾	1000 U S Gov't 4s coup.	120¾
3000 W Div Ry reg 6s	105½	do	121
500 CB&QIll Dixie	93¾	do	121¼
10 AT&SFRR	87	800 Mut U Tel Co 6s	87½
1000 U S Gov't 4s coup.	120¾	1000 WSL&PRCDiv 5s	73½
5000 do	120¾	500 Mut U Tel Co 6s	87½
5000 do	120¾	300 B of T 6s	99
5000 do	120¾	500 Chi City Ry	22½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The stock market was generally dull and weak during the forenoon. The principal business was in the Northern Pacifics and Denver, which comprised about one-half of the whole business of the forenoon. Aside from these stocks the general market was dull and the changes in prices were only fractional, though no stocks on the list were as high at 12:30 today as at the close last night, except Union Pacific ¼, Burlington & Quincy ¾, and Pacific Mail ⅛. In the hour and a half to 2 o'clock the market was firmer than in the forenoon, and the result of several fractional fluctuations was a general advance of ½@¾, the latter on Northern Pacific common, to 29¾, preferred to 64¾, and Union Pacific to 88. Aside from those there were no changes of importance. In the last hour the market was lower, the decline being on Lake Shore 1⅝, Michigan Central 1, Northern Pacific ¾, preferred ¾, Wabash preferred ¾, Oregon & Transcontinental ¾, Union Pacific ¾, New York Central ⅝, Reading ¾, and other stocks ¼@¾, these declines leaving the market ¼@1⅛ below the closing last night, the latter on Denver, with 1⅝ on Oregon & Transcontinental, 1⅛ on Northern Pacific common, 1¼ on Lake Shore, and a fraction on all other stocks. The only stocks that closed higher than yesterday were Union Pacific, Kansas & Texas, Pacific Mail, Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph. The market has shown but little improvement in character today over yesterday. There is more strength in the market for the dividend-paying stocks, and several of them, including the Pacific roads (except Northern Pacific), are higher, but the great majority of stocks are lower. There is undoubtedly a very large short interest outstanding, and this may be the means of giving the speculative stocks a temporary advance before long, but for the present the market is entirely under the control of the bears, and at the close today was very weak. It appears there is some ground for the reports of pending negotiations for the lease of the West Shore & Buffalo to the Grand Trunk. Both parties seem willing to negotiate, and apparently the only question is one of terms. But as neither company is in a position which compels action in the matter the whole may result in nothing. It, however, the proposed lease should be accomplished, the Grand Trunk would be a more formidable competitor with the Vanderbilt lines than heretofore.

The *Herald's* money article says: To get anything worth recording out of today's market is as difficult as extracting blood from a turnip. There was really nothing in it worth the expense of print and paper. As usual, stocks were strong in the morning, weak at midday, and fairly firm in the afternoon. So far as any public interest was manifested, they might have remained at anchor the day through. Nevertheless, in a mild sort of way, there were fractional fluctuations. The Union Pacific people kept their property well up to the mark, and made it the strongest stock of the session. The friends of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, and the Villards were not so fortunate, for, despite their efforts to bull these properties, prices tapered off at the end. After midday there was quite a strong disposition to advance prices, and in all probability a general improvement would have ensued had it not been that a virulent attack was made upon Lake Shore. At the very end of the day, and at a time when things were looking at their best, the bears suddenly pounded down this property something over 1 per cent. The decline in so important a stock as Lake Shore could not fail to depress the rest of the list, and the consequence was that values generally fell off. Closing prices were, therefore, barely steady, not to say weak, thereby contrasting strongly with the sharp upward rise which has been afforded to closing quotations for a week or more. Within half an hour of its closing the stock market was hilarious; during the last ten minutes it was a plum. The break in Lake Shore did the business. An idiotic story was started that the Pennsylvania and the West Shore Roads had made an agreement to carry each other's freights at a great reduction in prices, and that the Central & Hudson had responded by cutting down its rate in a proportionate degree. While little or no credence is to be given to this report, it answered its purpose in depressing a market which is ready to take alarm at every cock-and-bull story that is set afloat. Matters were not improved by the statement that the large London house referred to in this morning's *Herald* as being in a precarious position had positively come to grief. There was a drop of some four points or so in the Texas Pacific-Rio Grande bonds, and their decline affected the whole list. Even the favorit West Shore mortgage fell half a point, though it is pretty well understood that either the Grand Trunk or the Pennsylvania Company will shortly control the West Shore Road and engage to guarantee its $50,000,000 of bonds, principal and interest. The latest story is that the Pennsylvania Road will obtain the control, in which event the guarantee of 6 per cent will be powerful in enough to suggest that the West Shore bonds are selling cheaply at present prices. The market closed in a very undecided state. The bull and bear feeling was about balanced, and nobody seems to know what the future is to bring forth. The only certainty seems to be that the market is daily nearing the bed-rock of bottom prices.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last Oct. 12*	*Last Oct. 11*
First board—						
Atchison	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	
C. B. & Q.	900	134¼	134¾	134¼	134¾	
Flint	50	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Flint, preferred	25	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	
Mex. Cent.	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
N. Y. & N. E.	25	21	21	21	21	
L. S. & M. S.	600					
Union Pacific	300	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Eastern	100	40	40	40	40	
Bell Tel.	15	208	208	208	208	
Catalpha	300	35	35	35	35	
Franklin Mining	15	127½	127½	127½	127½	
Cal. & Hecla min'g	50	245	245	245	245	
San Pedro	200	15	15	15	15	
Second board—						
Bell	15	208	208	208	208	
Atchison	200	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	
Rock Island	50	27	27	27	27	
N. Y. & N. E.	150	21	21	21	21	
Union Pacific	100	88	88	88	88	
Mex. Cent.	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
C. & H. mining	10	245	245	245	245	
Pewabic	200	134	134	134	134	

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$000 Mex Cent 7s	69¼	5000 T D & B 6s inc	3
2000 do	68¾	1000 Atchison 4s	84
2000 N M & St P 7s	114¾	1000 O S L 6s	90¾
9000 Union Pacific 6s	112		

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Den. Rx 6s	83¾	1000 O S L 6s	90¼
17000 Mex Cent 7s	69¾	1000 O limp 6s	90¾
2000 N Y & N E 7s	98¾		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 12.—[Special.]—The market has settled more decidedly into the rut of stagnation today than ever, and the disposition to sell certain stocks on the part of holders was a little more pronounced, and in other respects there has been no change. Northern Pacific common was the weak point, declining to 28¾ on continued sales of margined stock purchased probably 5 per cent higher, augmented by the frequent attacks by the shorts. The rest of the list for the most part shows very little change. Northern Pacific preferred continues to hold its ground firmly, and is unquoted for shorts—in fact, nobody dares to "short" it unless on sellers' options, which cost $100 for ten days and $300 for sixty days. After the closing of the stock Exchange a good deal of the stock was offered for sale, and a break in price will be more than likely, but at the moment not even the comparative cheapness of the common seems to induce any selling of the preferred. Jersey continues the strong point of the market, and is pretty confidently bought on declines. It is thought to be largely oversold, and a lively rally would be in order if the general market warranted, which at the moment it does not. It has been the subject of much comment that the dividend-payers on this list have held their ground while stocks as good in New York have declined 5@10 points, but we have few bears here and no bear combinations, so that if stocks go down they frequently go over weight. Lehigh Valley is held and also Reading by a strong bull party with plenty of money and plenty of faith, while Lehigh Navigation is held by a hope, which is probably groundless, that the next dividend will be 6 instead of 5 per cent. Pennsylvania has been supported until today, when some long stock began to come out, probably on the reported slackness in demand for American securities in London. Money 6 per cent, New Jersey Central and Pacific preferred loaning at 1-64. Clearings, $8,273,456; balances, $921,345.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—Sight exchange on New York $1 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 12—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 5-16; do account, 101½; Illinois Central, 131; Pennsylvania Central, 61¾; New York Central, 118½; Erie, 30¼; Reading, 20¾.
PARIS, Oct. 12.—Rentes 78f 5c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Mining stocks today were dull. Horn Silver sold at $7.00; Northern Belle, $5.00; Alice, $2.75 and $2.65; Iron Silver, $3.00; Chrysolite, $1.20 and $1.10; Sierra Grande, $1.05; Sales, 31,680 shares. Pipe Line certificates fairly active at $1.08¾@1.10¾, closing on call at $1.09¾.

Homestake	15	Quicksilver	6
Ontario	300	Quicksilver pfd	39

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alloues Mining Co.	1½	Quincy	59¾
Franklin	12⅝	Silver Islet	3
Pewabic	134¾	Union	19

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.37½	Mexican	$2.37½
Argenta	1.30	Mono	3.00
Belcher	1.35	Navajo	3.50
Belle Isle	1.30	Northern Belle	5.00
Best & Belcher	3.25	Ophir	2.80
Bodie Con	.50	Potosi	1.00
Bullion	.30	Savage	1.35
Challar	2.75	Sierra Nevada	4.00
Con. Virginia	.50	Union Con	3.75
Crown Point	1.25	Utah	1.87½
Gould & Curry	2.25	Yellow Jacket	3.87½
Grand Prize	3.12½	Scorpion	.60
Hale & Norcross	3.12½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Clinton st, 164 ft n of Twelfth, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 12 (John G. Riel to S. and K. Birnbaum)..... $ 3,250

Ogden av, 163 ft n e of California, e f, 46x132½ so ft, dated Sept. 10 (William E. Simms to E. E. Fullerton)..... 2,500

Elston road, 75 ft s of Urbanum place, e f, 50x 150 ft, dated Aug. 30 (B. W. Hobart et al. to A. Lederle)..... 1,300

The premises No. 3220 South Dearborn st, dated Oct. 11 (John T. Rosborough to Kate C. Anderson)..... 3,800

West Jackson st, 140 ft w of Ladin, n f, 25x133½, ft, dated Oct. 10 (John C. Nicol to Margaret Haslip)..... 1,000

West Superior st, 75 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 24 2-3x95 ft, dated Oct. 6 (R. and M. Milvany to D. G. Swarts)..... 850

Indiana av, 96 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 24x½ 120 ft, improved, dated Oct. 12 (Marshall Wait to Leon H. Freiberger)..... 3,700

Hubbard st, 94 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 11 (N. and E. Jacob to Margaret Reiss)..... 1,725

Cybourn av, 50 ft s w of Blackhawk st, s f, 24x112 ft, dated Oct. 11 (Mathias Klein to William Bullermann)..... 1,750

May st, n w cor of Twentieth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 3 (Michael Hughes to Fridolin Matt)..... 1,200

West Nineteenth st, 165½ ft w of Union, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 10 (W. and J. Brenner to J. Burmeister)..... 1,825

West Fourteenth st, 315 ft e of Margret, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 14 (L. S. and E. Buckingham to J. B. Brown)..... 1,000

Noble st, 147 ft s of Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 17 (Albert Sedlwy to G. J. Lambrecht)..... 2,500

Arnold st, near Thirty-second, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 10 (C. F. Matteson to John Fitzgerald)..... 700

Groveland Park av, 275 ft of Thirtieth, s w f, 25x93¾ ft, dated April 30 (W. F. Myrick to Franz Schweinfurth)..... 2,125

Centre av, 450 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 33x165 ft, dated Oct. 6 (William W. Wright to R. S. Critchell)..... 2,200

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Orchard st, near Fullerton av, e f, 52x125¾ ft, dated Oct. 3 (John T. Davis to Robert Kunkler)..... $ 1,000

High st, 324 ft of Dunning, w f, 24x125¾ ft, dated Aug. 29 (W. Hague to A. Praschan)..... 400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 26x 127 ft, dated Sept. 11 (M. Wineman to John Finenan)..... $ 600

Fifty-third st, 330 ft w of Peoria, n f, 82x124 ft, dated Oct. 9 (S. Masterson to V. Motcar)..... 225

Loomis st, 125 ft s of Forty-seventh st, w f, 25x 100 ft, dated Sept. 29 (Mary Sullivan to Mary Davis)..... 1,000

Wentworth av, 24 ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 17 (J. and H. Schmaltz to Elizabeth Schiele)..... 1,640

Drexel boulevard, 1,086 ft s of Forty-first st, e f, 24½ ft to alley, improved, dated Oct. 9 (Master in Chancery to Mary Miller)..... 4,304

Part of w ½ of s ½ lot 3 in Canal Trustees' Sec 1, 38, 14, dated Sept. 20 (L. and J. Lewis to L. Korter)..... 500

Shurtleff av, 162 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 25x 122 ft, dated May 9 (A. Bronson to James Mahoney)..... 500

Butterfield st, 119 ft n of Fortieth, e f, 25x100½ ft, improved, dated Oct. 12 (John Terry to Charles Mu cahy)..... 1,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Milwaukee av, near Prindiville av, n e f, 174x111 ft, with 117 other lots in same subdivision (also some other lots in property), dated Oct. 11 (Henry Aitrill to Redmond Prindiville)..... $ 60,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

F. Nagle, basement, 20x30, No. 44 Miller street, to cost $300.

D. E. Sibley, elevator building, 22x55, Thirty-first street and Stewart avenue, to cost $3,500.

J. Jacobson, one-story cottage, 20x32, No. 819 Seymour street, to cost $800.

C. V. Waite, three-story dwelling and store, 30x63, Nos. 2624 and 2626 State street, to cost $7,000.

S. M. Drake, four two-story dwellings, 100x35, Nos. 5 to 11 Armour street, to cost $5,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were stronger yesterday, with less doing. There was not so much excitement, but more confidence on the part of the few who hope or fear for higher prices. The advance was led by corn. Wheat and pork responded freely, while lard dragged. We note that New York was reported stronger all round, even rye being quoted up, and the atmospheric conditions were regarded as unfavorable to large receipts of grain at Western points, while those of yesterday were light all round.

Provisions were rather quiet, but averaged stronger. Some parties described the market as microscopically dull, but futures were firm, in sympathy with corn, while there was a very good shipping demand for meats. Liverpool was called 1s 6d lower on lard, but 3d higher on short clears. Some lard was carried around here on October contracts, and that helped to weaken the tone for this month. It receded to only 5c above the price for January, closing the same as Thursday afternoon, at $7.45 asked, while the later month closed 5c higher, at $7.35 bid. Pork was firm, closing 10c higher, at $10.70 bid for October and $10.60¼ bid for January. Ribs closed 5c higher, at $6.70 asked for October and $5.60 for January, with a premium of 5c on cash lots above the price for this month. The trading in futures was mostly in pork for January, and there seemed to be very little doing on outside account. On the afternoon call lard and meats were a shade firmer, and November pork was 5c higher, at $10.47½ bid. The curbstone feeling was quiet and steady.

Flour was in fair local demand, with some inquiry for shipments to Canada, and nothing doing on European account. There is no change in prices. Coarse millstuffs were steady with bran at $12.00@12.25 per ton.

Wheat was active and much stronger. It advanced 1@1¼c, and eased off at 1 o'clock, closing on 'Change ⅜c above the latest prices of Thursday, at 93¾c bid for November, and 95½c bid for December. The British markets were again reported to be dull and heavy, while our receipts were larger, and some expected them to be more liberal for the next few weeks. But receipts were small at all points as compared with a year ago, New York was stronger on wheat, and the market here sympathized with corn. On these points the market started out a little stronger, and then fell off under the selling of some 2,500,000 bu by about three operators, reacting as soon as they had got through. It was remarked that the selling was partly done by parties who have been hitherto known as bulls, while the buying was partly done by hitherto bears, who thought they detected a sign of more strength. The idea is gaining, both here and in New York, that capable parties are taking hold of the market quietly, on the theory that wheat will prove to be worth more than it is now selling for. There was also a rumor that export orders were taking out nearly all the wheat now in Baltimore, but later telegrams said that only about half a dozen steamer cargoes had been taken for export within the next thirty days; and New York dispatches said there was no export demand in that city. Neither could any be discovered here. Car-lots of No. 2 red were quoted at $1.01 and No. 3 do at 93c. No. 2 spring sold chiefly at 92¾@93¾c, and No. 3 do at 82¾c. On the afternoon call there was active trading, with a slight stiffening in prices. About 500,000 bu changed hands at 95½c for December and 99⅝c for January. The feeling afterwards was tame and steady.

Corn was active and strong. The nearer deliveries sold up ⅞@1c, and closed on 'Change ⅜c above the latest prices of Thursday, at 49¼c bid for October and 48¾c bid for November, while May closed ⅜c higher, at 43⅝c bid. The public advices called Liverpool ½d per cental higher, but London dull and easier. There was much less uncertainty in the tone of private cables. They noted strength, and the senders proved their faith by their works in taking about all the firm offers of the previous night and bidding up for more. There was a brisk shipping demand here for all grades, which sent prices up on small offerings, the day's receipts showing a further decrease in volume, while bad weather was regarded as probable, and stocks of old corn said to be running low. The November shorts filled very freely, while enough is wanted for October to keep this month at ½c premium, though the October deals are popularly supposed to have been very nearly closed up. Cash lots of No. 2 sold chiefly at 49¾@49½c, and rejected chiefly at 46¾@46½c. On the afternoon call the market was quiet and a shade firmer.

Oats were active and generally firmer, there being a good speculative inquiry, an excellent demand for cash oats and samples, and comparatively light receipts. Cash No. 2 mixed sold at 28@28½c, being ⅛@¼c higher than Thursday's highest prices. The futures closed on 'Change ⅛@⅜c higher than Thursday's latest prices at 29c seller November, 28½c seller the year, and 33½c seller May. Samples were about ½c higher. No. 2 white selling mostly at 31@32c, do mixed at 29@30c, rejected white at 30c, and do mixed at 28c free on board cars. No. 2 white oats in store were salable at 29c.

Rye was a shade firmer in sympathy with corn, cash lots and seller the month selling ½c higher than Thursday's closing prices, at 54½c. Trading in futures was moderately active, with November at 55¼c, December at 57½c, and January at 58¾c.

Barley was again dull, although the sample market showed a little more activity. Five thousand bu seller October sold at 60c, otherwise futures were merely nominal at about Thursday's latest prices, November being salable at 60¼c with 61c asked, being ½c weaker. No. 3 in store was nominal at 43c. No. 2 cash was steady at 59¾c.

The grocery trade continues to display a satisfactory degree of activity, interior dealers ordering freely of staple and fancy goods. Prices averaged firm. Sugars were less firmly held, but in the other staples there were no signs of weakness. Dried fruits met with a fair inquiry and were generally steady. Layer raisins of the old crop were lower. Fish met with a good demand and former quotations were well supported. There was a quiet butter market and fancy creamery was lower, the best grade being obtainable at 29c. Cheese was quoted about as before, full creams remaining firm and skims showing weakness. In the oil market the only change was an advance in turpentine of 1c, now quoted at 43c. Coal was active and firm.

Flax was steady and firm at $1.34 cash and nothing doing in the futures. Timothy and clover were scarce and firmer at $1.32@1.33 for prime timothy and $5.10@5.20 for clover.

Apples were dull except for the fancy grades, grapes were plenty and in moderate request at firm prices, oranges and imported fruits were steady, potatoes dull and firm, sides steady at quotations, hay scarce and in good demand, and drugs and chemicals only moderately active at quotations. Eggs were steady and firm. Broom-corn stocks are large and increasing, but prices rule firm, with no immediate likelihood of a change.

One of the oldest heads on 'Change said yesterday: "Mark my words, wheat will sell lower within the next ten days than at any other time within the next five months." That is all he said, but the remark was probably based on the belief entertained by some others that there is again a wheat clique which intends to see how much virtue there is in the article. It does not seem likely that much could be done in the way of bulling wheat thus early in the season, with such an utter lack of European demand. It may be that they do not want to bull it yet, but there are some people who believe that prominent parties who have been sellers for three weeks past have bought through brokers a good deal more than they sold directly. Some other observant people say there are no grounds for such an idea.

Complaints are thickening in regard to the presence of smut in the spring-wheat crop of the Northwest this year.

It becomes more and more apparent that replanted corn is a failure this year. Of course it has turned out well in spots, but as a rule the replanted areas are not yielding merchantable corn. The weather was not warm enough to mature it before the frosts came.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Friday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	8,305	17,024	13,901	14,151
Wheat, bu	117,420	88,481	95,172	285,051
Corn, bu	300,250	28,180	338,030	178,251
Oats, bu	114,894	63,284	211,724	126,511
Rye, bu	24,878	7,240	51,926	2,942
Barley, bu	32,267	48,711	57,300	36,076
Grass seed, lbs	265,045	161,501	170,417	70,764
Flaxseed, lbs	3,516,500	1,861,160	2,257,094	196,120
Broom-corn, lbs	145,300	172,000	73,700	76,297
Cured meats, lbs	307,960	179,470	1,957,846	1,052,910
Canned meats, c's			6,185	
Dressed beef, lbs			1,111,339	
Beef, tcs			21	
Beef, brls			376	429
Pork, brls	206	150	1,518	635
Lard, lbs	580		516,697	139,447
Tobacco, lbs	69,480		126,195	
Butter, lbs	225,540	228,465	221,105	148,761
Live hogs, No	19,100	12,291	6,183	6,221
Cattle, No	10,142	7,532	4,811	4,467
Sheep, No	3,215	5,076	755	1,969
Hides, lbs	195,750	218,913	272,300	77,283
Wool, lbs	71,083	35,431	154,841	155,133
Coal, tons	24,871	17,347	3,726	2,980
Lumber, m feet	14,878	9,994	4,062	3,288
Shingles, m	5,350	4,260	190	170
Salt, brls	3,066	5,070	4,135	3,790

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 27 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 33 cars lower grades do, 136 cars No. 2 spring, 55 cars lower grades (255 wheat); 139 cars contract corn, 210 cars lower grades (349 corn); 83 cars No. 2 oats, 32 cars rejected do, 17 cars lower grades (132 oats); 20 cars No. 2 barley, 61 cars lower grades do. Total, 348 cars, or about 470,000 bu. Inspected out: 68,492 bu wheat, 225,982 bu corn, 135,918 bu oats, 12,050 bu barley.

Lake freights were less active on a basis of 3½c for corn and 3½c for wheat to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 25,000 bu wheat, 144,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu barley.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show that the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to Oct. 10.	1883.	1882.
Chicago	1,650,000	1,510,000
Kansas City	324,478	287,330
Indianapolis	171,419	112,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia	101,565	156,945
Cincinnati	101,000	63,000
St. Louis	212,000	190,000
Interior towns	111,000	121,000
Milwaukee	75,000	103,000
Above and all other places	3,240,000	2,845,000
Total last week	3,165,000	2,750,000
For the week	115,000	95,000

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—456 brls spring, partly at $6.85, 490 sacks do partly at $4.40; 750 brls winters on private terms; 1,000 sacks, partly at $3.35; 375 brls rye, partly at $3.35. Total about 3,000 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—4 cars bran at $12.00@12.50; 5 cars middling at $14.25@16.75; 1 car shorts at $14.25; 1 car feed at $15.50.

WHEAT—No. 1 White—17 cars No. 2 at $1.00¾@1.01; 1 car No. 3 at 93c; 1 car rejected at 88c; 5 cars by sample at 87c@$1.01. Total about 12,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—81 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 92¾@ 93¾c; 1 car No. 3 at 82¾c; 37 cars by sample at 75@90c. Total about 95,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 30,000 bu seller November at 93⅝c; 60,000 bu seller December at 95¾@95⅞c; 40,000 bu seller January at 98⅝@99c; 30,000 bu seller May at $1.03¾@1.03⅞.

CORN—124 cars and 75,000 bu No. 2 at 49¼@49¾c; 64 cars and 15,000 bu high mixed at 49¼@50c; 146 cars and 55,000 bu mixed at 48¾@49¼c; 25 cars and 10,000 bu white at 49¾@50c. Total about 350,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 5,000 bu seller October at 49¼c; 30,000 bu seller November at 48⅝c; 60,000 bu seller the year at 47c; 210,000 bu seller January at 46¾c; 150,000 bu seller May at 44¾@44¾c.

OATS—11 cars No. 2 at 28@28½c; by sample, 83 cars at 28@28¾c on track and 27¾@28c free on board cars. Total about 310,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 10,000 bu seller November at 28¾c, 15,000 bu seller December at 29¼c.

RYE—50,000 bu sold at 54½c; by sample, 9 cars at 50@52c. Total about 75,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 10,000 bu seller November at 55¼c, 5,000 bu seller December at 58c, 40,000 bu seller January at 58¾c.

BARLEY—37 cars No. 2 at 59¼c; by sample, 83 cars at 59@59½c for no grade, 43@46c for No. 4 and 55@57c for No. 3, 59@60c for No. 2, and 63c for 5 cars to arrive. Total about 46,000 bu.

MESS PORK—20 brls at $12.70. Sales on the afternoon call were: 2,750 brls seller November at $10.47½@ 10.50, 500 brls seller December at $10.45.

LARD—750 tcs at $7.42½. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,000 tcs seller October at $7.42½, 3,500 tcs seller the year at $7.30@7.32½, 1,000 tcs seller January at $7.37½@7.40, 250 tcs seller February at $7.42½.

SHORT RIBS—Sales at 6c

nd horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-skins are classed as damaged hides. open the worn up ic. and there was also a for hard, linseed, carbon, and most other was quite up to expectations:

est.....	15	Lin-seed, raw	54
.....	14	Linseed, boiled	57
150 test	14	Whale, winter	62
.....	68	Sperm	72
.....	59	Neats-foot, pure	85
.....	59	Turpentine	40

—This market remains dull at 99@99½c for choice. Jersey sweets sell at $4.00@4.50 per dull.

ax was quiet and steady at $1.34, with long in futures. Timothy was scarce and 2@3c for prime seed. Clover was held at ith light stocks.

& Sons, of London, report that the un-e crop of clover have put a stop to all rading in that seed.

EXCHANGE—The following shows the ness on the afternoon call:

	Bid.	Asked.
rs firsts in creamery.....	20½	21
rs in dairy.....	20	20
packing stock.....	9½	9¾
.....		
in fresh.....	33½	34

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
.....	11,532	19,551	5,464
.....	6,094	23,851	2,049
.....	10,815	24,109	4,381
.....	10,053	21,199	3,715
.....	8,500	18,000	2,500
.....	47,187	98,709	16,179
.....	41,959	89,289	14,648
.....	3,469	6,560	2,961
.....	2,984	6,501	2,961
.....	4,486	6,005	2,499
.....	1,600	1,150	750
.....	15,539	25,279	6,540

of very fine LIGHT steers sold at $7.60, hest price paid in this market within months.

oints of Muskegon, Mich., was at the day. The beef-eaters of his town will be knowing that he purchased for that nd of cattle, all of which, it is asserted, with "lump jaw." Cattle of this de-condemned here as unfit for human

a somewhat diminished supply of stock at for a Friday the receipts were more ly large, and while prices were generally ere was a rather weak feeling for any below "good." Choice cattle were as day recently, and for that class the ished strong. Hogs were active, and for e market was a trifle firm. Grass hogs ices generally were neglected and closed was a fairly active sheep market, at prices.

There was the same dearth of well-e steers as has been the cause of com-ly complaint. While the total receipts 0 head, there was not 500 head of that possible stretch of the imagination be called medium. There were a few ads of prime steers for which $5.60@5.90 and for three loads of very superior ere made at $6.00@6.10. Good to ere were in active demand and sold as ed, as scarcely were the offerings that ally offered would have found an outlet prices. Anything below good sold slow-prices. The exception was the comparatively few Eastern buyers there the common rough stock at any were made at $4.25@4.50 for lean

hers' stock sold at about steady prices, d held firmly at the reduction noted last week. The supply was pretty liberal, the early buyers remained easy. There ing and on local and Eastern account. cows and tailing, and at $3.00@4.50 for ers. Some Texas bulls—very poor—at $3.00.

ll feeders were fairly active and sold at ly prices, the former at $3.80@3.75 and the $3.25 for poor to prime lots.

CATTLE SALES.

Av. Price.	No.	At	Price.
1,378	6	Sh	$4.30
1,478	6	Sh	4.40
1,430	8	Sh	4.65
1,354	7	Sh	4.75
1,350	5	Sh	4.90
1,350	5	Sh	4.90
1,350	5	Sh	4.90

SKETCHES.

The Romance of a Lake Voyage Which Ended in a Marriage.

How a Chinese Bride Is Delivered to Her Husband on the Wedding-Day.

Peculiar Pets upon Which Actresses Lavish Their Superfluous Affection.

Fanny Ellsler's Moonlight Dance for the Benefit of Some West Point Cadets.

An Old-Fashioned Dress—The Women of Burmah—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc., Etc.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the following story:]

A Clear Case.

It was nearing sunset on the fourth day, and the steamer was plowing along through Erie—that most deceitful, most dangerous lake of all the chain—clearly intending to reach Buffalo by next day noon.

The passengers had been having their little fun, for they had all become pretty well acquainted in those seventy sweet, blue hours, velvet beneath, satin above, sunrise to sunset, with never a cloud or drop of rain, or seasick soul, save one dear woman, who early retired to her state-room and partook, *a discretion*, of nux vomica, third potency.

Some one had bottled a written account of the trip; some one else had mounted the capstan, made a bright if rhapsodical speech, and hurled the bottle into the waters, the ceremony being attended with much laughter and hand-clapping. This concluded, a most excellent humor pervaded the company; even the six stately representatives of two most exclusive families—social pillars of a Western metropolis—conceded the claims of the occasion.

Of this party of six, two were elderly ladies, sisters, Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. Close; the remaining four, the two daughters of each, young ladies, whose ages might safely be reckoned within the limits of 17 to 22.

Papa Close had put them all aboard the steamer in their own dear, dirty Western river at 8 o'clock the Tuesday evening previous. It was now Friday, and Papa Wolfe would meet them at the dock in Buffalo on the morrow—Deo volante. So they could not be considered exactly as unprotected females. Besides, was not the jolly skipper their "most obedient," with all his Hibernian absurdities?

They had started out with an excessive frigidity toward each and every one else aboard, but this had thawed, and they were now disposed to patronize—after a kindly fashion. The young ladies were standing, arms lovingly entwined, in groups of twos; three of them were dressed alike and closely resembled each other; the fourth was an odd lamb, her countenance being more piquantly expressive than that of sister or cousins, light, sparkling, mischievous, where theirs were tolerant and heavy, with the weight of propriety and "good form." Her eyes were heavily lashed; her nose tipped saucily; her mouth was a carnation-leaf, and the sugar-spoon hat she wore, like the others, had hardly secured her from sunburn and freckles.

She carried a yellow, foot-square satchel of alligator-skin, with her name silver-lettered on the outside—one of her names at least, and that by which she was best known—

"HELIOTROPE."

She wore a blue-flannel yachting suit; her hair was the sweetest brown with veins of red gold shining throughout. She lacked the self-conscious expression of Isabel Close or Agnes Wolfe, the ladies at her left, just back of Delicia Close, a thin edition, whose embrace bored her a little.

Nearly all the passengers were on deck, in groups of threes and fours. The excellent mamma, Close and Wolfe, sat not far away, middle-aged, well-dressed, with the occasional fine diamond as letter of credit. Up and down the narrow passage between the cabin and the rail of the propelier sauntered the steward of the vessel, a remarkably good-looking, yet at times melancholy, young man, with a cigar in his mouth that might have been an immortelle for its apparent everlastingness.

At times he seemed to gaze meditatively upon either Delicia Close or Heliotrope Wolfe, an unprejudiced observer on oath might hesitate in asserting which. Perhaps Mrs. Wolfe could have said, though, for Helie was only too often in mischief of the kind.

Besides—but this takes me back to the night they started. That night the moon was just rising, yellow as gold and as smooth as a platter, when the good-bys were spoken, the last kisses exchanged, and Papa Close, with others equally forlorn, went ashore, reflecting that during his family's six weeks' sojourn at the seaside he might give undivided attention to his newest racehorse.

N. B.—It was the middle of August; but they had all been doing the Dells of the Northwest—all save Miss Heliotrope, who had spent two months with a school-friend not far from Minneapolis.

The propeller was growling hoarsely as it moved down the river, through open bridges and the tangle of shipping, out under the star of the harbor light, into the caressing arms of the lake; and the Wolfe-Close party, having concluded the inspection of their three staterooms, sniffed doubtfully at the six-inch looking-glasses, and wondered if there were mosquitoes or—anything else that bites—on board, appeared on deck to witness the moonrise.

They all found seats together, excepting Helie, who, with usual perversity, wandered off to the other side and stood gloomily by herself.

She stood so but a few moments, however, when a gentleman, who had suddenly emerged from the cabin, approached. She stared a second, then thrust out her hand with a joyful cry of recognition: "Phil! Phil Lawson!"

He caught both hands and squeezed them hard—nobody was looking at them; everybody was interested in the moon.

"Yes, here I am," he laughed. "Aren't you surprised?"

"Awfully! But awfully glad. How did you know we were coming? You *did* know, didn't you? Are you going clear round? Why it is simply splendid. But I have a scolding ready. What did you mean by such a melancholy letter as that last one?"

She poured this out in a breathless way as audacious as the roxiest of her face.

"Yes," he said, "I am going all the way——" then paused, hesitating for some reason.

Helie glanced across the deck and suggested that they stroll to the stern of the boat, as she had much to say.

"Tell me how you knew," she ran on, "and O, by the way, were you angry, awfully angry?"

"About what?"

"About my letting you think my name."

"O fudge, little Puss. You didn't suppose I didn't know all about you weeks before you came to your friend's? Why she wrote me to come so as to meet you. She knew I'd fall in love at a glance—well she wasn't far out there——" and he gave her arm a hug. "But then the absurdity of your coming there with only a couple of sateen dresses at 30 cents a yard, and making her introduce you as Miss Healy, a poor orphan, self supporting, and so forth, for the purpose, I've no doubt, of making all the young fellows wild after you because they couldn't marry you. For of course a man doe-n't care so much for a girl he knows he can marry."

"I didn't ask Laura Dodge to introduce me as Miss Healy," said the young lady, spelling out the name, "I said 'Helie.'"

"O didn't you? Nor you didn't allow me to call you 'Miss Healy,' 'Miss Kittie Healy,'" he remarked pensively. "Now, see here, there might have been some fun in a poor girl palming herself off for an heiress——"

"O that would be horrid!"

"Think so?"

"Why, of course! Phil, shall I take you back now and introduce you to mamma, and auntie, and Isabelle, and Agnes, and Delicia? O dear, I wish they were at home!"

"So do I!" Another hug—of her arm only, of course.

She laughed. "Well, come along. I shall introduce you as Laura's friend. No one knows we have corresponded."

"But first, Helie, I've something to say."

"O, afterwards." They were standing quite alone at the stern, directly over the screw (nice place to get sick) with a single lantern overhead, faint in the moonlight. And he was looking very fond and very melancholy. He was a good-looking young fellow with a perfectly-golden mustache and a tenor-pitched voice. He was a little lazy in speech—being of Southern parentage.

"No, Helie, for when you have heard me out I fear you will hardly wish to introduce me."

"Why, Phil?"

"It is true, Pussie—I used to call you Pussie, didn't I?—when we last met, only a few weeks ago, I had a fortune of my own, a very decent one, which I might have asked a certain dear little girl to help me spend, if she loved me enough. Now—it is gone. Irretrievably gone! Speculations have carried it off as the wind carries thistledown in the autumn. I am a poor man!"

"O Phil!" She clutched his arm with both hands and regarded him tearfully.

"Dearest, you *do* care?"

"*You* know it."

And, having kissed him fondly and wiped away her moist grief, she inquired:

"But where are you going?"

"To Buffalo."

"And then?"

"No farther; I return with the boat, because, you see"—he winced as he confessed it—"I am the steward."

"The steward?" she echoed.

"Yes," resignedly. "So, of course, it wouldn't do to introduce me. Your family couldn't sympathize as you do, dearest."

Helie sighed; but presently her spirits rose like life-buoys.

"I don't care Phil; it must be jolly to be steward and order all the meals. Please have ice-cream often and lobster-salad."

"Just wait," said Phil lugubriously; "wait till you see me inspecting a great ugly chunk of raw beef tomorrow, and watching the men to see that they don't comb their hair in the pudding or wipe their faces on the dish-towels."

"Do they do that?" she asked faintly.

"O Phil, I forgot how long I was staying. I must run back. I'll see you early in the morning. Delicia—she is my room-mate—Delicia always sleeps late. Good-night, Phil."

"Good-night" (with usual accompaniment).

Miss Heliotrope lay awake a long time that night, in the upper berth, where she could look out through the little window and see the moonlight on the blue velvet. She sighed once or twice and, when she slept, dreamed ever of Mr. Lawson.

Next morning she was out on deck early and had a little chat with him, but the rest of the day Delicia clung to her most provokingly.

Nevertheless, the melancholy young steward sauntered about, consoling himself with a wonderfully good cigar and occasionally making himself of service to the matrons of the party. He seemed not to care much for the other passengers, among whom were noticeable a fat lady with a thinnish husband, a widow, a small boy, and a family entire, including twins in arms; though at mealtimes he was on the alert to see that all were well served, taking his own refreshment an hour later at one end of the long table entirely cleared.

"That is a very obliging young man," said Mme. Wolfe to Mme. Close, the second or third evening, as they sat on deck in the Mackinaw harbor and watched Mr. Lawson escort a party of young people, including their own daughters, ashore to board a Lake Superior steamer which was waiting there with its brass band playing serenade-music fit to break one's heart—along with the moonlight.

"Very obliging, indeed. One might almost think him fit for something better. Such a life must be degrading. I passed him today as he sat at dinner. You should have seen the great dish of corn-beef and cabbage!"—with a shudder.

"Dear me! Was he eating it?"

"Well, he was looking at it."

"Dear, dear! What a beautiful night, Teresa! It reminds me of Naples Bay."

The young people returned in high spirits, and, as soon as the boat left the harbor, got up a social dance in the cabin. Helie, who furnished the music from the cabin piano, was greatly amused on glancing up to find her cousin Isabel waltzing with—the steward.

Isabel spoke of it a little later in a singular tone of hesitation and deprecation: "It was so absurd! The steward came up and asked me to dance, I hardly knew—that is—well, he waltzes very well—came right up and asked me—"

"Yes, dear," put in her mother suavely.

"And such an obliging person, really. You are tired; you mustn't dance again."

And now to get back to my starting-point as fast as possible: It was mid-forenoon of the fourth day—Friday—when Agnes Wolfe, who had been lolling on the upper deck with a goodish umbrella and a baddish novel—her back against a small boat, and her feet most anywhere—heard her sister's voice in the passage below, and leaned forward to see whom Helie was talking to so confidentially. Immediately after she sprang up, and, flouncing forward to the ladder, she descended rapidly and sought her mother.

"Mamma," she cried, gasping and choking over it; "Mamma, Helie is—flirting with—the steward!"

"My love! You shock me. Ask her to come to me at once."

And Helie saw no more of Mr. Lawson until, standing by Delicia, in the sunset, she observed him patrolling the passage with his cigar.

Delicia carried her off presently to prepare for supper.

Delicia talked a great deal.

"It's been a lovely trip, Helie. The St. Clair Flats were heavenly—if the men hadn't tried to shoot birds. I can't see any fun in shooting things you don't want. Can you?"

"No," said Helie, with disgusted brevity.

That night, when Delicia's regular breathing told that she slept, Helie slipped down from her berth, drew aside the curtain, and peeped out. One single, melancholy figure leaned upon the railing.

"Phil."

He turned quickly.

"Helie darling."

"Phil, it's making me awfully nervous."

"Is it, darling?"

"Yes."

"But your father will surely forgive us."

"I *think* he will. But, Phil, if he shouldn't, you are young and brave—you could work."

"O yes, I could work; I'd make the chips fly."

"Chips?"

"Yes. Out of the log, you know."

"But if any one knew, what a fuss there would be! What time do we get to Buffalo?"

"About noon." They whispered a while, then closed the conference, and Helie returned to her berth.

Toward noon next day there was a general stir. Sentimental passengers gathered in the cabin and sang "The Sweet By and By." Miss Heliotrope, not being of this assembly, went out and feed the baggage-room porter to unstrap her trunk, from which she took sundry smaller articles and crammed them into her alligator satchel.

Then she went forward and climbed to the upper deck to hear the steersman yarning as he neglected his wheel and got the steamer headed for the sandy side of the lake until the skipper ripped out an oath or two and bade him be careful. Then the city grew nearer and nearer, and finally the journey was at an end.

Five of the Wolfe-Close party seemed in no haste to land, but stood gazing intently over the railing.

"Ah, there is Mr. Wolfe!" cried his wife, waving her handkerchief. "Agnes, Helie, there's papa! He will come on board. We must wait here!"

Some ten minutes after the gentleman was embracing them all in turn.

"Where's Helie?" he asked at length, in surprise. "Why didn't she come?"

Sure enough, Helie was missing. Mr. Wolfe turned pale. Had anything happened her?

The girls ran hither and thither wildly. The other passengers had landed and the crowd dispersed. Helie was not on the landing.

Mrs. Wolfe was faint: Mrs. Close frantic; the girls hysterical.

"Where's Capt. Burke? Where's the steward?" cried Mrs. Close. But neither gentleman could be found.

After a half-hour's excitement the baggage-porter appeared, and, with a knowing grin, admitted having seen the steward and the young lady ashore together, the very first of all.

Mr. Wolfe was nonplussed for a little, then started to the door (they were all in the cabin), where he was met by the porter, who had gone out reconnoitering, and returned to report the delinquents as coming aboard again in good shape.

Mrs. Close, first to recover, darted out to meet them, leaving the others to regain self-possession.

"Oh, Helie! How could you!" cried her aunt, reproachfully. "Your mother is perfectly prostrated!"

"Is she?" Helie returned, coolly. "Never mind, she'll get over it. Do you suppose papa will forgive us for getting married?"

"Married!" shrieked her aunt.

"Yes, you know in this State it doesn't take fifteen minutes. You don't need any license—only a minister."

Mr. Wolfe met them at the door.

"Why—why Lawson, where did you drop from?" he cried. "Helie, I thought you were up to some folly with the steward?"

"Oh no, papa," and she kissed him. "No folly at all; he *was* the steward, but he isn't any longer; for of course you'll help him out now he's my husband."

Mr. Wolfe stared and his countenance underwent a series of expressions. Then he gave a short laugh and ejaculated: "Great Scott! If this doesn't beat all!" Then severely: "Where's your marriage-certificate, Helie?"

"Here, papa."

"Very well, my dear. Lawson, you're as bad a crank as your father, bless him. But of course I'll have to forgive you; don't let it occur again. Funny my wife didn't remember you. Been abroad two years, haven't you? Helie has been shut up in boarding-school; that's what makes her so romantic."

"But, papa——"

"O, it's all right, my dear. No divorce talk—if he *has* fooled you. You ought to be glad I'm so pleased."

And so Mr. Lawson found himself gobbled up in short order, and blessed as well as forgiven by his mother-in-law.

Then they all set off for the hotel in high spirits.

"Steward," said Mr. Wolfe, "how many trips had you made?"

"This was the second."

"Last, too, eh?"

"Yes, unless Helie wishes me to continue. She thinks it awfully jolly."

"It is not so bad," said Helie stoutly.

Postscript—It occurs to me that the whole affair may have been a preconcerted plot. Girls and their mammas so often understand each other nowadays, and Laura Dodge used to say that Helie was "a perfect little divil." However, as far as Mr. Lawson's affections were concerned, every one said it was "a clear case."

LILY M. CURRY.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

How a Chinese Bride Is Delivered to the Groom, and How He Makes Her His Wife.

On the wedding day the guests assemble in the bridegroom's house. Then a procession is formed, consisting of friends, bands of music, and sedan chairs decorated in red and gold, with bearers in red coats and dressed in a sort of livery, sometimes wearing red caps. The procession starts from the house with a courier at the head. He bears a large piece of pork on a tray, to keep off malicious demons who may be lurking on the street corners and in the alleys. These demons are supposed to tackle the pork, and while they are thus busied the procession passes on without being affected by their evil influence. All this time the bride is in her own house, arraying herself in her best dress and richest jewels. Her hair is bound up and arranged in due form and style by a skilled matron. After this her headdress is donned. It usually consists of some rich material sprinkled with ornaments. A large mantle is then thrown over her. It completely covers her. Last of all an enormous hat, as large as an umbrella, is placed on her head. It comes down to her shoulders, completely hiding her face. Thus figged, she takes her seat in the red gilt marriage chair, called kwa kiau. When concealed in this chair she is carried to her husband by four men.

When the bride is seated in the chair her mother or some other relative locks the door and the key is given to the best man. I suppose he turns it over to the bridegroom on reaching his house. The procession returns with more care and more style. I saw one during a ramble in a Chinese town. As the bride was born past us we gave her three cheers. I dare say that all her children will be either deformed or bowlegged, because of the cheers of the barbarians. Good luck to the poor bottled-up one. She had the best wishes of all our party, as we followed the procession for some squares, to the great astonishment of all the Chinamen on the street.

As the procession approached the bridegroom's door a band stationed there struck up a tune and firecrackers were let off by the box until the bride was carried within the gate. The go-between then got the key from the bridegroom and opened the door of the sedan-chair. As the bride alighted she was saluted by a small child at the side of the old man. The groom was closeted within the house, and she went in to seek him. She still wore the enormous hat and mantle. When she found the groom he greeted her with great gravity. They both approached the ancestral tablet and bowed their heads three times. They next took seats at a small table bearing two goblets, tied together with thread and containing wine. The thread between severed the thread, but the bride failed to quench her thirst owing to the enormous hat and mantle.

The two were now man and wife. The husband took the hat and mantle from the bride, and for the first time in his life had a look at her. After he had looked at her for some minutes he called in his friends and guests. They scrutinized her and made no bones of expressing their opinions concerning her charms. The females gave their tongues full scope, and had much fun upon the poor bride. She took it all without making any disagreeable answer, for fear that the match would be considered an unlucky one. These cruel criticisms ended, she was introduced to her husband's parents, after which she saluted her own father and mother. The wedding feast was then served, the sexes eating in different apartments. The males were served by the bridegroom and his male relatives, and the females by the bride and her mother-in-law, assisted by servants. The two sexes rarely sit down at the same table.

Marriage is very common among the Chinese. You hardly ever come across a girl of 16 or 18 who is not tied down to some man. If a woman commits adultery after marriage she is decapitated under the law. The man, however, is allowed to keep as many concubines as he can support, their children being legitimate, but coming after the children of the wife. If the concubines live under the same roof they are mere servants of the wife. Some rich married men keep concubines in separate apartments. Such positions are eagely sought by daughters of very fair parentage.

The Pets of Actresses—Dogs, Cats, Rats, Monkeys, and Squirrels.

[New York Letter.]—Mrs. McKee Rankin's pet, outside of two charming girls, Pixy and Dido, is a queer little Mexican dog that looks like a rat and acts like a coon. It hasn't a particle of hair, which does not prevent it from being as affectionate a little thing as can be imagined. Mrs. Rankin, who used to be Kitty Blanchard and one of the cleverest actresses on the American stage, will be the manageress of the new theatre on Third avenue, which her husband is building. But, besides the little Mexican dog, she has all sorts of pets—Shetland ponies, cats, favorit sheep, and no end of things on the Island of Bois Blanc, in Canada.

It is part of an actress' life to have pets. She is in most cases compelled to travel long distances—forever on the move and in the main thrown back on her own resources. Ada Gilman, who is one of the clever soubrets of the stage, always had a squirrel for a pet, into which she infuses a portion of her own intelligence. The squirrel usually runs about anywhere, and follows its mistress wherever she may go. Ada Gilman's squirrel is a familiar thing on the road, and in San Francisco was particularly admired and fondled.

Agnes Elliott, who is a member of Wallack's company, is fond of monkeys. If she could she would fill her flat with them. She is crushed by the prejudices of New York landlords, and keeps but one, a little African, who looks like a middle-aged or crabbed old man. Miss Elliott insists that her friends shall think it cunning and amusing, and she is more fond of it than of any living thing.

Mme. Ponisi, of Wallack's, has a very remarkable cat which will do most of the tricks usually ascribed to a dog's nature. The cat is now called Methusalem, for even his mistress' memory runs not back to the time when he was born.

Mrs. Agnes Booth has a pet parrot which accompanies her wherever she goes, and with which she is on terms of the most cordial friendship and affection. Sometimes she will take the parrot to rehearsal, and it is put on the prompter's table. The first time that the "Russian Honeymoon" was rehearsed, Mrs. Booth had brought the parrot to the theatre and left it obscured in a corner out of the way. When Mr. Bryton came to embrace Mrs. Booth in the part he heard somebody say:

"Stop that now."

He turned to the prompter and asked Mr. Masseen, the prompter, if anything was wrong, and was answered in the negative. He began the scene over again, and was again told to "Stop that now." This time he turned angrily and said the joke might be very funny, but he demanded to be allowed to go on with his business. He tried it a third time with the same result, and, seeing the people about him unable to suppress their laughter, he would have left the theatre if the cause had not been explained to him. But the parrot never could grow habituated to seeing his mistress fondled, and, in the scene where the husband is about to beat the wife, the parrot invariably set up a screaming that used to necessitate its removal to the dressing-room. Mrs. Booth adores her parrot.

The statuesque Alma Stuart Stanley was presented with a number of pet things in California. One is a lap-dog which she is very fond of, and which exhibits more than usual intelligence for an animal of its rather stupid class.

Miss Ada Dyas used to keep a number of white mice that were perfectly trained and which used to afford her great amusement. They died and she never thought it worth while to replace them.

There is one prominent lady of the stage who keeps a pet rat. It is white and black, and will follow its mistress from one room to another, and even allow itself to be handled. A few days since a cat got in the house and attacked it, but the rat proved quite able to take care of itself, and put the cat to flight.

Rose Coghlan has never been much addicted to pets. She generally has had a dog of some kind, a pug, a King Charles, or Skye terrier, but never in such a manner as to form an endearing attachment. At the present time she is fond of nothing in particular, but probably will bring something home from San Francisco, where they are still demonstrative in their attentions to actresses. Her tastes run rather in the direction of horses, and she now has a pair of which she is justly proud. Her rooms are prettily decorated with bird-cages, however, and she has a host of canaries which make their convenient flat always lively and cheerful.

Miss Sara Jewett has no pet but herself.

Fanny Davenport likes fish in an aquarium, and she delights in fixing it up picturesquely.

Kate Claxton's fondness is for babies.

Alice Harrison inclines to a quantity of dogs.

Ettie Henderson, the authoress, loves her poultry-yard.

Miss Mary Anderson has a passionate love for flowers and curious shrubs, but she has no animal pet excepting a big Newfoundland dog, which she keeps down at Long Branch, and which was a present from Sylvester M. Hickey when it was reported that they were going to be married.

How Fannie Ellsler Gave a Dance by Moonlight for the Benefit of West Point Cadets.

From a Letter: At the time I was a cadet Fannie Ellsler, the celebrated "danseuse," visited the academy. She was accompanied by M. Sylvester, and one evening they visited the encampment and were greatly amused at a stag-dance which the boys improvised for the occasion. Cadet Pierre Dubois and others on guard duty were prevented from seeing the celebrated "maitress du ballet," and were much chagrined at their ill-luck. It happened that Dubois had what was known as Post No. 4, which was at the extremity of the grounds, where there was little danger of being reported for neglect of duty. The fair Fanny remained until "taps" and all lights were out. It was a bright moonlight night, and her way to the hotel lay along the gravel walk past Dubois' post. He saw her approaching and a bright thought struck him.

"Halt! Who comes there?" cried Dubois, in blood-curdling tones.

"Does Monsieur speak to us?" tremblingly asked M. Sylvester.

"Advance and give the countersign," growled the sentry, bringing his piece down to a charge.

The gallant escort took to his heels and fled ingloriously, leaving the trembling Fanny before the terrible man of war.

"Ze countersign; vat is dat?" she asked.

"The passe parole," answered the sentinel.

"Helas! I have it not. I will send to the commandant, and my servant shall bring it to you, Pierrot, in the morning."

"Madam!" thundered Dubois, "have you dared to attempt to pass my post without the countersign?"

"Oh, sare, I did not know."

During this time the other sentinels knew that something was up, and, deserting their posts and enveloped in their huge guard cloaks, ranged themselves alongside the Dubois, and encouraged him to carry on the joke. He immediately indulged in a lengthy harangue upon the terrible nature of her crime, and ended by informing her that death was the penalty, then and there.

"Mais, Monsieur, s'il vous plait, do you know me? Je suis Mlle. Elisler, la pauvre Elisler."

Thinking she saw the effect of her declaration, she continued in an impassioned way: "Oui, Monsieur, je suis la jolie, gayeuse Fannie, je vous assure."

"Madam," replied Dubois, "by making any terms, accepting any excuse for your crime, I render myself liable to court-martial and instant death; but there is one condition, and only one, whereby you may atone for your offense against the flag of my country and save your wretched life."

"Mais, la condition, la condition. I will perform it."

"And that is that you will here, in this solemn presence, within sight of you gleaming monument of the Polish chieftain, dance the Cracovienne."

"Sacre, pose, mon Dieu! C'est impossible!" cried the indignant Fannie.

"Then die, proud female!"

"But, messieurs, I would dance avec plaisir, mais, vare is de orchestra, de trombone, de flute, de feedle? I cannot dance widout de musique."

"The music shall be provided, madame; I will whistle."

"Jamais, jamais, monsieur," she cried, trembling with indignation and fright.

"Then," cried Dubois, "you know the awful penalty; prepare for your doom." The guards gather around in a ghostly way, while Dubois brings his piece down to a ready.

"Ah, me, gentilhommes, I will dance."

The guns were stacked, and with difficulty Dubois brought his mouth to a pucker and whistled the Cracovienne, while the graceful Fanny, lifting her skirts to keep them from the dew, with infinit grace executed the pirouet. When she had given the last kick and was about to retire they called for the cachuca. Just then "Second relief turn out!" cried the Corporal of the guard, as he brought the butt of his musket down to awaken the guard. Instantly the sentinels ran to their posts, and Fanny started for the hotel like a frightened deer. On the way she met M. Sylvester at the head of a mob of waiters armed with brooms, mops, and pokers. She explained that his gallantry might have been shown earlier in the evening, and turned the crowd toward the hotel. It was said the party left before daylight, and the first relief were the only ones at the point who had the opportunity of witnessing the entrancing beauties of the Cracovienne.

An Old-Fashioned Dress.

New York Letter: Chatting a few evenings since with a charming old lady of 80 years, and seated close beside her in a chimney-corner whose capacious fireplace was aglow with a hickory blaze, such as few of this generation have been fortunate enough to witness and enjoy, the current of social gossip and reminiscence flowed into the domain of Fashion. With a minuteness of detail which exhibited remarkable powers of memory, we were favored with a clearly-defined description of the manners, customs, and prevalent modes of dress of the days "when she was young and to the manner born," threescore years ago. Excusing herself a moment, she returned bearing upon her arm a silk dress, once white, but now limp and yellowed by the touch of time. The dress deserves description. It was narrowly gored on the front and side breadths, and quite short. In the back there was a large cluster of deep gathers. The waist-line was relegated almost to the arm-pits, and the very short bodice was cut out square in the neck and edged with wide, old-fashioned lace. The waist was laced up the back with a flat silk cord. The sleeves were long and close, and finished with frills of lace at the wrists. "This was my wedding dress," she said. "My father rode a distance of more than thirty miles on horseback to buy the silk of which it is made. Its cost represented my savings for more than four years in butter and cheese making. I cut and made it with my own hands. My pattern was the bridal dress of our pastor's wife, who the year before had come to us, a young bride, from the shores of Massachusetts Bay." Holding up one of the sleeves, she said: "Here is a stain upon the silk. One of my bridesmaids, in adjusting my modest home-made bridal veil, pricked her finger with an intrusive pin, and from the tiny wound fell a single drop of blood. Such changes as ruled the hour in cities and in fashionable circles found their way by tardy stages to our villages and hamlets, and if the style of dress or bonnet was a marked departure from our own it cost some courage and the cross-fire of gossiping tongues to adopt and wear it. The wives of ministers and deacons were usually the first to sit in judgment on all fanciful and new-fledged modes of apparel. It was well with the new wrinkle if this tribunal gave to it a tacit or positive approval; otherwise it was doomed—at least for a season. Perhaps life passed quite as happily then as now. Our wants were few, our sympathies, cares, pleasures, and bereavements were as an open book, known and read of kindred, friends, and neighbors; and if home life and life in society and in the world of fashion has had in later life its charms and attractions, so in the day when a drop of my laughing young friend's blood left a stain upon this wedding dress we lived in a world whose horizon was broad enough for our wants, encircling homes, alas! whose hearthstones are now desolate, but which were then abodes of quiet but satisfying happiness and peace."

The Women of Burmah—How They Dress, Act, and Live Generally.

The Burmese women before they become mothers are noted for their well-proportioned though small figures. To one accustomed to seeing the regular features so prevalent amongst the many pretty Indian girls, the Monroe-like features of their Burmese sisters look ugly and repellant, but after a while this impression wears off; the women of the country have many pretty little ways and they are very cleanly. Their hands and feet are small and well shaped, arms symmetrical, the head well put on to the neck; their carriage is erect; they allow no hair to grow anywhere except on their heads, where it is most luxuriant, and is taken the greatest care of, tied up a la chinoise, with a wreath or garland of flowers entwined; they disfigure their ears which are naturally small and pretty, by boring huge holes in the lobes, and wear in them either gold or amber cylindrical-shaped earrings; they cover themselves over with necklets, bracelets, rings, etc., and the Burmese gold and silversmiths are nearly as good as those in Cuttack, Trichinopoly, or Delhi.

A Burmese girl who wishes to kiss presses her nose up against a face and sniffs! She is a born coquet, and will spend hours in adorning her person. Their dress consists of a tight undercoat to support the bust, and a loose and flowing jacket over for show; a gaudy scarf hangs down over the shoulders; from the waist they wear either a many-colored silk thamine, which exposes the inside of one leg half-way up the thigh, or a "loongie," which is more decent, being a sort of overcoat fastened round the waist and exposing no part of the person. All the women smoke and chew betel-nut, but have nice white, even teeth; they can swim as a rule, and delight in dabbling in water, and invariably bathe once, perhaps oftener, during the day.

The Burmese seldom have more than one wife, and she reigns supreme in the house, and conducts the purchase or sale of all necessaries. A girl's great ambition is to keep a stall in a bazar; it is her introduction into society, being equivalent to our own girls being brought out. They are a merry, pleasant race, and many of the fourth Sekhs, when they returned to the Punjab, took back with them Burmese girls, preferring them as wives to their own far comelier countrywomen.

There is not a prettier sight in the world than a crowd gathered round a pagoda on a gala day, with the men resplendent in gorgeous apparel, the women and children in their best, pretty, plump, well-made figures, smiling faces, banners streaming, flags flying, backed by the beauty of the scenery and the grand proportions of their numerous pagodas. On these occasions the people are as merry as crickets, are constantly on the move, and thoroughly enjoy themselves. The women either can't or don't read or write, for their priests are not allowed to teach them. A few have been educated by well-meaning missionaries, but whether from coming in contact with native children or some other reason, these girls too often are not as well considered as their more ignorant sisters.

Every Burmese girl is a born actress and delights in taking a part in a poey or national drama. There is no stigma attached to women who take part in these performances, as there is to dancing girls in India, and they are invariably well-conducted, modest girls. Like the men, the women are inveterate gamblers; at a boat or pony race the men and women bet together freely, and often a girl, after losing all she possesses, will stake herself against what she considers her value, and if she lose she follows the winner, and becomes his wife or concubine, for the two are nearly synonymous in Burmah. On the slightest provocation a woman will commit suicide, generally by means of opium, which, thanks to a paternal Government, can be purchased without restriction in every bazaar.

Hung His Wife's Husband.

Judge Shickleton relates an interesting reminiscence of the early days of Arkansas. "I came here," said the Judge, "just after I had been admitted to the bar in a Northern State. Like the average young lawyer, I was poor and actually thirsted for a case. Shortly after I arrived I went to a mountain district and stopped at a small town where there was considerable excitement over the trial of a young man who had been indicted for murder. The older lawyers were loath to engage in the prosecution, so the young Prosecuting-Attorney was working single-handed. I met him the second day after my arrival, and when he learned that I was a lawyer he said:

"'I am at present prosecuting for murder a young fellow named Dawes. He is guilty as guilty can be, and should by all means hang; yet I fear, with so much opposition, that I will not be able to assist justice to a proper punishment of the terrible crime. Now, what I want you to do is to assist me.'

"I studied the case carefully. I made every point so clear that I could see the jurymen shaking their heads when an illustration was strikingly vivid. The counsel for the defense, composed of old lawyers whose fame had long since been established, looked at me in astonishment. They met me and wanted a compromise. I knew nothing but justice and justice knew no compromise. Finally the case went to the jury. Within five minutes afterward a verdict of guilty was rendered. The young man was hanged. I moved to another part of the State, where I soon established a good practice.

"One day about three years afterwards I met at a Northern watering-place a beautiful young woman whose husband was dying of consumption. The consumptive grew worse rapidly, but his wife was still hopeful, for he would talk of what he intended to do when he recovered. One night about 12 o'clock I was summoned to the poor fellow's room. He lay gasping for breath, and his wife, even beautiful in grief, sat holding his hands. The end soon came, and I saw her bow her magnificent head in despair.

"I did not see Mrs. Delure, the fair widow, for a few days after the funeral. Then she came to tell me good-by.

"'When the memory of your husband affords a melancholy pleasure, instead of a deep grief, will you not write to me?' I asked.

"'I don't know,' she replied. 'I don't feel as though I shall ever again feel disposed to write, but I thank you for the deep interest you have taken in me, and hope to some day meet you again.'

"I returned to Arkansaw and resumed my practice, but business cares did not remove the image of that beautiful face. Two years passed and I heard nothing from Elia, as I had learned to think of her. At last I determined to go again to the watering-place. One evening after I had been there a few days I was strolling on the mountain when I chanced to stroll near Delure's grave. Hearing voices I approached cautiously. I stood behind a tree. The moon came out, and I saw Mrs. Delure and a man sitting near the grave.

"'I cannot marry you,' she said. 'You have been very kind to me, and have greatly aided me in getting my school, but I cannot marry you.'

"'Do you ever expect to marry again?' he asked.

"'I don't know. There is one man whose memory I love.' He was with me when my husband died. If I were ever to marry any one I would marry him. I promised to write to him, and have tried a dozen times, but each letter seemed like a love letter.'

"I could stand no more, and exclaiming, 'Elia,' I rushed from my hiding place and caught her in my arms. The man looked on for a moment and turned away.

"Our arrangements were soon completed. Our wedding was quiet and simple, and immediately after the ceremony we started for my home in Arkansaw.

"We began housekeeping at once; and I know there was not a happier man in town than I. One evening while Elia and I were sitting in the twilight she said:

"'I never saw a man so little interested in any one's history as you are. You have been acquainted with me a long time now, and have never asked me anything about my former self.'

"'Your present self,' I replied, 'belongs to me; your former self did not. I am never anxious about anything that does not belong to me.'

"'Do you know that I used to live in this State?'

"'Did you?' I asked in surprise.

"'Yes,' she said in a saddened tone. 'I have been three times married. My first husband was named Dawes, but he was a bad man, and died by the hand of the law.'

"'Great heavens, I had hung her husband.'"

Being Kind to a Stranger.

Among the passengers in a parlor-car on the Lake Shore Road the other day was a handsome woman, whose husband shared the seat with her, and who would have been picked out as a quiet, sedate, absent-minded man. The seat opposit was occupied by a flashily-dressed young man, with a lady-killing twist to his mustache, and he was considerably surprised when the husband handed him a daily paper, with the remark:

"Have a glance at the news. Plenty of excitement around the country, I observe."

The young man was busy with the paper for half an hour, and then the husband offered him a popular magazine. This entertained him for an hour, and he had scarcely closed the book when the good man reached over with:

"Have a cigar. These are prime Havanas, and I know you will enjoy one."

The young man accepted with thanks, and naturally made his way to the smoking-car, where he put in nearly another hour, but without the other's company. When he returned he was greeted with:

"Perhaps you'd like to look at the latest noved? Very entertaining, I assure you."

He read until weary, and upon being offered another cigar replied that he was to leave the train at the next station, and added:

"I want to thank you again for your many courtesies."

"Oh, don't mention it."

"You never saw me before?"

"Never."

"Don't know my name?"

"No."

"Then tell me why you were so very courteous to an entire stranger."

"Young man, I will explain. In times past, when a loafer sat and stared at my wife as a steady job, I got up at the end of an hour and broke his neck. This made me much trouble and expense, and I changed my program. I now carry books and cigars to bribe them. Had you been going a hundred miles further I should have offered you a drink of brandy, a new puzzle, two more dailies, and another cigar, and my wife would have secured quite a rest."

"Sir! I——"

"Oh, it's all right—all right! It was cheaper than throwing you out of the window, and I hope you'll get up to the hotel safely. Good day, sir—good day—glad to have met you!"

And that young man with the lady-killing mustache, and crockery-colored eyes, and hair parted on an even keel picked up his grip and walked out without being certain whether he had been mashed in a collision or pulverized under a land-roller.

Healthy Women.

A writer, in urging the necessity for more attention to physical culture, notes as a favorable sign the fact that "the pale interesting" type of beauty is fast losing its popularity, and that men of position and influence are declaring for the healthy standard of womanly beauty, such as was ever recognized by Greece and Rome. This is certainly an important and happy change in public taste, and already the effects of it are to be detected in an improved condition of feminine health; for it will hardly be denied that on an average the women of today are physically superior to what they were a few years ago, when tight lacing and similar destroying customs prevailed.

Young women take more exercise than they formerly did. They ride and walk more and more in the open air. They have not the insane dread of the sun's rays which they once had. But there is much room for improvement yet. Many homes are still presided over by invalid wives and mothers, who furnish a constant spectacle of sadness and misery to their family and friends, and are a subject of unlimited expense to their husbands. In such homes the greatest of all blessings that could be hoped for would be the health of the mistress restored; but too often it is the one blessing which never comes.

American homes, more than any other perhaps in the world, have been saddened by sickly women. And the remedy is simple. American men are as strong and healthy as those of other nations; there is no good reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is proper attention to dress and exerc